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The Carpenter

JUNE, 1909

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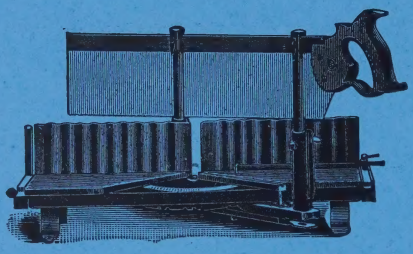

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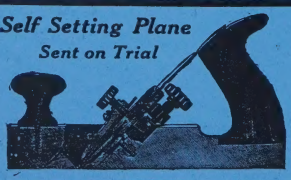

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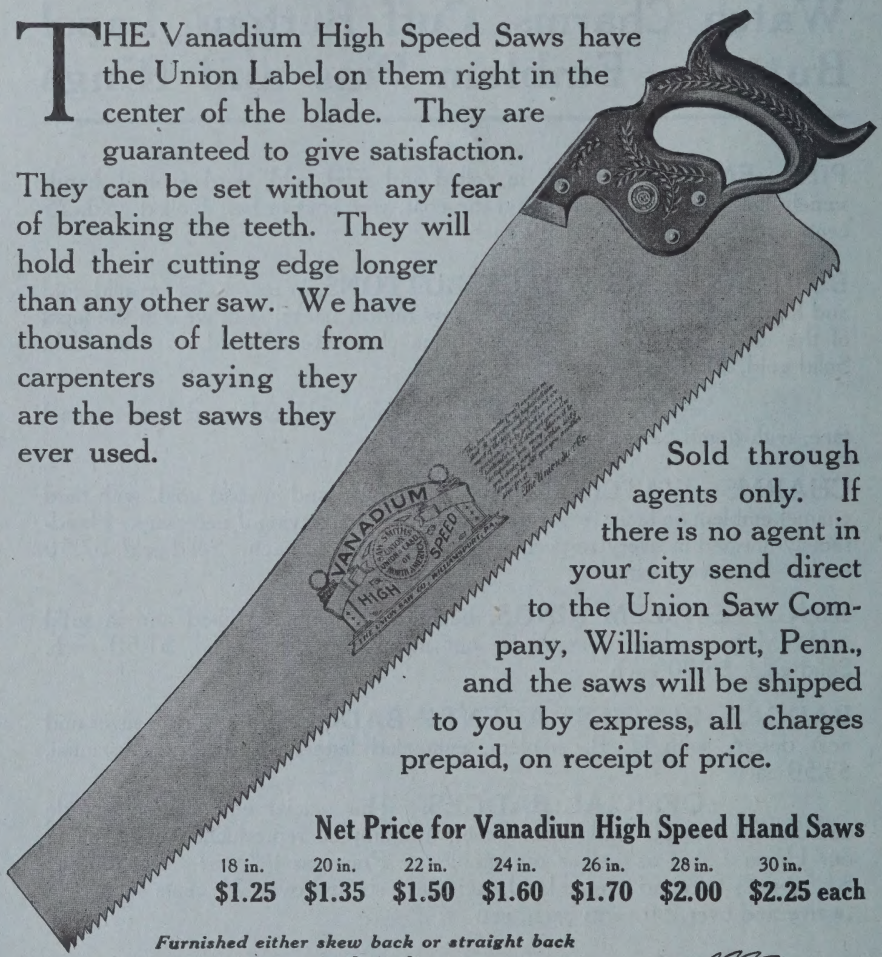

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A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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A HOMESICK LAMENT

By MARGARET SCOTT HALL

My heart turns back to the piney woods
And the scenes of long ago,
Homesick in the midst of city life
With its restless glare and show;
There's a singing rill and clear, cool spring
Where the shining pebbles lie,—
If I could exchange a hydrant now
I'd drink that old spring dry!

In dreams I escape the hurrying throng
And noise of the busy street,
To fragrant aisles of the piney woods
And the pure air fresh and sweet;
Where I catch the smell of new mown hay
And the sound of droning bees,
And the lonesome sigh of the long leaf pine
As I stroll beneath the trees.

The soda fount that I patronize
Where the sparkling ices clink,
Can not compare with the spring at home,—
For there is my favorite drink;
I'd give the best of vanilla cream
That the city can afford,
To slake my thirst at the dear old spring
And drink from a country gourd!

I live and toil in the busy marts
Of the city's rushing ways,
My heart still yearns for the piney woods
And the home of other days;
But I dream sometimes the holy hush
Of these blessed solitudes,
At peace with nature so near to God
Far off in the piney woods.

The Carpenter

THE BURDEN OF TOIL UPON CAPITAL AND LABOR.

(By John B. Powell.)

THE worker in wood, machinery, steam, electricity or structural iron, though generally a healthy person, is liable to accident or happenings ladened with danger to life and limb; the wood worker perhaps the least, since all others come more in contact with particles of iron and steel of sharp edge, pointed shape and defectiveness in material quality. None of these dangers ever, or, at least, seldom come to the man of wealth unless through his own carelessness or lack of vigilance since he is not compelled to chance or risk or be in their way.

Bulletin No. 79 of the Bureau of Labor contains an article on the mortality from consumption in occupations wherein dust is organically destructive, and in view of organized labor's noble efforts in fighting for the alleviation of victims of the unconquered plague it is especially interesting to working people, particularly members of labor unions. It is, of course, specific as considering only danger to respiratory organs and lung passages, from inhalation of mineral, metallic and fibral dust and unsanitary workshops and factories; also homes and offices, thus assuming that the wealthy come in contact with such infectants.

However, no person is immune from danger. No matter how busy or tumultous, quiet or peaceful the lot of man is, he should have and show strong will power and moral courage in all concerns of active life, for these are not only essentials but evidences of mental and physical strength. We all know that danger—using the word in the sense of injury to life and limb—is near or far, seen or unseen, ordinary of extraordinary, calculated, contingent or contemplated, a verification always of the figuration that "in the midst of life, we are in death."

Industrial courage is a boast, never a possession of the capitalist. Life's depressing conditions and necessities, born of work or labor or toil, never stare him or his family in the face. Nevertheless, you have, doubtless, heard many a one claim he mentally labors as much in working at or over affairs financial and commercial as the man who struggles to make his skill, energy and experience in wage earning employment obtain him success and fair remuneration; and that the exertion of his hand and arm and muscle is, comparatively, as severe as that of the toiler who digs in the ditches or the mines, breaks stone under boiling suns or battles on land or sea with the elements in season or out.

If the man of means worries in the least he worries most how to preserve and increase his structure of wealth. His word is a law unto himself—often to others. But he is strong in the realization that, having an already solid foundation behind him, it is only necessary for him to be alert to and use his advantages with arrogance, audacity and unscrupulousness, daring, boldness, scheming, cunning and shrewdness, satisfied only his own careless or bad management will weaken or wreck his structure.

Let us inquire whether he is partly or entirely robbed of nature's restful aids—sleep, health, recreation and life's social and intellectual pleasures and powers, or has any more or as much strain upon his mental and physical forces as the toiler in mechanical and industrial life and which of the two is actually necessitated to call into service the highest and strongest attributes of human action.

It is not the spirit of hatred, malice or revenge that condemns such claims; rather a true presentation of a craven who is all for self, wants more, never has enough and shows none of the courageous attributes or any of the principles of the brotherhood of man.

It may be the spirit of fellowship but not of partiality without reason that places the wage-earner among men who, while seeking their own welfare, divide their deeds in improving the living conditions of their fellow workers.

It is the wage-earner that contends against the power of capital. He knows

that it will never grant him wealth so long as it can compel him to toil under the variations and vicissitudes of forming a circle around the necessaries of life. All the scheming, genius and shrewdness at his command avail him nothing unless his resort is to graft and dishonesty. It may not be his fate, rather his misfortune to become poorer while the rich man grows richer and more fortunate. It matters not what occupation he follows, he must, of necessity, seek and retain employment, realizing that he is not, like his wealthy fellow being, enabled to ward off or avoid physical or financial danger, but must contend on and on against the meanest deprivations and oppressions of capital and capitalists.

There is not a president or a secretary of a labor organization who does not meet the insolence and arrogance of intolerant employers with the same coolness of a man who fires or faces a charged cannon. He knows he must be as strong in fortitude as he who submits to an amputation of a limb; that triumph lies in success, defeat in failure, and if his opponent wins, he wins by being financially better fortified to gain victory or bear loss if he loses. There is not one that does not do more in a minute than many a capitalist does in a month of Sundays over affairs respectively entrusted to them. Every one sees the need of and uses armor-plated courage in meeting the serious in his organization and in securing and maintaining stability, harmony and economy in all departments and among the membership who should themselves aid and assist while asking to be aided and assisted.

Digesting these views, it cannot but be said that capital and capitalists lack bravery, fairness and justness in dealing with those with whom they claim industrial relationship. Nor is it to be doubted that they are bold only in resolution backed by fortuitous circumstances. Neither will it be denied that the working masses—the wage-earners—are the people who really meet the great industrial problems and difficulties with real bravery in their blood, courage in their action and right, reason and justice on their side.

The phases and principles and the study and treatment of organized labor and industrial philosophy and economy rise high in appreciation as subject matter for our minds and pens, and if our conception of them is fair and intelligent we believe an impartial public will place them above that which or those who rob the poor at labor's expense. And we insist that it is time present when labor in general should be active in demanding its civil, political and industrial rights in appeal to "reason with might and might with reason." The plain question is whether to surrender to the power of capital or challenge its courage and claims but in the material world of industrial reward.

THE BOYS OF TODAY.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

The lucky boys who would succeed,
Will this wise hint obey:
Just "let Tomorrow bide its time,
And use right well Today."

BOYS will be boys in every generation and every country, and they are all about the same species of animal the world over.

Being a necessary evil from which our daughters must select husbands if they marry, it behooves us to take an interest in our neighbor's children. The schoolboy now will be the business man soon, and the grade of boy he is, indicates the quality of man he will be in trade or profession in years to come.

Most of us who have already lived long enough to know and realize the value of opportunity are apt to express opinions that youth cannot agree with.

So many of the boys must work, and work hard, that this article will reach very few of them, but if it helps a few to think for themselves along the lines suggested it will not fail of its purpose.

For their encouragement we would say form some plan for future development and have the grit to work out your own salvation.

The Carpenter

We know the chances are greatly diminished, since Abraham Lincoln's boyhood days, for the very poor to aspire to eminence.

The self-made man of his time had fewer obstacles to success than ambitious boys of the present. The concentration of capital had then scarcely begun in America, and the United States had very few millionaires for working people to support, whereas, at present, the dominant forces of finance have made the struggle for existence so sharp and decisive for the toiling majority that small opportunity is allowed for any climbing from that station.

At any time life is a strange mixture of jest and earnest, but whatever the prospect, and however unpromising the outlook, the average boy will find the chance if he will see it is worth while to "set his mark high and aim above it." The boy in ordinary environment whom necessity compels to work has the chance resting solely with himself to become master of the situation when he assumes the responsibilities of manhood.

Discouragement does not pay. Then for the boy who not only must begin at the foot of the ladder, but must find or construct the ladder we would say, "Proceed to get wise." Learn. Pick up all the knowledge you can, for there is much education to be obtained outside of books if one looks for it. There will be quite enough trashy, unprofitable information also absorbed without wasting any time to learn it.

There is so much of that, in fact, that many bright boys fail to attain to a decent and respectable maturity on account of it.

So many small vices, expensive and injurious habits and alluring temptations to do not quite right beset boys, it is a wonder that even a few are strong enough and lucky enough to develop into clean, honest manhood. It requires continual effort to be all one ought to be, but results will warrant the long, hard struggle toward any worthy purpose.

Boys of today are exaggerated copies of their paternal ancestors and allowances must be made for heredity.

The principles of a great grandfather who ought to have been hung, may hang the new century sport who inherits bad propensities.

Many a boy now hurrying down the road to failure where he can make nothing creditable of himself is just "a chip off the old block!"

"For we are the same our fathers have been;
We see the same sights our fathers have seen,
We drink the same streams and see the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run."

Blame, scolding and censure will not help and cannot drive boys into a higher destiny than they desire for themselves.

Give the boys a lift instead of a push, and keep them out of wicked ways by putting them on pleasant paths where they may find abundant call for all youthful energies in reserve.

Teach them to shun idleness. Work may become monotonous and at times most unattractive, but overwork is preferable to idleness.

After the parents' first interest and care in a boy's training comes the church, state and society, each with their share of responsibility for the embryo man and citizen.

The boys of today represent the American citizenship of tomorrow, and the responsibility for the grade or class of that citizenship is no light one on the adult life of the times.

"Men are only boys grown tall—
Hearts don't change much after all."

Look after and care for the boys, get at them in the right way now and later, as men, they will behave themselves as men and gentlemen should.

The fittest will survive from the good, bad and indifferent crop of the present generation, and all we can do is to make the best of the material already at hand in building the character of the future.

We see much to deplore in the boys of today and much to make us realize that posterity is suffering now for somebody's sins, but there is also much that is fine and noble among them and to these qualities we look for the future's hope.

With all of humanity's sins and mistakes and frailties, sympathy, honor, virtue and fraternal love still abound to bless and redeem the world.

The Carpenter

Let us do our very best for the highest and most perfect development of the boys of today, as we say to those who are blessed with a heritage of toil:

"Then let us, faithful to our trust
Of life, play well—as play we must—
And when the prompter gives the cue,
Just do the best that we can do."

THE WAGE-WORKERS AND THE CHURCH.

(By Frank Duffy.)

MUCH has been said and written lately about the wage-workers of our country. Their faults and vices, their likes and dislikes, their schemes and hobbies, their desires and intentions have been flauntingly portrayed to public gaze from time to time. They have been praised and condemned in the same breath. The searchlight of investigation, both public and private, has been turned upon all their actions in full force. So far they have stood the test unflinchingly. The latest fault found with them is their neglect and indifference in attending to their religious duties. Recently the question has been asked, "Why is it that the wage-workers do not attend church more regularly?" Not by the public. Oh, no; but by the ministers of the gospel, by those who preach and live by the gospel. It seems strange that at this late date after centuries of industrial turmoil and oppression, it has just come to light that the wage-workers are negligent and dilatory in the performance of their religious duties, and yet no other citizen of our great republic attends church more regularly, promptly and with a greater degree of reverence and devotion than the wage-worker. Might I ask here, why should this question come up at this time, when prejudice rages rampant against the members of organized labor? Is it to throw odium on them or to hold them up in ridicule to the eyes of the public, to be condemned as something bad, unfitted and unsuited for American citizenship, and to be looked upon as undesirable members of society? I hope not. If the wage-workers were to remain away from church for one Sunday alone every newspaper in the country would comment on it the following day as something unprecedented and as something that could not be accounted for. Might I not here reverse the question, and ask why do not the millionaire, the capitalist, the well-to-do, the representatives of gigantic trusts, big companies and great corporations attend church? Call upon them to answer for themselves this question just the same as we are called upon now. At the present time they screen themselves in the shadow of the poor wage-workers; their presence is not missed in the crowds of working men and women who during the week having done their duty faithfully and well to their employer try at least on the Sabbath to do their duty to their God. Religion harms no one, be he millionaire or workman. If it was not for the refining influence of religion and the severe and astute rigor of the law the animal disposition in human nature would soon assert itself and in that barbarous state depredations would be committed that would shock the world. Then instead of being the greatest and most progressive country on the face of the earth, as we are acknowledged to be now, we would be one of the most backward. There is nothing in the teachings of the church to prevent the workers from attending services. Did not the "Carpenter of Nazareth," the great laborer, proclaim that the "Laborer was worthy of his hire;" that "those who labor and are heavily burdened should be refreshed;" that "we should do unto others as we wish others to do unto us," and that "we should love our neighbors as ourselves."

In the mad race for wealth, these maxims are forgotten—the only object in life seems to be to amass a colossal fortune irrespective of the wants of the workers, the cry of the hungry, the despair of the unemployed or the pleadings of the poor.

If the ministers of the gospel of the present day followed in the footsteps of the great Nazarene they would take sides with the oppressed and down-trodden, and, instead of asking such questions as, "Why the wage-workers do not attend church?" they would preach the gospel of peace and good-will, not in favor of the rich and well-to-do, but as it was intended to be preached to all alike and as it was intended to be practiced—"To do unto others as we wish others to do unto us." I give the greatest credit to the working men and women of our country for the close attention they give to their religious duties under such galling circumstances.

SHORTER WORKING HOURS.

(By Arthur M. Watson.)

THE shortening of the hours of labor for the toilers is the great achievement of organized labor. All the benefits which have come to us through associated effort — insurance, increased wages, safety and sanitary conditions in the factory, fellowship and fraternity—are all lost in the colossal sum total of good which has accrued and will accrue through the medium of the shorter workday.

The overtaxed and exhausted human body, weary with long hours of pitiless toil, would not produce a race equal to that which the second and third generation of trade unionists will bring forth. Expansion of horizon, liberality of thought, education, culture and refinement follow surely in the trail of the shorter workday.

When all of man's recuperative powers are not needed to build up strength for another day of toil, there is opportunity for the enjoyment of the pleasanter things of life than the humdrum of the factory, field or store, and cheery companionship, recreation and study become more a part of our life, and life becomes worth living.

There can be no limit set to bound the future possibilities of the short hour movement. If it is necessary to work ten hours a day to produce from mother earth the necessities and comforts required by our civilization, we must perforce perform it, unless we would retrograde to the figleaf and bow and arrow life of our forbears. On the other hand, if the march of science and invention makes it possible to perform our tasks in two hours per day, we expect to enjoy the increased leisure and the possibilities it brings to us.

We are not troubled with Utopian dreams, and realize we are a long way from such a condition. We believe that were the unemployed in the United States today given an opportunity to perform their share of the world's work, a six-hour day would be amply sufficient to produce everything we require. The unemployed may be divided in two classes; and the theory or policy which can solve this great problem of unemployment and create the opportunity to work for those who vainly seek it, and compel those to work who at present successfully evade it, will go far toward bringing about a condition as near perfect as could exist with the contending races that people this planet today.

Organized labor with its slogan of "shorter hours" is doing more to solve the unemployed problem and to put bread in the mouths of the hungry than any other influence.

Public sentiment as expressed in hostile court decisions and repressive legislation in the expiring efforts of the "haves" to hold the "have nots" in subjection, will soon give way before the educated, intelligent, united effort of organized workers.

Not only is it true that all capital is the product of labor, but it is also true that all capital would at once disappear with the abolishment of wage service.

Had there never been any organized effort to bring about better conditions the wage-workers of today would be nothing more than industrial slaves.

OUR PURPOSE.

(By E. T. Myrick.)

TRADE unions have a well-defined purpose in view, which, if we desire the general public to concur in, we must ourselves thoroughly understand and endeavor to live up to the principles that are guiding us in their attainment.

As to this purpose, however, the general public, the non-union men especially, are laboring under a great misapprehension—it is far different from the purpose so often attributed to trade or labor unions. Would the general public clearly understand the aims and objects we are striving for it would in all probability give us its hearty support and perhaps even aid us in our undertakings. The people would then see that while our efforts are primarily intended to benefit ourselves, they have a tendency to materially benefit the entire commonwealth.

We are striving for the elevation of the laboring masses in every respect. We are carrying on a continuous campaign of education, and the more the laboring people become intelligent the more they will take pride in their work and use every means in their command to make themselves more valuable and profitable to the employer. We are not in any sense a school that breeds anarchists; we want to build up and advance, not to tear down. As an organization we keep aloof from politics; we are not pledged to any of the political parties, but we endeavor to have laws enacted for the protection of the working people and we indorse many issues of a non-partisan nature which would work wonderful good, educationally, morally and physically, to the nation as a whole. These issues we advise our members to take interest in and we recommend that they use their vote in support of such men only who pledge themselves, when elected, to stand for the good of all and not for legislation in the interest of the capitalist class only.

Our main purpose, however, is to elevate our members on craft lines and train them so they will perform their work with honor to themselves and the craft, thus making them money-savers for those who employ them, while on the other hand this will lead to the ultimate elimination of the non-union element from the field of competition.

To attain this, our main purpose, we are striving to establish reasonable working hours and to give our members enough leisure time for the study of craft problems, to which we devote some pages in most every issue of our monthly journal, thus enabling them to become familiarized with all branches of the trade and equal to the most intricate task. Unfortunately we have many members in our organization who make little or no effort to enhance their mechanical knowledge and ability. To these we must devote a greater amount of time and convince them that they will personally profit by the acquiring of this knowledge, while at the same time it would contribute to the welfare of the organization. We must try to make these indifferent members understand that the greater their mechanical efficiency the higher the wages they will command. With greater efficiency they will receive wages that will permit them, after paying their living expenses, to have a balance left for the purchase of instructive books and for subscription to good craft journals.

Let us strive for a better education of the people of our class on trade lines and to elevate them morally; for if a man feels that he is in honor bound to give the best of his abilty for the wages he receives, he will feel that he is little above a thief should he turn out a shabby day's work for first-class pay.

With this sentiment prevailing, the finer sense of honor will develop in our men; they will guard this honor well, they will keep themselves clean and vote only clean men in public office and they will not sell their votes, neither for money nor favor.

Then in a few years you will see a

change; you will see the masses of the people better informed on all subjects, there will be a revolution in politics, the children will have proper training and child labor will be eliminated from this land.

Better educated and more intelligent, the trade union men will serve the country more and better than any other class; but they must first stop listening to wide-mouthed, wind-bag politicians who have only self-interest at heart. Once we get the working people to think and act in unity, they will live up to the principles of the immortal Jefferson and our federal constitution as it was intended by its framers will again be held supreme in our land.

To reach this goal is our purpose, the numerous attempts at misinterpretation by our enemies notwithstanding.

Brothers, rally around the snow white flag of unionism, stand firm as the rock of Gibraltar, push onward and forward with a clear conscience for our purpose is a noble one and our cause is the cause of all oppressed mankind. It is a just cause against which hell shall not prevail, nor the efforts of money-bought corporation lawyers and judges who would throw discredit upon the work of Jefferson and his associates, whose valets to be they are not worthy of.

The Soul's True Rest.

"There shall no evil befall thee, neither shall any plague come near thy dwelling."

Through light and darkness, unafraid,
I take my gladsome way,
And for God's glory find it sweet
To toil in faith each day;
Though cherished plans must sometimes fail
And hope's bright star grow dim,
Such failure does not mean defeat
For those who trust in Him.

Life's pattern, like a checkered weave,
In harmony aglow
Beneath the workman's skilful hands
Must still more perfect grow;
Then days of sunshine and success
As times of storm and shade,
Are in the Father's loving care
And I am unafraid.

Within the shelter of His love
My spirit shall abide,
And safe and happy pass through all
The evils that betide;
Life must not know unclouded joy
Nor weather all be fair,
Yet unafraid my soul shall trust
The Lord through joy and care.

The soul's true rest is found in faith
And courage comes with hope,
The darkest passage ends in light
Then why should Christians grope?
Press onward to achieve each task—
Still faithfully endure,
In patient trust find perfect peace—
The soul's true rest secure.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.
Kirkwood, Ga.

EDITORIAL

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INDIANAPOLIS, JUNE, 1909

Quite a number of interesting craft problem articles and communications having repeatedly, but unavoidably been laid over for several months and our craft problem pages in recent issues having been rather conspicuous for their scantiness, we are devoting more ample and more than ordinary space to this class of matter in this issue. All the articles and communications here above referred to are in type and in the hands of the printer for some time and should we find it impossible to print all of them in this number of the journal, the writers may rest assured that we shall find space for them in the ensuing one.

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In the General Executive Board proceedings, printed in this issue, our members will find a precise statement as to the U. B. of C. & J. claims of jurisdiction over work that can be performed and for that reason is often claimed by other building trades. In order to avoid entanglements or disputes over such work, which are a discredit to intelligent workers and invariably injurious to employes and employers alike, there must be a clear understanding between the different trades as to which trade is entitled to it. The lines of demarcation must be as clearly drawn as possible. Our G. E. B.'s statement or jurisdiction claims are, of course, merely propositions to be submitted to the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. and on which all organizations affiliated with that body will have a say before any of the claims may become lawful and serve as a guidance. In the meantime we sincerely hope that a mutual understanding on all points will be reached that will be for the best interests of all trades and work an injury to none. Jurisdiction quarrels over comparatively small matters as such have arisen in the past and which often have been fought with more bitterness and obstinacy than is displayed in conflicts with grasping and treacherous employers, can now and ought to be averted, or, at least, speedily settled, through the agency of the B. T. D. and by the exercise of a little broad judgment and fraternal feeling on the part of Local Unions and individual members involved.

With the incessant development of industry and the consequent shifting of the lines of demarcation, differences on jurisdiction lines may sometimes be unavoidable, but it is the duty of every sober, fair and just-minded man in every union to use his influence for the minimizing of such differences and in favor of the cultivation of fellowship among the men of the different trades and organizations. Let every one of us do his duty in this respect, we will then be better united and stronger in our battle with the common enemy.

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The not wholy unexpected but welcome news has reached the General Office from

Seattle, Wash., that the Builders' Exchange has decided to abandon the open shop idea and not insist on it in that city. As to the causes and circumstances that have brought about this change of front, we quote the following from the Seattle Union Record:

"After trying to get along for more than two years on an open shop plan of conducting their business, and advertising all over the country for non-union workmen, flooding the city with incompetents, and in other ways working hardships upon the mechanics of Seattle, the Builders' Exchange has at last confessed defeat and acknowledged that the only place to secure competent workmen is through the channel of organized labor. They do not say all this, but their action is a confession of it. The unions in the building trades have not attempted to retaliate in any way, feeling certain the business sense of the majority of the members of the exchange would sooner or later result in the manner in which it did last Tuesday evening. The harm done the merchants and the members of the exchange who desired to be fair cannot be estimated. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been lost to Seattle by the blind policy pursued and the only people benefited were the few eastern contractors who came in with their crews of cheap labor to get the cream of the building in Seattle prior to the opening of the fair and have taken their profits to the points from which they came."

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Perusing the May report, 1909, of W. Matkin, the general secretary of the General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners in England we find Mr. Matkin entertaining small hope for the British government to, in the present or future, pass any efficacious measures in the interest of labor. His only hope in this respect is built on a vigilant, powerful combination of the workers. He expresses his sentiments on the subject in the following terms:

"It is useless to rely too much on the legislative proposals of the present or any future government, for whatever measures may be passed in the interests of labor there will be influences at work to render all such measures abortive unless you have a vigilant and powerful organization to see that they are carried out. We have many instances of this in the fair wage contract clauses (both in government and in municipal contracts), also the workmen's compensation act, the non-employment of members a little advanced in years through the action of the insurance companies by the higher premiums they have fixed for those employed over forty years of age; by this process a most beneficial measure is becoming a curse instead of blessing to large numbers of our members. In these two instances alone there should be sufficient convincing proof of the urgent necessity of a powerful combination to counteract these influences, and the men in our trade who are suffering probably more than any other should be the first to grasp the situation and thoroughly organize."

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Through the efforts of their respective executive boards, the two national factions of teamsters which have been at war with each other for more than two years, have amalgamated. The locals of the United Teamsters are to be given back the old charters they held in the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, on the payment of one month's per capita tax. Vacancies now existing in the international executive board will be filled by the United Teamsters faction. This will be an addition of about seventy Local Unions with a membership of about 20,000 in New York, Chicago and St. Louis to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

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Just after going to press the sad news reaches us of the death of Max Morris, secretary-treasurer of the Retail Clerks' International Union and Fourth Vice-President of the A. F. of L., he departing this life Sunday morning, June 6, at his home in Denver, Colo.

In Max Morris the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America has lost one of its truest and stanchest friends, his organization one of its most energetic, untiring and most zealous workers and the cause of labor one of its ablest advocates and supporters. We sincerely mourn the irreparable loss and extend to the Retail Clerks' International Union, and especially to the family of the departed, our most heartfelt sympathy.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Quarterly Report of First General Vice-President Arthur A. Quinn.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Greeting:

I herewith submit to you my report for the quarter ending March 31, 1909:

On Monday, January 4, I visited No. 31 of Trenton, N. J., and found the same general depression in business as prevailed throughout the country for the past year, with the same result, that many of our members were idle. The little work going on, or in view, Brother Adams, the business agent, was making strenuous efforts to divert into union channels. Leaving Trenton, I visited the towns of Riverton and Palmyra to see if the organization of a local was possible. After remaining there a short time, however, I saw that nothing could be done on these lines until work became more plentiful.

On January 7 I visited Philadelphia, and with Organizers Ryan and Campbell, called upon the mayor of the city to protest against the awarding of a contract to a firm that agreed to supply carpenters for $2.25 per day less than the prevailing rate; in other words, this firm agreed to supply carpenters at the rate of $1.35 per day. In this connection I wish to state that in the city of Philadelphia they award a contract for labor, at the beginning of each year, for the repairing of all sewers and bridges that may become damaged during the year. This is known as emergency work and costs the city thousands of dollars annually. The firm I have reference to submitted two bids under different names; one bid called for the prevailing rate of wages paid by the different trades engaged in that class of work, while the other bid, previously mentioned, agreed to furnish men of our trade for $1.35 per day, and it was upon this bid that they were to be awarded the contract. In our interview wth the mayor we convinced him that the bid was a fraudulent one, and that it was impossible for the said firm to furnish skilled men at the figure quoted. The mayor promised to withhold his signature from the contract for a reasonable time in order to give Brothers Ryan and Campbell ample time to have introduced an ordinance

in the city council abolishing the contract system pertaining to the furnishing of labor. After this interview with the mayor we called upon the director of public works, which gentleman received us very courteously, and stated to us that the bid in question was without doubt a fraudulent one, but that his hands were tied in the matter. He suggested that we proceed along the lines already proposed by Brothers Ryan and Campbell, as he thought that the only possible way to accomplish the object we had in view.

Leaving Philadelphia on the 9th, I proceeded to Elizabeth, N. J., and with Brothers Cosgrove, Botterill and Koyen, business agents of Elizabeth, Montclair and Perth Amboy, respectively, called upon Mr. Shipman, on the 12th, a stair builder of Elizabeth, who employs non-union men in his shop and on his outside work. We endeavored to persuade him to unionize his shop, as his men were coming in contact with our members in the cities mentioned. We could get no definite answer from him at the time of our visit, but the following week he informed me that he would make no change in his shop at present. I have no doubt that when the building business again becomes normal in the cities mentioned that the party referred to might find it advantageous to reconsider his action. I remained in and around Elizabeth until the 16th, upon which date I visited Newark, going from there to Jersey City, where I had been invited to attend a meeting of the Executive Board of the State Council. At this meeting many questions of interest and importance to our trade were discussed, particularly the construction of concrete buildings, in which the state body is interesting themselves in order to control this class of construction.

The following week, ending January 23, I visited the cities of New York, Elizabeth, Paterson and Passaic. In New York I found our boys proceeding in an intelligent manner to control the steel trim. The question as to who shall control this class of work has agitated the New York district for some time. Another trade claimed it, basing their claim on the material used, no thought whatsoever being given to the mechanical knowledge necessary to erect this class of work in a workmanlike manner. The result was what we should naturally expect, the trade claiming it was not competent to do the work when called upon to do so, as after their deficiency in handling this class of work was demonstrated, it was necessary for our men to rectify these errors in order to present the work in an acceptable manner. This class of work (interior trim, no matter what the material) should surely be constructed by men who are fitted by years of training to do such in a mechanical manner, such being the requirements this class of work naturally comes under our jurisdiction, and will in the future be done by men of our trade.

In Paterson I found the conditions not all they should be. This, no doubt, must be attributed to the fact that they have had a hard fight in that district since last May against employers who endeavored to force unfair conditions upon them.

On the 22d I visited Passaic and attended a banquet given by No. 490 in honor of their twentieth anniversary. Speeches were delivered by several of the members, comparing the condition of the carpenters in Passaic twenty years ago with the conditions prevailing at present, showing clearly the great advancement made and numerous benefits enjoyed through organization. The value of the United Brotherhood to our trade was also demonstrated through this comparison.

The week following I visited Woodbridge, Bound Brook and the surrounding villages, leaving for the General Office on Friday, the 29th, to be installed as First General Vice-President, arriving at the General Office on the 30th.

On Monday, February 1, the General Officers, elected by referendum vote to guide the destiny of our organization for the coming two years, were installed into their respective offices by ex-General President Shields of Boston, Mass. The ceremonies were very impressive and undoubtedly all present fully realized the vast responsibility they were assuming.

Leaving Indianapolis on the 2d, I arrived in Newark, N. J., on the evening of

the 3d, arriving in Perth Amboy on the 4th. On the 5th and 6th I visited Trenton and Elizabeth, and on Sunday, the 7th, by direction of the General President, I visited Wilkes-Barre, Pa., to take part in a conference of general officers of the building trades. Among those trades represented at this conference, other than the carpenters, were the bricklayers and masons, plumbers, steam and hot water fitters, plasterers, and painters. A large number of questions pertaining to the future management of the different locals in that city were submitted to the conference for consideration. Each question was taken up and separately considered, and recommendations made which, in the opinion of the conference, would be beneficial to the trade union movement in that city. I left Wilkes-Barre on the 9th.

On the 10th I visited Paterson and found little or no change in the conditions since my former visit. On the 11th I visited Newark, in the evening attending a meeting of the D. C., which, I am pleased to state, I found discussing questions of vital interest and benefit to the rank and file. On the following day, the 12th, I visited Jersey City, remaining there until the 13th. On the 16th I again visited that city in reference to an audit of the books of one of the locals. On the 18th I visited New York, remaining there until the 20th. On the 22d and 23d I visited Trenton to attend a hearing given by a committee of the New Jersey Senate on an employers' liability bill. As this is a measure in which we are vitally interested, and is one which, in justice to the toiler, should be passed, I acted in conjunction with other labor representatives in the State to secure its passage in the Senate. Up to this writing, however, it has not been introduced on the floor for a final vote, but we confidentially expect that we shall succeed in having the bill passed before the House adjourns.

On the 25th I visited Plainfield and found conditions in that city, considering the times, very good.

On the 26th I again visited Jersey City and attended the meeting of the D. C. At this meeting, by direction of the G. P., who had instructed me to arrange a series of meetings at which Brother Shields was to be the principal speaker, I arranged for a mass meeting for the Hudson County District for March 11.

On March 1 I again visited Trenton in reference to a bill before the legislature empowering the State to police the factories and mills at the State's expense. No explanation need be given as to the intent and purpose of this bill, as you can readily see by its title that it was conceived by those hostile to the interests of labor. Suffice it to say, that through the watchfulness exercised by the U. B. in New Jersey for legislation of this character, nothing more has been heard of this bill.

On the 2d I visited Camden to arrange for a meeting with Brother Shields. On the 4th I visited Newark and arranged for a meeting in that city for March 12. As this was the date I had intended to hold the meeting in Camden I was compelled to cancel it, owing to the impossibility to procure a hall in Newark on some other date.

On the 5th I visited New York, remaining in that city until the 6th. While there I had the pleasure of meeting Brother Schardt, who was in New York on business for the organization. On the 8th I arranged for a meeting in Elizabeth. On the 9th we held a meeting of both locals in Paterson. The meeting was well attended. Brother Shields was the principal speaker, ably assisted by Brother Byrne of New York. On the 10th we held a meeting in Elizabeth, and despite the short notice given the meeting was fairly well attended. Brother Shields made an able speech, which was much appreciated by those present.

On the 11th we held a meeting in Jersey City. This meeting was a success in every particular, and the committee having it in charge deserves praise for their activity and zeal in advancing the principles and cause of trade unions. Here, also, Brother Shields was the principal speaker, and it was evident that he left an impression with his hearers. Several other speakers of note addressed the meeting, among them being Brothers McClain of Newark, Botterill of Montclair, Tower of New York, and Attorney Garrigan of New York, coun-

sel for Musicians' Union. The committee had also secured the services of an excellent orchestra, which contributed largely to the success of the meeting. Following the meeting the speakers and their friends were served with lunch at the headquarters of the D. C.

On the following night, the 12th, we held a meeting in Newark. This meeting was not as well attended as it should have been, but this condition resulted through no fault of the committee, who had worked hard to make the meeting a success. Brother Shields delivered an excellent speech, reviewing the history of trade unions and dwelling strongly on the duties we owe the organization. Brother Roach, secretary of the Leather Workers, also delivered a speech on the principles of trade unions. Brother McClain of Newark delivered a speech touching on local conditions.

On the 15th I visited Hudson county and took up with the committee of the D. C. the question of waiting upon the employers with an object of coming to an understanding with them. I remained in the vicinity of Hudson county until the 18th, when I went to Elizabeth to confer with Brother Cosgrove relative to the bills pending in the legislature beneficial to and opposed to labor. On the 19th I visited Senator Silzer at New Brunswick in reference to these bills. On the 20th I returned to Perth Amboy. On the 22d, by direction of the General President, I visited Elmira, N. Y., to consult with and advise our members in that city in reference to a threat of one of the employers to revive the nine-hour day. I interviewed the employer in question and ascertained that he indeed had intended to go back to the old system of working hours, but before leaving him he agreed not to attempt it at this time. I remained in Elmira until the 29th, going from that city to Wilkes-Barre, Pa., where I addressed a meeting of No. 514 on the evening of the 30th, leaving the following day to take up the work in New Jersey assigned to me by the General President.

Proceedings of the Second Quarterly Session, 1909, of General Executive Board.

The following matters were acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the G. S. in the interim between the January and April meetings:

February 9.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in a trade dispute with the Commercial Sash, Blind and Door Co. of that city. Sanction is granted and financial assistance was to be considered as reports were received at the G. O.

March 15.

Jacksonville, Fla. Request of the D. C. for an appropriation for reorganizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00

Indianapolis, Ind., April 5.

Regular quarterly meeting of the G. E. B. was held on the above date with Chairman Schardt presiding and Bauscher, Post, Cole, Walquist and Connolly present.

Report of the G. P. for the preceding quarter was read and filed. The recommendations contained therein will be considered later in the session.

The report of the First V. P. was read and filed.

New York City. Appeal of Samuel Appicella from the action of L. U. 1565, New York City, in refusing to comply with the decision of the G. E. B., rendered on January 14, 1909, in the case of L. U. No. 1565 vs. Samuel Appicella. The Board instructs the G. P. to notify L. U. No. 1565 that unless it complies with the decision of the G. E. B., as rendered on date mentioned above, within thirty days, the G. P. will suspend the local.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of Wm. Warner from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Warner and L. U. 1013 vs. Philadelphia, D. C. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of Michael Firenzo from the action of L. U. No. 1565 in refusing to comply with the decision of the G. E. B., rendered on January 14, 1909, in the case of L. U. No. 1565 vs. Michael Firenzo. The Board instructs the G. P. to take the same action as in the case of L. U. 1565 vs. Samuel Appicella.

Baltimore, Md. Request from Chas. H. Davis that the case of the Baltimore D. C. vs. Chas. H. Davis acted upon by the G. E. B. on January 14, 1909, be reopened and reversed. There being no new evidence submitted, the papers in the case are filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal of R. E. McClusky from the decision of the G. P. in the case of R. E. McClusky vs. L. U. 288. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed

Cleveland, O. Appeal of the D. C. from decision of the G. P. in the case of John J. Phare and

L. U. 105 vs. the D. C. of Cleveland. The D. C. not having complied with the decision of the G. P. previous to taking their appeal, the Board will not consider this appeal until the decision of the G. P. is complied with.

April 6.

Chairman Schardt, Bauscher, Post, Walquist, Cole and Connolly present.

San Antonio, Tex. Report from an organizer on the conditions prevailing in that city was read and filed.

Omaha, South Omaha and Council Bluffs. Report of an organizer on the conditions prevailing in that district was read and filed.

New York City. Report of a deputy on conditions prevailing on the Fifth avenue library job and other matters was read and filed.

Hudson County, N. J. Report as to the conditions prevailing in that district was read and filed and an appropriation of $500.00 made for organization purposes. The Board also recommends that an organizer be placed in the district.

Paterson, N. J. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

East Central Ohio District Council. Request from the D. C. and Local Union Nos. 1311 and 881 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the services of an organizer. The appropriation is denied. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Long Island City, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 34 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 640 vs. L. U. No. 34 in the Otto Hettling matter. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Woburn, Mass. Request from the Middlesex D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Ottawa, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 661 for sanction of a trade movement. The G. S. is requested to procure additional information on schedule of inquiries.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting received from the D. C. of money appropriated for organizing purposes was read and filed.

April 7.

Chairman Schardt, Bauscher, Post, Walquist, Foley, Cole, Connolly present.

Hornell, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement to take effect May 1, 1909. Laid over awaiting receipt of the schedule of inquiries properly filled out.

Fall River, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the G. E. B. as reports are received at this office.

Troy, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the G. E. B. as reports are received at this office.

Champaign, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 41 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour and decrease of workday from 9 to 8 hours per day, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

White Plains, N. Y.—Request from L. U. No. 53 for sanction and financial assistance to enforce compliance with a two-year agreement covering trade conditions from April 1, 1908, to April 1, 1910. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Belleville, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 433 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a Saturday half holiday and enforcing working card system on April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Beardstown, Ill.—Request from L. U. No. 741 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 33½ cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction is denied. The papers before the Board show that at a notified meeting held on January 14, 1909, the members voted not to make any change in the wage schedule this year. The papers further show that on February 4, 1909, at a meeting of which special notice had not been sent to each member, this action was reversed and an increase of wages decided on. This action was not in conformity with Section No. 145 of the constitution and the Board rules that in all cases where a change in wages or hours is to be considered each member must be notified to attend the meeting of his L. U. for the purpose of voting on the same.

Manitowoc, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 849 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day and an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Marquette, Mich. Request from L. U. 958 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

April 8.

All members present.

Silver Springs, N. Y. Request from L. U. 1594 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for a reduction of hours from 10 to 9 per day on April 1,

1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Kingston, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1560 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement to establish an eight-hour workday. Matter is referred back to the L. U. to get the endorsement of the D. C.

Red Bank, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 1405 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Coal City, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1544 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour and reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Muskogee, Okla. Request of L. U. No. 1072 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Muscatine, Ia. Request from L. U. 1069 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31¼ to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The Board decides that all trade movement acted upon up to this time and that were to go into effect April 1, 1909, be turned over to the G. S., he to procure from the various locals and District Councils the very latest information regarding the trade movements.

Selma, Ala. Appeal of L. U. 1616 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 1616 vs. I. U. No. 705, Loraine, O., in the matter of Wm. Scott not depositing his clearance card in No. 1616. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained. The fine is ordered to be collected and paid to L. U. No. 1616.

Selma, Ala. Request of L. U. No. 1616 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an eight-hour workday. Sanction is denied on the ground of lack of proper organization.

Portland, Me. Request from L. U. No. 517 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a 10 per cent. increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Batavia, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 24, millmen, for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $1.75 to $2.25 per day on May 1, 1909, and an eight-hour day or September 1, 1909, as per agreement made with their employers. Sanction granted.

April 9.

All members present.

Hornell, N. Y. The schedule of inquiries in regard to a proposed trade demand having been received from the millmen's L. U., the G. S. is requested to communicate with the D. C. of New York City and inquire if the conditions stipulated in the schedule are satisfactory to the N. Y. D. C.

Beaumont, Tex. Request from L. U. No. 392 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is laid over awaiting the endorsement of the D. C. The records at this office show that L. U. No. 392 has but thirty-nine members and L. U. No. 1920 has but eleven members, and the Board would recommend that the two locals consolidate.

Cincinnati, O. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 45 to 47½ cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Denver, Colo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 55 to 60 cents per hour for outside carpenters and an eight-hour workday for millmen, to go into effect May 1, 1909. This matter was laid over on January 28, 1909, awaiting the report of the vote of the district on the proposed demands and the same having been received the movement is sanctioned. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Manchester, N. H. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish a minimum scale of 34⅜ cents per hour on May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New Bedford, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour. The schedule is referred back and the D. C. requested to supply this office with information as to the yea and nay vote of the district on making this demand.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.00 to $4.50 per day in the Borough of Queens, to go into effect May 15, 1909. Referred back and the D. C. is requested to supply this office with information as to the yea and nay vote of the Borough on making this demand.

Pawtucket and Central Falls, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour

to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

San Antonio, Tex. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for the enforcement of trade rules to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Springfield, Ill. Request from L. U. 16 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 42½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. The schedule shows but thirty-one members voting out of a total membership of 420. The Board does not consider this a representative vote of the Union and the matter is referred back to No. 16 for further consideration. The schedule of the millmen will take the same course for like reasons.

New London, Conn. Request from L. U. No. 30 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sayre, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 145 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 28 to 30 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 203 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to maintain union conditions. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New Castle, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 206 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.50 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Winona, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 307 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.75 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Pueblo, Colo. Request from L. U. No. 362 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 50 to 55 cents per hour to take effect July 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Olean, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 546 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day to take effect May 20, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Gardner, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 570 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.80 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Sheboygan, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 657 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from $2.80 to $3.00 per day to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Appleton, Wis. Request of L. U. No. 955 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 25 to 27½ cents per hour to go into effect June 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Stillwater, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 957 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 35 to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Marlboro, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 988 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday during June, July, August and September to go into effect June 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Coalgate, Okla. Request from L. U. 1103 for sanction of a trade movement to establish a minimum rate of wage on May 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Sayreville, N. J. Request from L. U. No. 1392 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and a Saturday half-holiday to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Walden, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1854 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to enforce union conditions on May 10, 1909. The schedule is referred back to L. U. 1854 as it shows that only six members, less than a quorum, voted on the proposed demand.

Providence, R. I. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 41 to 45 cents per hour and double time for all overtime to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Piqua, O. Request from L. U. No. 1908 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and Saturday half holiday. Sanction is withheld on account of lack of organization and as the schedule of inquiries show that the L. U. voted against making the demand.

Monongahela, Pa. Request from the Monongahela Valley D. C. for sanction and financial

aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage to go into effect May 1, 1909. The schedule of inquiries is referred back to the D. C. as it does not state the yea and nay vote of the district on making the demand.

April 10.

All members present.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.28 to $3.50 per day for outside carpenters, and to establish an eight-hour day in the mills, to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Rochester, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.25 to $3.50 per day for outside carpenters and an increase from $2.00 to $2.50 per day for millmen and a Saturday half holiday, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Beaumont, Tex. Information having been received of the consolidation of the two locals in that city, the Board considered the request of L. U. No. 392 and appropriates $50.00 for organizing purposes.

United Hatters of North America. Request from the above for a loan of $5,000.00. The G. E. B. has no power to make such a loan, and the G. S. will so notify the united hatters.

New Britain, Conn. Report received from the D. C. in regard to progress of a trade movement was read and filed awaiting additional information.

Boston, Mass. Request from the treasurer of the D. C. for an appropriation of $20.00. As all such requests must come from the D. C. through its secretary the request is denied.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation to assist members involved in a trade movement. The Board appropriates $250.00 for the benefit of U. B. members in the Boston district. The G. E. B. instructs the Boston D. C. to file a protest with the general president of the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. against the acting of affiliated organizations in Boston permitting their members to work on jobs where the building trades are on strike.

Worcester, Mass. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied.

Stroudsburg, Pa. Request from L. U. 501 for permission to circulate an appeal to locals to purchase raffle tickets. The request is denied.

Columbia, S. C. Request from L. U. No. 949 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

Montreal, Canada. Request from L. U. No. 1244 that the Board reconsider the request of No. 1244 for an appropriation for organizing purposes acted upon at the January meeting of the Board. The G. E. B. reaffirms its former decision. The request must receive the endorsement of the D. C.

Roanoke, Va. Request from L. U. No. 1128 for an appropriation to enable the local to pay current expenses. The request is denied. The Board recommends that the two locals in Roanoke be consolidated on account of their limited membership and in the interest of economy.

Du Page County, Illinois. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $100.00.

April 12.

All members present.

Richmond, Va. Request from Geo. F. DeLacy for permission to circulate an appeal for aid to the Local Unions. The request is denied.

Gloucester, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 910 for financial assistance; $25.00 appropriated.

Goldfield, Nev. Request from L. U. No. 1761 for a loan on their hall to replace a mortgage falling due June 1, 1909. The request is denied as the Board has no power to make a loan of this character.

Sydney, N. S., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1588 for the services of an organizer. The papers before the Board show that the G. P. has already given attention to this matter. The papers are filed.

United Hatters of North America. Request for a donation to assist their members locked out by their employers. Inasmuch as the U. B. has already contributed them an assessment levied by the A. F. of L. and our Local Unions are also donating funds for this purpose the request is denied.

Canadian Trades and Labor Congress. Request for a donation for the purpose of maintaining an agent in England to prevent the importation of mechanics in Canada by employers. The communication is filed.

New Castle, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 206 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Jesse Reynolds, a member of said L. U. The decision of the G. S. is reversed, the appeal is sustained and the claim ordered paid as the due book and abstract of ledger show that the deceased was in good standing at time of death, was more than 21 years of age and had been a member in good standing as per Section No. 76, general constitution.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 42 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability of A. E. Dixon. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 62 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Frank Gordon. The papers are referred back to the G. S. with a request that the case be reopened and an investigation

made as to the facts pertaining to the accident and also the present condition of the brother.

Washington, D. C. Appeal of R. B. Leatherman, a member of No. 132 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving a disability claim filed by the said brother. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the evidence shows that the appellant was not disabled through an accident. The appeal is dismissed.

Montreal, Can. Communication from the D. C. requesting the Board to allow the payment of death claim of the late Ensable Patry. The D. C. admits that the L. U. of which the late brother was a member was three months in arrears for per capita tax to the G. O. at the time of said brother's death and not legally entitled to benefit. The request of the D. C. is denied.

Communications were submitted by the G. S. from the Ft. Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, Ill.; the American National Bank, Capital National Bank and Fletcher National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind.; the Traders' National Bank of Birmingham, Ala.; the Penn National Bank of Philadelphia, Pa.; the National Rockland Bank of Boston, Mass., and the Canadian Bank of Commerce of Edmonton, Alberta, Canada, acknowledging receipt of notice from the G. S. of names of the General Officers installed on February 1, 1909, the signatures of the same and instructions as to the method of withdrawal of the funds deposited in the above-mentioned banks. The communications were filed.

New Britain, Conn. Appeal of L. U. No. 97 from the ruling of the G. S. in regard to the beneficial standing of Samuel Whaples. The Board reverses the ruling of the G. S. The Board rules that Samuel Whaples is to be rated as a full beneficial member upon this office receiving official notice that the difference between the amount paid by Whaples and the amount due as a beneficial member has been paid to the F. S. of L. U. 97. The records at this office will also be corrected to conform to this ruling and to the date of his initiation.

April 13.

All members present.

Pekin, Ill. Partial report received from L. U. No. 644 for money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. is instructed to again notify No. 644 that it must send receipted bills to this office for the money expended.

Boston, Mass. A partial accounting was received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board for the relief of members on strike. Examined and filed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board was examined and filed.

Perth Amboy, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 65 from the decision of the G. P. in the matter of a controversy between L. U. No. 65 and L. U. No. 247 of Brooklyn, N. Y., in regard to a readmission fee charged by L. U. No. 247 in the case of Hans Christofferson. The Board rules that L. U. No. 247 has the right to collect a readmission fee when a former member of No. 247 makes application for membership in another local. The Board also rules that in this case the readmission fee is $10.00, the difference between initiation fee of $20.00 for new members and the initiation fee of $30.00 for ex-members as specified in the by-laws of the New York City D. C. to which jurisdiction No. 247 belongs.

San Antonio, Tex. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied as the records at this office show that an organizer is, at the present time, stationed in that city.

Des Moines, Ia. The report of the G. P. as to conditions prevailing in that city was read and filed.

Louisville, Ky. Information from the G. P. in regard to conditions prevailing in that city was read and filed.

Monmouth, Ill. An acknowledgment was received from L. U. 1265 for an appropriation made by the Board at the January meeting.

April 14.

All members present.

Report on the conditions prevailing in Richmond, Ind., submitted by the G. P. was read and filed.

Report on the conditions prevailing in Nashville, Tenn., submitted by the G. P. was read and filed.

Information received from the G. P. in reference to organizing work done in Jamestown, N. Y., was read and filed.

The Federal Union Security Company bond, for $50,000.00, furnished by the Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, Ind., and the American Surety Company bond, for $50,000.00, furnished by the Ft. Dearborn National Bank of Chicago, Ill., were submitted to the Board by the G. S. for their approval and placed with the G. T.

Kingsville, Tex. Request from L. U. 1666 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage and reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid cannot be given as the L. U. has not been organized the length of time necessary to entitle them to the same as per Section No. 151 constitution.

Ottawa, Ill. Additional information asked for by the Board in regard to trade demand of L. U. No. 661 that was to go into effect April 1 was received and showed that an agreement had been signed with their employers. The papers are filed.

Springfield, Ill. Additional information in regard to a proposed trade movement on the part of L. U. No. 16 was read and filed.

Passaic, N. J. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for the renewal of a trade agreement that will expire May 1, 1909. Sanction

granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

North Tonawanda, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement by L. U. No. 713, Niagara Falls, Canada for an increase of wage from 35 to 37½ cents per hour and a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 per day, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

St. Joseph, Mo. Request from L. U. 110 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents per hour to go into effect April 1, 1909. Information on file at this office shows that the employers have granted the demands, therefore no action is necessary by the Board.

April 15.

All members present.

New Britain, Conn. Report received from the D. C. as to the progress of trade movement that went into effect April 1 and the number of members involved. The report is filed and $500.00 is appropriated for relief of members locked out.

A communication was received from the Dahlstrom Metallic Door Company of Jamestown, N. Y., forwarded through the D. C. of New York City, offering to furnish a metallic door and the trim for an opening, to be placed in our new headquarters. The G. S. will inform the Dahlstrom Co. that the G. E. B. appreciates their generous offer but regrets to advise that it must decline the same owing to the fact that our new building is practically completed.

Reading, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 492 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 33 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Moundsville, W. Va. Request from L. U. No. 1353 for an appropriation to enable the local to pay running expenses. The papers under consideration indicate that there is no disposition on the part of the members to assist themselves, and, under such circumstances, the request is denied.

Brother Fred Hansen of L. U. No. 91, Racine, Wis., appeared with credentials before the Board in regard to a controversy between No. 91 and L. U. No. 461 of the Chicago D. C.

New York City. Request from L. U. No. 1717 for copies of the papers in the case of J. Mayback and L. U. No. 1717 vs. the New York City D. C. so that No. 1717 might learn how J. Mayback's name was used in the case. The G. S. will inform L. U. No. 1717 that the first letter in this case, dated June 27, 1907, was signed by J. Mayback as R. S. with the seal of No. 1717 attached and the case acquired its title from that date and retain it up to and including the date when a decision was rendered by the G. E. B.

Richmond, Va. Appeal of L. U. No. 1764 to be relieved from the payment of per capita tax to the D. C. The G. E. B. is not empowered to extend the relief asked for. The G. S. however, will notify the D. C. that the B. A. must attend to organizing the men employed in the mills as well as those who work on the outside.

Butte, Mont. Appeal of L. U. 112 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claims of the late Brothers John C. Cole and Joseph Raymond on account of an alleged unpaid assessment. The papers in the case show that the amount in question which constituted an arrearage on the part of the late members is not an assessment legally levied by L. U. No. 112 U. B. of C. & J. of A. but to the contrary is a loan from the members of L. U. No. 112, U. B. of C. & J. of A. as individuals to the "Butte Carpenters' Union No. 112, a corporation," which is separate and distinct from L. U. No. 112, U. B. of C. & J. of A. The papers also show that said loan bears 4 per cent. interest and is secured by notes given by said corporation to the individual members of L. U. No. 112, U. B. of C. & J. of A. and are to be redeemed by the aforementioned corporation when the mortgage given by said corporation has been paid and sufficient money has accumulated in the treasury of the corporation to pay said notes. The G. E. B. decided that the fact that members of L. U. No. 112 U. B. of C. & J. of A. have failed to make this loan, or any part of it, to the "Butte Carpenters' Union No. 112, a corporation," does not in any way invalidate their standing as members of the U. B. nor any benefits they might otherwise be entitled to according to the constitution. The papers are referred back to the G. S. to reopen the case.

April 16.

Chairman Schardt, Bauscher, Walquist, Cole, Foley and Connolley present. Post excused from further attendance on account of serious illness in his family that necessitated his returning home.

Rome, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1016 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.40 to $3.00 per day to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Kingston, N. Y. Request from Millmen's L. U. No. 1560 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for a minimum wage and an eight-hour day. This matter was referred back on April 8 for the endorsement of the D. C. The papers before the Board at this time show that the members are now engaged in a strike and as the local failed to secure the sanction of the Board previous to becoming engaged in this trouble, sanction at this time would be superfluous; $250.00 is appropriated for their relief.

Great Neck, N. Y. Complaint from the D. C. of Great Neck in regard to dispute with L. U. No. 1093 of Glen Cove over question of jurisdiction line. The G. P. is requested to have the member of the Board from the first district make a thorough investigation of the entire matter and report his findings to this office.

The jurisdiction claims of the international unions affiliated with the B. T. D. of the A. F. of L. was submitted to the Board by the G. S. and after careful consideration the following exceptions were taken to the claims as filed by the internationals enumerated below and the G. S. is instructed to file the claim of the U. B. in all cases mentioned. (Consideration of jurisdiction claims continued.)

April 17.

All members present but Post.

Consideration of jurisdiction claims continued and the following agreed upon:

National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulators and Asbestos Workers of America—

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, hereafter designated as the U. B., claims jurisdiction over cork, asbestos, hairfelt, woolfelt, mineral wool and asbestos lumber when used in connection with carpenter work.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—

The U. B. claims jurisdictions over the erection of false work, building travelers and derricks, the building and erecting of all scaffolding where carpenter's tools are used, the placing of all machinery in factories, mills, elevators, and grain elevators, wharf building, where same is lumber construction, the setting of seats in all public buildings, the erection of calamien doors and trim.

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction over all classes of work as specified by the A. S. of C. & J.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America—

In addition to claims already filed, the U. B. claims jurisdiction over woodworkers in furniture factories, the erection of wood, metal and other trim, where carpenters tools are used, the fitting and hanging of all sash, doors, blinds and all trim of wood, metal or any other material where carpenter's tools are used.

International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers—

The U. B. claims the making of all signs in whose construction wood is used, all cutting and channeling where same is done in wood.

International Union of Elevator Constructors—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction in the manufacturing and installing of moving stairs and esculators, all wood work in connection with the construction and erection of elevators, all overhead work and supports (millwrighting).

International Union of Hod Carriers and Building Laborers of America—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction over the erection of all scaffolding where carpenter's tools are required, the building and setting of centers, the shoring and underpinning of buildings.

International Union of Wood, Wire and Metal Lathers—

The U. B. claims the jurisdiction over the making and erection of brackets, furring, plaster board and arches for floors, where wood or carpenter's tools are used and all corner beads.

International Association of Marble Workers—

The U. B. claims the building of all scaffolds, where carpenter's tools are required.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers' International Alliance—

The U. B. claims the erecting and placing of all hollow metal sash, frames, doors and trim.

Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paper Hangers of America—

The U. B. claims jurisdiction over the placing in position of wall molding, either finished or unfinished.

Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union—

The U. B. claims the setting of wood mantels.

April 19.

All members present but Post.

Pittsburg, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 164 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Pankron Popp. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The L. U. will return to the widow of deceased, the amount of money paid in advance for dues.

Binghamton, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 233 from the action of the compilation committee in not counting the vote cast by L. U. No. 233 for General Officers. All appeals against the action of the compilation committee should first be made to the G. P., and the G. S. will so inform No. 233.

Camden, N. J. Appeal of the D. C. from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the Camden D. C. vs. the compilation committee on the vote for General Officers. In this appeal was included communications from various Local Unions touching on the same question. The contention of the Camden D. C. is that all votes cast should have been tabulated by the compilation committee and published in The Carpenter. The G. P. sustains the action of the committee on the ground

that only such votes as were legally cast should be counted and tabulated by the committee. The G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. P. and the appeal is dismissed. The G. E. B. rules that not only must all votes be legally cast, but that they must also be received at the General Office in accordance with the constitution in order to entitle them to be tabulated.

Donald Glass appeared before the Board with credentials from the Cuyahoga County D. C. of Ohio and made a statement in regard to the conditions prevailing in Cleveland, O.

Chicago, Ill. Protest from L. U. No. 1367 on account of the U. B. not having a representative at the convention of the Amalgamated Wood Workers as per request of the Denver Convention of the A. F. of L. As the Board was not consulted in the matter of sending or not sending a representative to the A. W. W. convention it will not at this time assume any responsibility in the matter, but refers this protest to the G. P. and G. S.

April 20.

All members present but Post.

Attleboro, Mass. Request from L. U. No. 1464 for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The request is denied. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to this city.

New York City. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement in the Borough of Queens. This matter was referred back to the D. C. on April 9. The additional information having been received by the Board, sanction is granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement of L. U. No. 1393 wharf and bridge builders for an increase of wage to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement on the part of the outside carpenters. The matter is laid over until the Board receives information as to the yea and nay vote of the district on making the demand.

Muscatine, Ia. Report from L. U. No. 1069 as to the present status of a trade movement that went into effect on the 1st inst. was read as information and filed.

New Bedford, Mass. Additional information received from the D. C. in regard to vote on a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ cents to 41 cents per hour to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Champaign, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 41 on present condition of a trade movement was read as information and filed.

A report was received from delegates appointed by the G. P. to attend a conference of the label trades in Washington, D. C., at which conference a "Union Label Department of the A. F. of L." was organized. As the affiliation with and the payment of per capita tax to this department is a question that our membership as a whole must decide, the matter must be submitted to a referendum vote. As there are other questions under consideration that may have to be submitted to a vote of the members. This matter is laid over until the July meeting of the Board.

April 21.

All members present but Post.

The morning session was omitted owing to the moving of furniture and documents of the Board room to the new headquarters.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office is taken up.

April 22.

All members present but Post.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

In auditing the bills the Board finds that some of the organizers and deputies have charged hotel expenses while in their home city. The Board rules that no hotel expenses will be allowed organizers or deputies while they are in their home city. The G. P. is instructed to so notify all organizers and deputies now employed or who may hereafter be employed by the U. B.

The Board rules that the purchasing of supplies, furniture and furnishings for the General Office must be sanctioned by the G. E. B. before the order for same is given.

April 23.

All members present but Foley and Post.

Foley is excused from further attendance on account of important business that requires his attention at home.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

The G. E. B. rules that wherever the General Office is called upon to finance lawsuits instituted against District Councils, Local Unions or members of the U. B. by employers or others that the financing of these suits must be sanctioned by the Board before any obligations are assumed by the General Office. Where urgent and immediate action is required the G. P., G. S. and G. T. may take such temporary action as, in their judgment, may be necessary. In such cases the G. S. is instructed to forward to each member of the G. E. B. a full and complete report of the case.

April 24.

All members present but Post and Foley.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 26.

All members present but Post, Foley and Schardt.

Schardt excused on account of serious illness in his family that necessitated his returning home.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 27.

Bauscher, Walquist, Cole and Connolly present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

April 28.

Bauscher, Walquist, Cole and Connolly present.

New Britain, Conn. A partial accounting from the D. C. of a former appropriation was received and a request for an additional appropriation for support of members locked out. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Kingston, N. Y. Accounting received from the D. C. for a former appropriation and a request for additional aid in support of members of L. U. 1560 on strike. The Board appropriates $200.00

Omaha, Neb. Request from the Tri-Cities D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement on the part of L. U. No. 1438, millmen. The G. S. will communicate with the D. C. and ascertain if this movement has been endorsed by the members of the district by a referendum vote as per Section 145 of the constitution.

Batavia, N. Y. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement on the part of L. U. No. 1151 for a minimum scale of $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Piqua, O. Additional information from L. U. 1908 stating that a former schedule acted upon by the Board contained an error. The new schedule to go into effect May 1, 1909, containing a demand for better wages and a reduction of hours is sanctioned. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

Cedar Rapids, Ia. Request from L. U. No. 1649, millmen, endorsed by the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. The papers are referred back on account of indefinite information and the L. U. and D. C. are instructed to comply with Section No. 145, constitution.

McKinney, Tex. Request from L. U. No. 923 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement. The schedule is referred back to the L. U. for correction as it does not state what the demand is for or the time it is supposed to go into effect. The schedule states that the vote of the local was against making the demand.

April 29.

All members but Post and Foley present.

The G. S. is instructed to communicate with national banks in various cities and inquire as to rate of interest they will pay on deposits of money in sums of $25,000.00 and $50,000.00 and also if said banks will furnish a surety bond to insure deposits, to the end that the Board may procure 3 per cent. interest on money now drawing but 2 and 2½ per cent. The members of the Board will also secure information along this line and the question will be taken up at the July meeting.

The consideration for bids for stock printing was taken up at this time and the G. S. was requested to submit the bids of Indianapolis printers that he had procured by direction of the Board. The bids submitted by the G. S. and also bids procured by members of the Board in New York City, Minneapolis, Minn., and Nashville, Tenn., were examined and the following being the lowest bids, the G. S. was instructed to purchase supplies from the said printing houses as per samples and specifications that had been submitted to them to figure on and according to their figures:

Cohea's Affiliated Publications, Indianapolis, Ind., 100,000 L. U. letter heads, $138.00.

Harrington and Folger, Indianapolis, Ind., 50,000 organizers' letter heads, two colors, $92.50.

Folk-Keelin Printing Co., Nashville, Tenn., 1,000 F. S. receipt books; 1,000 treasurer's receipt books, 1,000 R. S. order books, $225.00 for the lot; 500 day books (100 pages) and 500 day books (200 pages), $558.00 for the 1,000; 100,000 due books, $6,391.00; 50,000 F. S. reports, two colors, $155.00; 50,00 treasurer's remittance blanks, $38.00.

The Cheltenham Press, Indianapolis, Ind., 500 100-page ledgers, 500 200-page ledgers, 300 300-page ledgers, 100 400-page ledgers, $1,128.00 for the lot.

The G. E. B., with the G. P., G. S. and G. T., met as the Board of Trustees to consider matters pertaining to the new building and remained in session with that body during the remainder of the day.

April 30.

All members present by Post and Foley.

The question of new furniture and supplies for the new headquarters was taken up and the following list submitted of necessary furniture for the departments of the G. P., G. S., G. T. and the G. E. B. were approved by the Board. Department of the G. S., three sections, 12 drawers to a section, letter filing for stenographer's department. Three sections, horizontal, as above, for death-claim department (two sections for approved claims, one section for disapproved claims). Two sections horizontal letter filing, membership department. One dozen chairs for work shop, one stenographer's desk (flat top, double desk), membership department, one table, four desk stools, one shipping clerk's counter, with shelves above and below (carpenter work), five coat and hat racks, shelving in closets and vault. (Workshop) shelving in vault in basement, shelving and counters in stock room in basement, three sections book cases, two typewriter desks, one coat and hat rack, four chairs for G. S. room, shelving in editor's room, one baling machine for waste paper, one unbrella stand, General President department, typewriter desk. Coat and hat rack, two sec-

tions letter filing, four chairs, one table. G. T. department, one section letter filing cases, book case, coat and hat rack, four chairs, hand rail, table. G. E. B. room, two coat and hat racks, one umbrella stand, jar; one table, one dozen straight-back chairs with arms.

Columbia, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1925 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $3.00 per day and a decrease of hours from ten to nine per day to go into effect July 1, 1909. Sanction granted. The L. U. is not entitled to financial assistance, not having been organized for one year. See Section No. 151, constitution.

Cleveland, O. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes; $100.00 appropriated to be expended under the direction of the G. P.

Muskegon, Mich. Request from L. U. No. 824 and the D. C. for an interpretation of the agreement entered into between the U. B. and the Brunswick-Balke Collender Co. The G. E. B. decides that inasmuch as the G. P. was a party to the agreement, this matter is referred to the G. P. for his decision.

Hornell, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 1629 endorsed by the D. C. for sanction of a trade movement to establish an eight-hour day and $2.25 minimum, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Additional information having been received, the G. E. B. sanctions the movement without financial aid.

Cleveland, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. 105 from an action taken by the D. C. of that city. The papers in the case are referred to the G. P. as they show that he has not as yet passed upon the case.

Communication received from J. C. Skemp, general secretary-treasurer of the Brotherhood of Painters, Paperhangers and Decorators in regard to finishers. The matter is referred to G. P.

Sisterville, W. Va. Appeal of L. U. No. 1609 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late H. W. Smith. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed as the due book and abstract of ledger shows that A. W. Smith was in arrears and not in benefits at the time of his death.

May 1.

All members present but Post and Foley.

New York City. Appeal of John Roland, Thos. Holterman, R. F. Hagen of L. U. No. 291 and Fred Karmerun, Jacob Sprunk of L. U. No. 12 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the New York City D. C. vs. John Roland and others. Action on this matter is deferred until the July meeting of the Board.

Cleveland, O. Appeal of the D. C. from a decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 105 vs. D. C. This case came up for consideration on April 5. Additional information received by the Board shows that the D. C. has complied with the decision of the G. P. After reviewing the entire case the G. E. B. sustains the decision of the G. P. The D. C. raises the question that the appeal of L. U. No. 105 from the action of the D. C. was not made in accordance with Section No. 94 of the constitution. This contention is not sustained by the G. E. B. as the grievance complained of by L. U. No. 105 occurred January 28, 1909, and the appeal was made by L. U. No. 105 on February 25, 1909. The appeal is dismissed.

The G. P. appeared before the G. E. B. in relation to the controversy between the D. C. of Cleveland, O., and L. U. No. 1756 of that city and recommended the suspension of L. U. No. 1756 for insubordination. The G. E. B. concurs in the recommendation of the G. P.

Alemeda County, Cal. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for maintenance of a wage of $5.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

New Britain, Conn. Additional information received from the D. C. relative to the lockout now in effect in that city was received and $500.00 is appropriated for the relief of the members involved. The G. S. is requested to return the strike roll to the D. C. to have the same properly filled out.

Monongahela Valley, Pa. Additional information received from the D. C. relative to the contemplated trade movement to go into effect May 1, 1909. As the papers show that the proposed demand did not receive a two-thirds vote and there being a protest from Monongahela against making any demand tending toward a strike the G. E. B. does not sanction this proposed movement.

The following item, acted upon by the Board on the 9th ult., was omitted in copying:

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered by the Board as reports are received at this office.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts completed. The report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the general office and the books and accounts are found to be correct.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet again at this office on July 12, 1909.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary of the G. E. B.

Provide Yourself With an Up-to-Date Constitution.

Many of our Local Unions, unmindful of the fact that our general constitution is undergoing some revision at every biennial convention, and having failed to provide themselves with copies of our new laws, are still guided by a constitution pre-

viously in force. This is causing serious misunderstanding between the General Office and these Local Unions in cases where questions of law are at issue and sometimes causes an unnecessary delay in the passing on death or disabilty claims. In our present constitution, though the tenor of a given provision may not be changed, it is in many instances differently enumerated, and while the General Secretary may refer to a certain section of our present laws, the section bearing that number in an old constitution may be an entirely different provision bearing on a different subject. The Local Unions should understand that simultaneously with the taking effect of our present constitution, on March 1, 1909, all general laws previously in force have become null and void. Therefore, in order to avoid misunderstandings on questions of our U. B. laws, each individual member should be provided with a copy of our new general constitution as amended by the Salt Lake City convention. Copies in the English, German and French language will be promptly forwarded to all Local Unions applying for same at the price of 5 cents each. It is imperatively necessary that all Local Unions as yet not in possession of our new and revised constitution send in their orders to the General Office without any further delay.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Hot Springs, Ark.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Klamath Falls, Ore.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Muskogee, Okla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.

Expulsions.

J. Y. Connell, ex-treasurer of L. U. 1440, Lead City, S. D., has been expelled by the L. U. for embezzlement of local funds.

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James Tinkham, former F. S. of L. U. 1625, Westwood, N. J., has been expelled for decamping with part of the L. U.'s funds.

Rejection of Candidate.

G. W. Pyle applied for membership to L. U. 371, Denison, Tex., three times in succession and was rejected each time.

Hot Onions and Pneumonia.

Hot onions, according to a French physician, are said to be a sure cure for pneumonia. The remedy is as follows: Take six or ten onions, according to size, and chop fine; put in a large pan over a fire, then add the same quantity of rye meal and vinegar enough to make a thick paste. In the meantime stir it thoroughly, letting it simmer for five or ten minutes. Then put in a cotton bag large enough to cover the lungs, and apply to chest as hot as patient can bear. In about ten minutes apply another and thus continue by reheating the poultices, and in a few hours the patient will be out of danger. This simple remedy has never failed to cure this too often fatal malady. Usually three or four applications will be sufficient.—Tid-Bits.

If the workers consent to sell their labor power for long hours that means relatively low wages. It means a larger share of the product for the employers and a smaller share for the workers.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Harry L. Cook.

Receiving instructions from the G. P. to proceed to Louisville, Ky., I arrived in that city March 18. I at once held several conferences with the D. C., the local officers and the membership as far as I could reach them. Going over the ground, I investigated the situation thoroughly and reported my findings to the G. P.

It would be a waste of space in our journal to dwell at length on the status of our organization in Louisville these recent years, for it would be a rehashing of the old story of lack of interest in organization among the craft in general and discord and desertion among the union men, which, in times of business stagnation particularly, may be told of many other localities. Suffice it therefore to say, that at that time, the necessity of concentrating our forces was conspicuously in evidence, and I laid my plans and worked along these lines.

Wednesday evening, March 24, a joint meeting of the different Local Unions was held where ways and means were discussed by which a revival of the movement and the solidification of the local organization could be attained. Without a dissenting voice or vote this meeting finally passed a resolution calling for the consolidation of Local Unions 103, 214 (German speaking) and 1369, into one Local Union, which, after the resolution had been carried out, was chartered and is now known as Local Union 64. On April 14 a grand rally and mass meeting was held resulting in the receiving of numerous applications for membership. Brother Stuart Reid, the A. F. of L. organizer, who happened to be in the city, gave the boys a good and very interesting talk.

Another open meeting was held May the 15th which was addressed by G. P. Wm. D. Huber, Brother Chas. Speyer of the G. O. and Stuart Reid, the organizer, all of them giving the boys some good advice. At the close of the meeting three cheers were given for the speakers and for all those who, in this recent revival and consolidation movement, had taken an active part (for Brother Cook, especially.—Ed.) Many more applications were received that evening.

The Central Labor Union of Louisville for the past few years had been mismanaged, it was dominated over and used by certain individuals for purposes foreign and detrimental to the cause, which, of course, reacted upon and had a demoralizing effect on the entire movement. But thanks to the energy and zealousness of Brother Reid, the A. F. of L. organizer, this body was recently reorganized and at present prospects are bright for a good, healthy movement and better days for organized labor in the Louisville district.

At this writing, May 18, I am in Cleveland, O., a city where I have been active in the interest of the U. B. at different times and from which on several occasions I reported and admonished the disposition of one of our Local Unions to violate the trade rules of the district. This Local Union—1756—has now been suspended by the G. E. B. for insubordination. While I am successfully working among the individual members of the suspended Local Union, and while, in all probability, most of them will soon be loyal to the cause and organization again, their case should serve as a warning to others of a similar disposition or inclination.

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Charles W. Pain.

Having made a good start in my work in New Orleans, and as per instructions of the G. P., I visited the following places: I first went to Jackson, Miss., where our Local Union was almost down and out and very few of its members still in good standing. Accompanied by some of the Local Officers

I canvassed the entire city, meeting both union and non-union men and inviting them to an open meeting to be held the following week. I also had the meeting announced through the papers and through circulars which I distributed among the men of the craft, and when the meeting took place we had a very good attendance. Some applications were received and old members in arrears promised to pay up their dues and put themselves square on the book again. We held a closed meeting the ensuing night when I assisted the Local Union in the drafting of by-laws and trade rules, they not having adopted any before and instructed them in the conducting of their business. When I left Local Union 261 there were visible signs of improvement and the members expressing themselves as well pleased with my visit.

Information reaching me of some trouble having arisen in New Orleans after my departure from that city, a contractor refusing to live up to his agreement, I returned thereto and after a hard fight we were successful in straightening out the job where the trouble occurred.

In Beaumont, Tex., at the time of my visit, we had two Local Unions, discord and dissension among the membership and opportunities for employment very scarce. Both Local Unions for some time, had tried to consolidate, but failed to get together. Seeing where the trouble lay, I at once set to work and the consolidation of the two Local Unions into one was finally effected, which certainly will be of great benefit to the combined membership. Then the business agent and myself made a canvass over the entire city in an effort to induce the non-union men to join. We also visited the non-union contractors who were in the majority, which, together with the scarcity of work, was a great disadvantage to us. I met with our membership on several occasions, secured for them what work was obtainable, instructed them on organization lines and did all I could for them under the circumstances.

I then proceeded to Port Arthur, Tex., there finding Local Union 610 in good shape, few non-union men and trade conditions fair. I was more than pleased to address them in their own meeting hall, which is a fine two-story structure of which they became the owners after hard and persistent labor and standing together to a man. The example of Port Arthur is well deserving emulation by all our Local Unions.

I next visited Nacogdoches, Tex., where our men were up against a hard proposition. They had held no meetings for some time, their membership run down and work very slack. I went over the ground reached every carpenter in town and called an open meeting where all the delinquent members got themselves square on the books. I then again went after the non-union men with the result that all of them, save two, joined the union. Thereupon I approached the two contractors that were fighting the organization and successfully prevailed upon them to hire union men. After attending another meeting and explaining certain matters and giving the best of advice to the membership. I left them more than pleased with the result of my visit. Visiting Lufkin, Tex., next, I made an effort to organize a Local Union, but met with all kinds of obstacles, attributable to the peculiar local conditions and dull times. Most of the men of the craft were non-residents at work repairing saw-mills, scattered six or eight miles apart and all men working for the same contractor, whose foreman, being related to him, was opposed to any attempt at starting a union, while the men themselves took no interest in the move. Hence, I was unable to accomplish anything for the time being.

My next visit was to Jacksonville, Tex. Here the majority of the carpenters were members of Local Union 1768. Attending three of its regular meetings, I learned that two of the contractors were utterly opposed to the employing of union men. I called on them, and after an exchange of arguments, the most prominent of the two agreed to hire union men while the six non-union men promised to join the organization. Before leaving Jacksonville I met with our membership once more, giving them necessary advice on matters of importance. I secured conditions for them which they had tried hard to obtain for several months.

Stopping at Marshall, Tex., I found our men pretty well in control of the situation and non-union men in the minority. Being

informed at their regular meeting that one of the contractors insisted on hiring mostly apprentices and thereby causing much trouble, I, in company with the business agent, called on him and we succeeded in straightening out the matter satisfactorily to all and sent the contractor one more mechanic. Our men in Marshall are a good set of fellows who, I think, will from now on be able to take care of themselves. We have also a Local Union of railroad coachmakers in Marshall which, according to information given me by their secretary, is in good working order and doing well. Both locals greatly appreciated my visit.

My next move was my return to New Orleans, where I am at present continuing in my work for the building up again of our organization. Times have been so hard here that the past year and trade so dull that the city is considerably run down and our locals have lost quite a number of their members, but I feel sure they will regain lost ground as soon as trade picks up again and we are not overrun with idle carpenters.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

The first week of April found me in the city of Ponce, jointly working with our membership for the advancement of our organization and the solidification of L. U. 1195. Labor organizations at that time being viciously attacked by politicians. I stayed in the city several days defending our cause. I am proud to state that the enemy's misrepresentations and affronts had no effect upon, and were defied by, our members. Having to install a new L. U. in Guayama, which now bears the number, 1861, I left Ponce, April 5. In this new L. U. I had to go through the same procedure that has to be gone through in most all Porto Rican Local Unions, which is to say that the officers being inexperienced in the conducting of the affairs of an organization, I had to instruct them in their official duties. I also held frequent educational meetings with the membership.

On April 19 I went to Arroyo where L. U. 1767 is located and where I held a public meeting and examined the L. U.'s books. Owing to scarcity of employment in this city many of our members had fallen in arrears, but they were in attendance at the meeting and promised to pay their dues as soon as ever possible.

I next went to Utuado April 22, upon the special invitation of the president of L. U. 1090 of that city, which has proved a very faithful Local Union. It having sent a death claim to the G. O., I investigated the case, which is that of Brother Miguel Gutierez, admitted to membership in September, 1908, whose young wife had died April 3. All papers and certificates, as required by the General Constitution, were forwarded to the G. O. in support of the claim. A splendid meeting was held here in Utuado, the entire history of our U. B. being recited in the presence of a large number of members who all solemnly declared their loyalty to the organization that has done so much for the uplifting of the craft in America.

On April 27 I arrived in Arecibo, visiting L. U. 1859. Trade conditions in that city being very unsatisfactory, I found the membership somewhat discouraged. I gave them all the encouragement I could, called their attention to Section 175 of the constitution dealing with the sending of monthly reports to the G. O. by the F. S. and also dwelt extensively on the benefits as provided in Section 98.

As a result of my work in Arecibo, with which I closed up the month of April, all members paid up their dues and the F. S. sent his report with per capita to the G. O.

I have been turning over strike matters, and the more I think the more I am on the side of labor. Labor and skill are capital as much as gold and silver. Labor and skill can produce without gold or silver. Gold and silver are dependent upon labor and skill, but labor and skill are independent in limit. The union of the two capitals demands participation in the product. Wages are a minimized money representation of share in product, that is in profits.—Cardinal Manning.

The trade union, though it may be imperfect, is a necessary institution, good for the employers, good for the worker and good for the welfare of the general public.

CORRESPONDENCE

The U. B. 2nd General Vice-President in Spokane, Wash., City Council.

Editor The Carpenter:

It will undoubtedly interest the members of the U. B. and I take pleasure to inform you that Brother Leonard Funk, our Second General Vice-President, was re-elected a member of the city council here for the fifth time. No other man had that honor before in Spokane. Brother Robert Fairley, also a charter member of Local Union 98, was re-elected for the third time to the office of city controller. This is certainly "going some," and we are proud of the two brothers. They are known as "the two honest men" in our city affairs. Brother N. A. Meservey is chief recorder in the county recorder's office; he is also a charter member of Local Union 98. Fraternally yours,

GEO. VON ESCHEN, B. A.

Spokane, Wash.

A Pointed Comparison.

Editor The Carpenter:

I herewith hand you an editoral clipped from the Columbus Citizen of March 27, which I think is worthy of space in The Carpenter. This to my mind is one of the ablest articles that I have ever seen on this subject. The peculiar thing about it is that such an editorial should appear in a daily paper, and if all of them would do as well in this line it would not take so long to wipe out this awful evil of child slavery. I am pleased to say that Ohio has good laws on this subject and also has a splendid set of officers who are enforcing them. The inspectors, both men and women, are always busy along this line and are making some of these unscrupulous manufacturers squirm and look uneasy. I only wish that all of the States were just as busy with the work as is Ohio.

Two Kinds of Kidnaping.

The kidnapers of little Billy Whitla taught him to hide under the sink so in case the police came he would not be found.

Billy was stolen from his parents, his school, his playmates and his sister.

The great State of Pennsylvania aroused itself. It sent out troops of mounted police. It offered $15,000 reward for the capture of the kidnapers. Every state, county, city and village official from governor to constable, backed by the state treasury, joined the hunt.

It was fine.

They caught the guilty ones, and plan to send them to prison for life.

That is not too severe for one who would rob a mother of her child and rob a child of his childhood.

You remember that Billy Whitla grieved quite as much over being deprived of the fresh air, the sunshine and the "fellers" as he did of losing his home.

Not far from Sharon, Pa., is Scranton, Pa. The other night the silk workers at Scranton had a meeting and, among other things, said this:

"Whenever a factory inspector comes to our mill the forewomen puts the little boys and girls in the bobbin boxes, and tell them to be quiet until he goes away."

Thousands of children of Billy Whitla's age are in factories in America. They are no longer children, but breadwinners, and to that extent they are stolen from their parents. They themselves are undoubtedly robbed of the sun, the air, the school, the play—robbed of their childhood—and that is at least half the crime of kidnaping.

Well, did they order out the coal and iron police in Scranton to find the little boys and girls in the bobbin boxes?

Not yet!

Has the governor offered $15,000 reward to him who will punish the guilty ones?

Not yet!

Has any officer in the whole State stirred a hand?

Not yet!

It's mighty lucky for the Scranton silk mill owners that they hide their little captives in bobbin boxes instead of sinks—

For that seems to be one of the principal differences in the two cases.

Trusting you will find space for this editorial, and hoping it will find lodgment in the hearts of the rank and file of our grand organizaton, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

CARL YOUNG, General Organizer.

The Lock-Out in Great Falls, Mont.

Editor The Carpenter:

The refusal of the contractors and builders of Great Falls, Mont., to accede to our demand for an advance in wages of 50 cents, or $5.00 per day was followed, on May 1 by a general lockout of our men. Here in this city we are not only up against our employers, but there are other forces opposing us.

The board of commerce and other business interests have started a movement for the signing of an agreement or rather the adoption of a general arbitration plan by the business interests and the labor unions of the city, which provides that a board of arbitration, composed of twelve members, six representing the business and employing interests and six the unions be formed and that the board shall arbitrate in all matters of dispute that may arise between the employer and employe and in any other matters, properly in its jurisdiction under this agreement, and their decision to be final.

Under the provisions of this plan, a majority of the men of any trade is acceptable as a party to the agreement and whatever the outcome of this movement, and the fate of this general agreement and arbitration plan may ultimately be, it is a movement over the head of bona fide trade organizations with a tendency of causing dissension and disruption in their ranks, although no doubt some of our business men are lending their support to this movement in good faith and with a desire to maintain peace and harmony between employers and employes in the interest of the city and the general public.

The movement has received the official endorsement of the Mill and Smeltermen's Union No. 16 and also of Local 308 of the Industrial Workers of the World. A great many of the latter union's members are building laborers.

At this writing the unfair carpenter contractors are preparing to start up work again, intending to employ men with I. W. W. cards in our men's places. We think that a Local Union of the International Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' Union should be organized in this city, so that on jobs where fair conditions obtain we will be in a position to insist upon every man on the job carrying an international card. From all present appearances we will have a big fight on hand here and may have to call on other trades in this community affiliated with the A. F. of L., for support.

This is another case of labor organizations siding with the employers and against bona fide union men in their struggle for the securing of living conditions.

Fraternally yours,

LOCKOUT COMMITTEE L. U. 286.

Great Falls, Mont.

Assist the Hatters—Ask for the Union Label on Hats and Other Goods.

Editor The Carpenter:

I notice in the columns of The Carpenter that the Hatters' Union is in rather sore need, and that donations would be acceptable; also that the demand for union-made hats is getting very strong, and merchants here tell me they are in trouble concerning the lockout of the hatters, and that they were in sore straights just before the straw hat season came in; but now, as straw hats bear no label they can get along till the season changes. But they are in hopes of the union winning out before that time, or they will be in a peck of trouble to supply the demand for union-made hats.

And right here let me add that we union men can make the demand much greater simply by going into a store, look over hats and failing to find the hatters' label, lay the hat down and let the dealer know that he has about the style of hat we wish but that it has no label in it, and that we could not think of buying a scab hat. He will not let many such complaints come in before he gets a hustle on for union-made hats. See!

But to return to the sore needs of the United Hatters. I will bring the matter up at our next meeting, and am willing to go down in my pocket for an extra dollar for them. Also to give another, if needed, for fighting the decision of Judge Wright against the officers of the A. F. of L.

I was asked by my local to write five different firms in regard to conditions under which their garments are made and concerning the use of the label, and asking why we found no dress shirts bearing the label. Carrying out the instructions, I also asked them to advertise their union-made goods so union men would know where to purchase them.

And by the way, what better medium could they use to do such advertising than the union journals issued by the different trades. Then their goods would become known to the best buyers in the land, for where can you find a better class of buyers than the union mechanic and his family. This is the class that buys the best class of goods made, and many of them. And, further, what papers should get the benefits of such advertising? The journal of the unionist who buys the goods so advertised.

Another item not to be overlooked by the maker is this: There are no better mediums than these same union journals, owned by these union men who buy the goods so advertised, for when a man sees an ad. in his own journal he naturally supposes the goods are O. K. and made under fair conditions. Therefore he is sure to ask for such goods and will take no other. For instance, some time ago the Union Saw Company began running an ad. in The Carpenter and one of our members got the East End Hardware Company to send for a sample saw. When it came he tested it thoroughly, and finding it A1, he brought the manager of the firm up to the local before opening time and gave a demonstration of what the saw was by sawing off an oak picket having 3-8d nails driven in endways. He sawed this off twice, nails and all, and on examination you could see no difference in the saw teeth, with the naked eye at least, and the consequence was, nearly every man of us ordered one or more saws on the spot. See the point?

So, I say, why not have good union-made goods advertised in our union journals, where good union buyers will see them, and others, too?

Many merchants have a few union-made goods, but give non-union goods the better place in their stores, because they can make a larger profit on them, and therefore try to sell them in preference to union goods. But once the proper goods are advertised properly, they will not only be compelled to handle them more fully, but will give them a more prominent position in their stores, where others than regular union men will see them and buy and learn how much better it pays to do so.

So let the journals of our different craftsmen see to it that such goods are represented on their pages, as well as all union men to demand the same, and buy no others.

In doing so we cannot only better the condition of many thousands of our co-workers, but get better satisfaction ourselves.

Yours for the betterment of all laborers,

J. H. CRIBBS, Rec. Sec. L. U. 500.

Butler, Pa.

"In the sweat of thy brow shalt thou eat bread," is the way it runs in our Bibles as now printed. Rumor has it that Carnegie, Morgan and Rockefeller are preparing a Revised Version in which this passage will read: "In the sweat of other people's brows shall we eat bread, with plenty of butter on it."—New York Call.

On January 1 Canada was sheltering 38,258 Orientals, including 17,239 Chinese, 15,848 Japanese and 5,171 Indians. Canada has made British subjects of 7,442 Orientals.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Sacramento, Cal.—There being more men here now than jobs, and trade being in a very unsatisfactory condition, we would advise all transient carpenters to remain away from this city. Don't be misled by luring advertisements; work is very scarce and what little there is at present the men here can handle it and more besides.

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Morristown, N. J.—Local Union 638 of this city is still engaged in a fight against the establishing of the open shop system and it is absolutely necessary for all carpenters to give us a wide berth until this matter is finally settled. The bosses are advertising for men, while we have all we can do to keep our own men at work on half-time. Traveling brothers, remember, the battle is still on in Morristown, N. J.

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Southbridge, Mass.—Particular attention is hereby called to the ads. for carpenters wanted in this city, appearing in many of the eastern and other papers. Any one coming here on the strength of these ads. will surely be disappointed as trade conditions do not warrant such a move. Trade is dull here as elsewhere and the supply exceeding the demand. These ads. emanate from the American Optical Company, a concern which is unfair to organized labor.

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Yonkers, N. Y.—On Wednesday, April 28, 1909, Local Union 726 of this city, the home local of General President Wm. D. Huber, celebrated its fifteneth anniversary. Several hundred carpenters, their families and friends were present on the occasion enjoying an excellent program, supper and dance. The committee in charge was five of the remaining charter members, viz.: Brothers R. P. Nugent, Fred Sarrup, William Olivet, Platt Cronk and William Cronk.

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San Luis Obispo, Cal.—All carpenters in search of employment are advised to avoid this city at this time and for months to come. Ever since the beginning of the year, business here has almost been at a standstill. The panic of 1908 has severely affected us and conditions are worse at present than they were then, while prospects for a revival of building operations are very dim. Many of our members have left town, some with clearance cards, some without, being unable to pay their dues after months of idleness. Stay away from San Luis Obispo, Cal., it will be impossible for you to secure a job.

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Klamath Falls, Ore.—Notwithstanding, and in spite of the depressed trade condition in this place, the city is being extensively advertised by real estate men and boosters and as a result, union men of all trades, especially carpenters, are coming here on every train. Transient brothers are earnestly warned to pay no attention to advertisements for carpenters wanted here; we have more men here now than can find work. Stay away from this place for the present; should you come here in search of employment you will surely meet with sad disappointment.

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Crowell, Tex.—We desire to give the widest possible publicity to the unfair action of the Terry Gin Company of Anadarko, Okla., in its dealings with the members of Local Union 1397. Said company is now erecting a large cotton gin plant here in Crowell and had entered into an agreement with our members for the construction of the plant. Our members built the office and framed all timber ready for erection when the company demanded of them to work ten hours per day, which, of course, they refused to do, whereupon the firm employed non-union men. This action of the Terry Gin Company of Anadarko, Okla., has caused widespread indignation among all organized labor in this vicinity.

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Coshocton, O.—Brother carpenters will

please take notice that there is trouble on the Clow plant here, which is being built by Huyster & Lowe of Dayton, O. Our men employed on this work have been ordered out by the Trades Council, but we hope to have the difficulty adjusted in a few weeks. The above firm is extensively advertising for men, but so far failed to obtain any as we are well organized and keep our eyes open. Trade is satisfactory at present; all our men are working. We have the men of the craft pretty well under control, only about 5 or 6 of them still remaining outside of the union with a fair hope, however, to get them to join before the summer is over. Our scale is $2.75 for nine hours; by fall we expect to obtain the eight-hour day and probably without any difficulty.

* * *

Lake County, Ind.—Owing to depressed trade conditions all over this district, we would earnestly advise and call upon all migrating carpenters to remain away from the following towns and cities of this county until further notice: Indiana Harbor, Gary, Tolleston, Hobart and Crown Point. We have a large number of men walking the streets and no chance for a job in sight. It has also come to our knowledge that ads. grossly misrepresenting conditions here and containing the false statement that 1,000 carpenters are needed in Hammond and vicinity are appearing in Louisville newspapers and papers of other cities. Don't be misled by these luring ads.; keep away from Lake county, Indiana, until such time as we may report improvement of trade conditions through the columns of this journal.

* * *

Louisville, Ky.—The Local Unions of this city, the German-speaking Local Union included, have recently consolidated and formed one Local Union, henceforth to be known as Local Union 64. At a largely attended regular meeting held by said Local Union, May 3, 1909, in Germania Hall, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Whereas, In the past, conditions in this city have been such as to repeatedly necessitate the calling upon the General Office for funds in support of carpenters on strike as well as for the sending of an organizer into this district, and

Whereas, Every request of this nature made upon the General President or General Executive Board was complied with, and

Whereas, Several months ago, the General President, in response to our request, immediately deputized General Organizer Harry L. Cook to this city to investigate existing conditions, and he, finding the carpenters sorely lacking organization, immediately set plans on foot for the consolidation of the various Local Unions into one, and to put them on a sound business basis. A campaign was started to bring dropped members back and the non-union men into our fold, and

Whereas, The plans laid out by Brother Cook, which were concurred in by this Local Union, have brought a new spirit and peace and harmony into our ranks and have resulted in the establishing of the best and strongest Local Union ever in existence in this district; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the carpenters of this district extend to G. P. Wm. D. Huber and also to the General Executive Board their hearty thanks for the liberal support rendered the carpenters of this district in their strife for better conditions; and, be it further

Resolved, That we extend to Brother Harry L. Cook our most sincere thanks and hereby express our highest appreciation of his tireless efforts to accomplish the organization and solidification of the carpenters in this district; and, be it further

Resolved, That a rising vote of thanks be tendered our General President, Wm. D. Huber, and General Organizer Harry L. Cook; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to our official journal, The Carpenter, for publication.

CHAS. L. LANG, Pres.
LEWIS H. CASH, R. S.

* * *

Information Wanted.

Charles Reddick, or rather a man going under that name in Muskogee, Okla., is inquired for by Local Union 1072, he being a defrauder. Look out for a man about 38 years of age, about 5 feet 8 inches tall; weight, about 150 pounds; sandy complexion, sandy hair, red mustache, pug nose, left hand with two outside fingers gone, index finger of same had crippled; right hand also disfigured; wore soft hat; was always butting in. Any information concerning him will be greatly appreciated by the Local Union. Address:

R. E. DORSEY, R. S. L. U. 1072.
441 Cincinnati st., Muskogee, Okla.

Louis Clayton, a member of Local Union 774, Brooklyn, N. Y., disappeared a few months ago, deserting his wife and three

small children. He is 40 years of age, has very dark brown hair, light blue eyes, very set face, four gold teeth (two upper and two lower, in front), sandy mustache when he wears one; had none when he left. Rumor reached his wife that he was preaching and praying in a church in New Jersey; he might possibly be detained in some hospital. Any one knowing of his whereabouts will convey a great favor upon his grief-stricken wife by communicating with

MRS. L. CLAYTON,
7306 3d Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

J. Rowland Lyles, usual occupation, locomotive engineer; also a fair average carpenter and former F. S. of Local Union 1460, Columbia, S. C.; is eagerly sought for by the Local Union, he having misappropriated part of their funds. He is about 5 feet 7 inches in height; blue eyes; fair complexion, and light hair; slender build; hatchet face; very unsteady gait; crippled in left hand; has no bones in fingers on left hand. Any one having any knowledge of his whereabouts or can aid the Local Union in locating him will please communicate with the undersigned. Any information of this kind will be highly appreciated.

B. W. HORNSBY, R. S., L. U. 1460.
1023 Main St., Columbia, S. C.

Jap Labor a Failure.

A visit to Japan tends to disprove the theory that cheap labor insures cheap production of output. The Japanese in many directions, especially in cabinetmaking, is an expert and finished workman. Although he uses an infinitesimal plane, and planes toward himself, and his handsaw looks like an overgrown butcher knife with saw-teeth cut in its edge, he produces fine work. But give him a machine nearly automatic to tend and he is not a success. Wire nails are used exclusively in Japan, and hence there is an immense demand for them. Among the very many stock companies formed during the Japanese-Russian war, when money was plentiful, was a wire-nail mill. The very latest up-to-date automatic machinery was brought out from the United States, and everything that money and skill could command was secured to make the mill a great success. As a final step a superintendent was brought from a large mill in Cleveland, Ohio, and put in charge. In spite of all this expenditure of talent, money and time, that man is not able to make nails at a price that at all interferes with importing and selling at a satisfactory profit. When asked why he cannot make nails as cheaply as he did in Cleveland, the superintendent replies: "It is simply a question of labor. In Cleveland one man tended and kept running four or five machines; here it takes four or five men to tend one machine, and they don't keep it running as it should at that."

A large paper mill is having similar experience. Labor is cheaply paid, but being inefficient it is more expensve than much higher paid efficient labor. I met three Belgians who had been some months in Japan endeavoring to get a window-glass factory on a successful money-making basis, so as to be able to compete with imported window glass. They had abandoned the enterprise and were returning home thoroughly convinced that Japanese labor was very cheap, but that it could not be successfully utilized in a branch of manufacturing to which it was not accustomed.

Coolie labor in Japan commands about 25 cents per day, although in Kobe, Yokohama and Nagasaki 37½ and 40 cents are being asked and in many cases allowed. All employers of labor were unanimous in declaring that the quality of the services rendered was going down even faster than the rate of wages was going up.—Special Consular Agent Roland.

Cleaning Porcelain Bath Tubs.

To clean a porcelain lined bath tub use hot water and a rag saturated with gasoline. If the gasoline is objectionable, smear a little vaseline on the dirtiest parts and remove dirt and vaseline at once with a rag and hot water, says Popular Mechanics. Never scour porcelain tub, nor nick or scratch its surface in any way.

The platform upon which labor is organized is broad enough to enable all honorable men to stand upon it.

TRADE NOTES

Successful Trade Movements.

McKinney, Tex.—Our demand for a 50 cents per day increase, and everything we asked for, has been granted us by the contractors on May 1. Our minimum rate of wages is now $2.50 per day of eight hours.

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Winona, Minn.—The contractors conceding the raise of 25 cents per day we asked for, at the last minute, our new scale of $2.75 per day became operative on May 1. Some of our men are still idle, but we hope the proposition will work out O. K.

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Rock Island and Moline, Ill., and Davenport, Iowa.—The demand of the outside carpenters of this Tri-City district for an advance of 2½ cents, or 40 cents per hour, has been granted by the employers on May 1, and every one of the men involved is now at work. The demand of the millmen is still pending, and from all appearances a fight is imminent.

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Niles, Ohio.—All the contractors of this city have signed our scale for the coming year, from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910. Our working hours are forty-eight per week, work ending at 12:30 Saturday; the minimum rate of wages is 37½ cents per hour. Everything is satisfactory and peace and harmony prevails between employers and men.

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Reading, Pa.—We have gained our demand and appear to have the good will of the contractors and the general public as well. Our new scale providing for a minimum rate of wages of 33 cents per hour for nine hours' work, an advance of 3 cents per hour, went into effect on May 1, on which day most all the contractors had signed up.

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Muscatine, Iowa.—Believing that we can win out in our demand for an advance in wages from 31½ to 35 cents an hour by determination and showing the bosses that we mean business and, without resorting to a strike, we allowed our members to remain at work and we had none out after April 1. The contractors at this day of writing, May 1, have all signed up except two, and no doubt these latter will also soon come to terms.

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Pana, Ill.—We are glad to report that our difficulty with the firm of Robert Shaffer & Co. has been adjusted, they agreeing to work none but union men on the job. All the non-union carpenters employed by the company have paid half of the initiation fee on application for membership to Local Union 648. This city is well organized; we have about 1,500 union men here of the different trades; it is hard to find a man in Pana doing any kind of labor who does not belong to the union of his trade or calling.

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Michigan City, Ind.—We have obtained the signatures of our contractors to an agreement for the current year, Clause 4 of which provides as follows: "Commencing April 1, 1909, wages shall be 35 cents per hour and nine hours shall constitute a day's work. This agreement to remain in effect until January 1, 1910." Considering what the carpenters received in this city before, for a ten-hour day, the wages ranging from $2.00 to $3.00 per day and no extra compensation being allowed for overtime or Sunday work, we think the agreement very favorable.

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New London, Conn.—Nine contractors in our city and six out-of-town firms have granted our demand for $3.00 per day minimum, an increase of 25 cents per day. These contractors and firms are doing all the work in our city at present, while those who refuse to comply are doing only job-

bing, and very little of that. During the three weeks our strike was in progress we only had two desertions. We have all our men at work at present and, if migrating brothers will steer clear of our city, we will be able to bring the builders who are still holding out against us to our terms as soon as they have any work to do.

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Albany, N. Y.—By the signing by all our union bosses of the following agreement, which became effective on May 1 last, we have come to a clear understanding as to standard hours and wages for the current year, and we expect everything to work smoothly from now on. Agreement: Between the Employing Carpenters and the District Council of Carpenters of the city of Albany, N. Y.; it is hereby mutually agreed that the minimum wages to be paid to the journeymen carpenters from May 1, 1909, to April 1, 1910, shall be 40⅝ cents per hour; eight hours to constitute a day's work. All overtime and work on Sundays and holidays shall be paid for at the rate of double time.

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Rochester, N. Y.—We have reached a settlement of our difficulties with the master carpenters, and on May 15 all our members out resumed work on the same jobs. The termination of the strike has been brought about by us accepting an agreement, to be in operation for the next two years and by which we are to work for $3.25 per day until September 1, this year, and from then on to May 1, 1910, we are to receive $3.50 per day, while our original demand was 45 cents per hour, or $3.80 per day. We thought it better to accept this compromise at this time rather than to drain our treasury and perhaps disrupt the Local Unions. Our agreements with the shops remain valid until the 1st of August next.

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De Land, Fla.—It was on September 28, 1908, when the members of Local Union 1328 of this city went out on strike to enforce an increase in wages, after ninety days' notice of our demand to that effect had been given to all contracting concerns. Thereupon the contractors organized a Builders' Association, which declared "open shop." Several of our members at once put out cards for contracts and, after a slightly dull fall, we have the Builders' Association on the run. Our contracting members and fair contractors have most of the work, and the principal members of the leading firm in the open shop venture has quit the town and is down and out. We have every member at work under the increased rate, with the best prospect for the summer, and we hope to make a clean sweep before the year is out. There is no reason to keep De Land, Fla., on the "dull list" any longer.

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Sheboygan, Wis.—On April 30 last we obtained the signatures of the Contractors' Association to our new agreement, to be effective from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1910. We were conceded the scale of wages, 37½ cents per hour for eight hours' work, and as to Article X, which provides that we shall not work with any men who do not belong to their respective trade organization, this is an article embodied in the agreements of all other building trades and will only take effect if these trades also obtain the employers' signature to it, which undoubtedly they will. All the members of Local Union 657 are now at work under the new scale. Our union is thriving and we are always busy and sometimes enough of trouble. In the fall we will be organized ten years; during that period we have advanced our wages from $1.25 per day up to $3.00, our present rate, and we have gained the eight-hour day. We have made nine agreements and had seven strikes; our membership at present is about 120 strong. The Building Trades Council here will soon be in proper working order.

No man is good enough to govern another without that other's consent. When the white man governs himself that is self-government; but when he governs himself and also governs another man—then that is more than self-government—that is despotism.—Abraham Lincoln.

Fraud requires delay and intervals of guilt.—Tacitus.

The Jobbing Carpenter and Some of His Work.

(By Edward H. Crussell, in Carpentry and Building.)

Alterations form a large part of the jobbing carpenter's work and frequently involve the cutting of doorways or other openings through existing walls. To do any work of this nature in a brick wall the carpenter must call to his aid the services of bricklayer and plasterer. In a

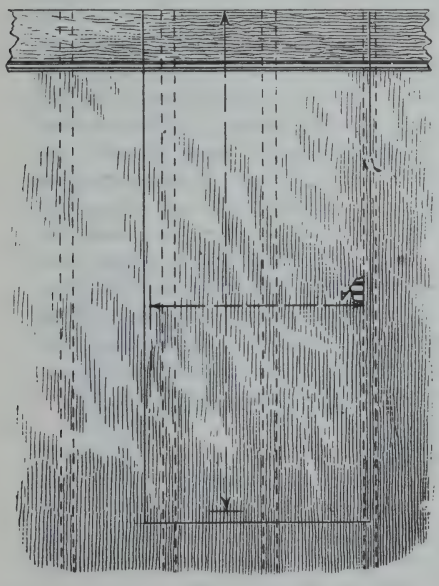


Fig. 13.—Wall of Room for Cutting the Doorway.

wooden wall, however, as in one of lath and plaster, he can manage alone, it being quite possible to cut through this latter class of wall and not break any more of its surface than can be covered by a 4-inch casing or architrave. Probably, however, the job will be attacked with more confidence the second time than the first. It is this latter job that we intend to explain in the present article.

The first consideration is the size of the opening to be cut in the plaster, and this will depend, of course, upon the outside measurement of the door frame. If we are using a new door and frame we can at once obtain this measurement and commence cutting. This, however, is not always the case. There are generally plenty of second-hand doors to be found around the premises of a jobbing shop and the boss never lets pass an opportunity of using them, or it may happen that the proprietor of the building has an old door that he wishes to utilize, and as it is a little more difficult to make a passable job with an old door than with a new one we shall for our present purpose assume that a second-hand door is the one to be used.

In this case it will be better to give the door an overhauling and put it into shape before commencing upon the wall. The amount of work to be done upon it will depend on the kind of usage the door has received. It may be only necessary to run the plane a few times over the striking edge of the door so as to do away with worn corners, or it may be necessary to go all around the door with both rip saw and plane, making the two stiles of one size and of a parallel width. Cutting off or filling up the old hings gains because the hinges we have will not fit them, and then squaring up the top and the bottom of the door. If the old lock holes in the door cannot be made to fit the new lock without a lot of trouble, it will probably be better to turn the door around and use what was originally the hinge edge for the striking edge of the door. This is especially so if mortise locks are used. Fitting a new mortise lock into an old hole is one of the most thankless tasks of which the writer has knowledge. The old-time locks were generally much larger than those in use at the present day, and to replace one of these old locks with a new

one in a neat and satisfactory manner is a job that calls for not only skill and patience, but a whole lot of luck besides.

In filling up old lock holes it will be better to plug the lock mortise first, and then after reboring the holes for the keyhole and knob spindle fill them with plugs of wood driven in tight and cut off flush. A little liquid glue applied to these plugs is a good thing. Do not cut them so close with the saw as to scratch the surface of the door, for the scratches will show up

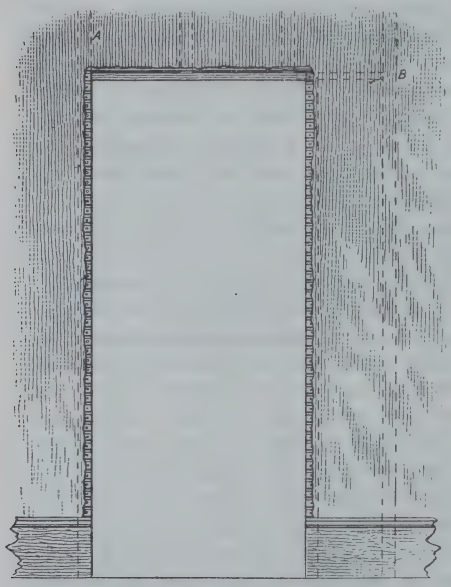


Fig. 14.—The Opening After it Has Been Cut.

after the door is painted and the plugs will always be noticeable. Leave a little to be removed with the plane.

If there are any holes or other defects in the door so large that they must be covered by an inlay, cut the inlay diamond shaped, lay it in position and scribe around the edges with a fine scratch-awl, mortise carefully to the lines, apply a little liquid glue and drive home tight. The diamond shape is the easiest to fit and the edges of the inlay should be cut a little under square.

It is not necessary to do all of this work before starting to cut through the wall, but it is necessary to mark out the bad portions of the door so as to get the correct size for the opening. Having obtained this measurement and made the door frame to suit we will commence upon the wall.

The ideal situation would be one in which two of the studs came just at the proper distance apart to receive the door frame. This, however, is something not likely to occur, though if we were cutting an archway instead of a door it could be managed by altering the size of the opening a little. Mark the width of the opening on a rod and by the old-fashioned method of tapping the wall with a hammer, proceed to find the nearest stud on one side. Having located it, ascertain the exact position of its inside edge—that is, the edge or side against which the door frame will rest, by pushing a scratch awl through the plaster and between the lath; then from this edge mark off the width of the opening. Mark a plumb line on the wall at each side of this width, but about 1 inch further back, and a level line across the top about 2 inches higher than the height of the door frame. Mark the other side of the wall in the same manner. An inspection of Fig. 13 will make everything clear. At A is shown the spot where the edge of the stud was found by means of the scratch awl. The arrow heads show the outside width and height of the door frame. The dotted lines show the studding in the wall, while the full lines are the plumb and level lines inclosing the space from which the plastering is to be removed.

Having marked both sides of the wall, take a hand axe and, using the point of it, cut through the plastering to the lath all around the opening on these lines. The axe may be used to remove all the plas-

Fig. 15.—Showing How the Bead Is Made. Scale, One-half Full.

tering within this outlined space and sliding it along the lath so as to remove the material in small flakes. Use an old bucket or other utensil to catch the plastering as it is taken off, holding the bucket up

close to the work with the other hand. This is a much cleaner method than allowing the plastering to fall on the floor and raise clouds of dust. If the building in which the work is being done is occupied the difference between the two methods will be easily noticed and appreciated by the tenant.

Having cleared off all the plaster proceed to cut the lath. Cut only one side of the wall at a time, as in attempting to cut both sides at once will surely push off some of the lath on the far side and probably a yard or so of plaster with them. Be very careful in cutting the lath on that side of the opening where there is no stud, for it may happen that some of them only reach to the next support, and so will be but short ends after they are cut. Every lath should be held in the fingers of the left hand as it is being cut with the saw, and when cutting the second side where there is room for a longer stroke, be very careful to point the saw so that there will be no possibility of hitting the lath on the other side of the wall with it.

It is well to mention that the lath are not cut close back to the plaster, but are cut flush with the edge of the stud on one side and about ¾ inch from the edge of

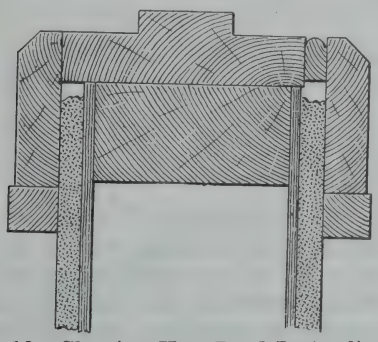


Fig 16.—Showing How Bead Is Applied to Edge of Jamb.

the plaster on the other. It is much easier to cut the opening in the plaster large enough in the first place than to enlarge it afterward, and the projecting edges of the lath enables us to nail them to the new stud that must be put in on that side.

After cutting and taking off the lath cut and remove the baseboards and then cut through the studding at a point 1 inch higher than the height of the door frame and take them out. Cut out also the piece of studding in the bottom of the opening and fill up the hole in the floor.

Prepare now a piece of 1-inch board as wide as the studding and long enough to reach between the inside edges of the studs marked A and B in Fig. 14. Nail this piece of board as a header in the top of the opening, fastening the ends of the studs that have been cut to it and the ends of it to the studs A and B. The nailing at B may be accomplished by starting the nails into the board before putting it into position and driving them afterward with the help of a long punch or drift. In the absence of any special appliances for this purpose the nails may be reached and driven with the head of a strong screwdriver. If there is room for it a piece of stud may be used instead of a board, but be careful not to get more space above the door frame than the casing will cover.

Take now one of the spare pieces of studding, cut it the proper length to fit between the header and the floor, and after removing the "key" of the plastering on the inner sides of the lath insert the stud and nail fast. It should be set perfectly plumb and at the proper distance from stud A to receive the door frame, after which the projecting ends of the lath are nailed to it. The opening as it will now appear is represented in Fig. 14.

It is not the intention of the writer to go minutely into the methods of setting door frames, but mention might be briefly made that, as it is by no means certain the stud marked A will be exactly plumb, the door frame should be nailed to the piece of studding we have just put in, and whatever packing, if any, is necessary should be done between the frame and the stud A. There is also a possibility of the wall not being plumb sideways. If so, the frame should be set to counteract this as much as possible.

It may be that after cutting through the wall we shall find the jambs of the frame are too narrow. If the difference is only one-eighth inch or so it need not be noticed. If it is much more than this, however, it will be necessary to piece out

the frame. A neat way of doing this is to work a bead of the proper size on the face of a board, cut it off and nail it to one edge of the jamb. Fig. 15 shows how the bead is made and where it is cut, while Fig. 16 shows it applied to the edge of the jamb and the manner in which the casing covers it.

After the frame is set obtain the exact width of the casings and cut the base-boards back far enough to permit of them being placed in position. The casings supplied us may be the same as those in other parts of the building or they may be only square-edged boards. Fig. 16 shows an easy method of relieving the square-edged board of a little of its plainness.

As regards the setting of the door frame, we do not intend at this point to give instructions for hanging the door, but would simply remark that the hinges and other trim should be located on the door, not according to your own practice, but to correspond as nearly as possible with the trim in the other parts of the room.

With the door properly hung and the lock fitted, our job of cutting in a doorway is finished. We have endeavored as far as possible to cover every point likely to arise in a job of this kind, and would draw the attention of the young mechanic to the fact that some of the scheme employed, such, for instance, as the piecing out of a door jamb with a bead, were inserted not entirely because of their application here, but as much because they will be useful in other instances of the jobbing carpenter's daily work.

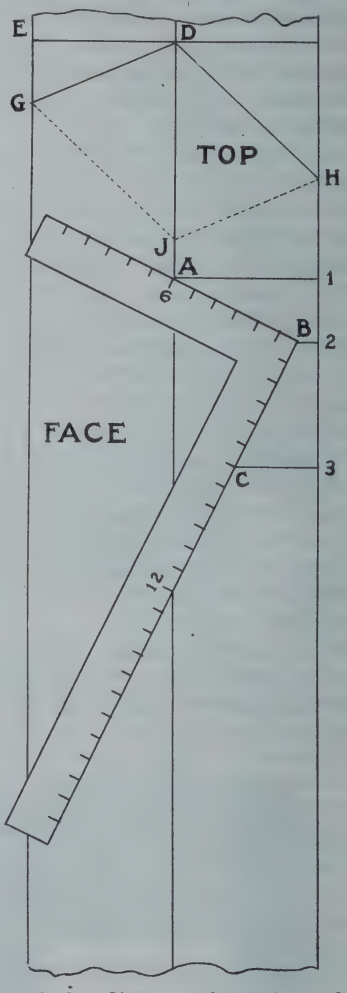
To Fit Burlin Plates Against Hip Rafters.

(By James Barry.)

Place square on stick at Figs. 6 and 12, which is pitch of roof, as shown in sketch. Lay off exact size of top of the stick and the face sides of stick both ways from corner of square B to A, 6″ for top side and B to C 6″ for face side, or exact size of stick. From these three points A B C square across stick from A to 1, B to 2, C to 3.

Now square end of stick to be mitered on face D E, or on top D F.

Now take distance from 1 to 2 and set off on bottom corner of face, from E to G, and mark G D, which gives required bevel for face of purlin plate against hip



rafter. Take distance from 2 to 3 and set it off, on back corner of top from F to H and mark H D, which will give bevel for top side of purlin plate against hip rafter.

Cut to marks G D H.

Mark opposite side of stick, as shown by dotted lines J G and J H, using the top bevel for bottom, and face bevel for back.

The bevels will be the same on any size stick having 6″ pitch. (Sticks of any size and pitch may be laid out by this rule, as I shall show more clearly in the next.)

Hope I have succeeded in making myself clear.

Roofing Trusses.

(By James Barry.)

These three trusses are so constructed that the floor space under the roof can be used for storage purposes, there being no obstructions except the few iron hangers that support the floor below.

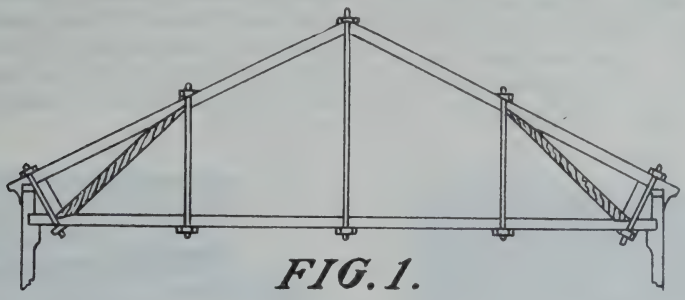


FIG. 1.

This form of truss is very rigid and also braces the lateral sway more than any other form of truss can possibly do, because the main brace extends from floor to roof beam, and the thrust of truss is put upon floor beam, instead of side walls of building.

The more the side walls are extended above upper floor as shown in Fig. 2, the more rigid the roof will be, which is very important for buildings where heavy machinery is to be run at a high rate of speed.

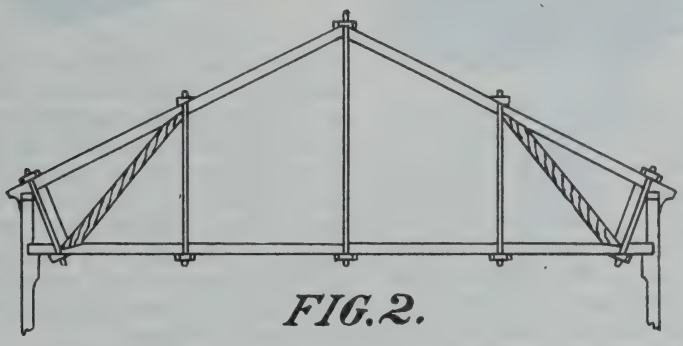


FIG. 2.

For a wider span this same form can be constructed as shown in Fig. 3, giving practically another loft of considerably headway.

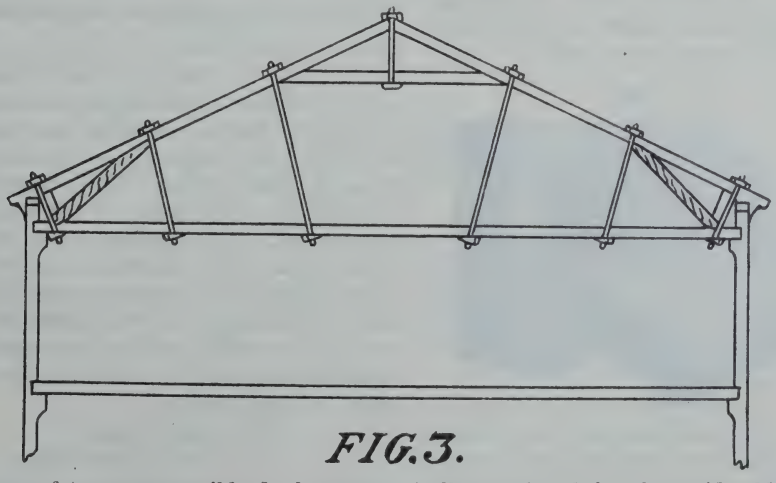


FIG. 3.

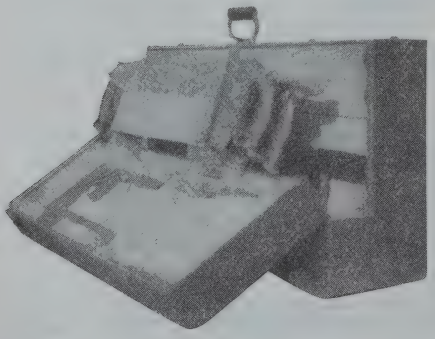
A Handy Tool Box.

(By Frank G. Swartz.)

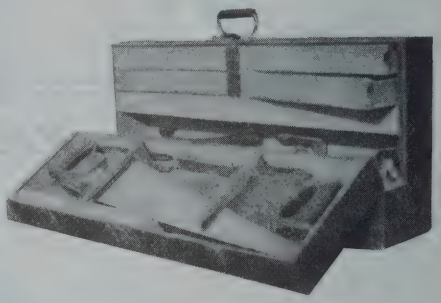
Editor The Carpenter:

I take the liberty of sending you, for insertion in The Carpenter, three cuts of a tool box which I have been using for two years. While, of course, it may not meet the approval of many of our members, I have found it very handy, and it may serve as a

suggestion to some who are looking for an improved form of box. Full size of box is 7x14 inches, by the length as required for saws. The sides of the box are made of 3-16-inch cottonwood, taken from egg-packing boxes, which is very tough. The ends and top and bottom are made of ½-inch spruce, which is also lighter and tougher than pine. The sides and bottoms of tills are of ⅛-inch spruce with ends of ⅜-inch ash. My object in making everything so thin was to eliminate as much weight as possible. The fact, however, that I have given it pretty hard usage for two years proves that with care-



ful construction it can be made very strong. The whole box, ready for use, empty, weighs about fifteen pounds. The advantages I claim for the box is that while it will hold a sufficient number and variety of tools to, if necessary, build an entire house, every tool can be reached without moving another. No buttons of any description are required to hold any tools in place. For instance, the lid contains 4 saws, 1-12-inch panel square, 1—8x12-inch steel square, 1—8-inch Starrett mitre square, a bevel and an 18-inch level. The level is held in place by a pin



in one end, and a small steel clasp, which springs into round hole for plumb glass use. Everything else stays there by gravity. The most troublesome tool of all, the brace, is entirely out of the way, and can be simply lifted out. The box being narrow, is easy to carry either like a dress suit case or on shoulder, and takes up little room in a car. Of course, the box can be made with less room, and consequently lighter where less tools are required.

That One-Half Octagon Bay Window.

Editor The Carpenter:

In recent numbers of The Carpenter there have been quite a few articles on the best method of obtaining the lengths of sides of the octagon, most specially in regard to a bay window, and it seems that all alike treat the width of the room as the diameter of the circumscribing circle, which it is not, and to obtain correctly the length of side of ½ octagon for say 14-foot room will be $\frac{14}{2}=7\times.8284=5.9988$ ft. or 9 ft. 9⅝ in. nearly, now the half width of any room multiplied by .8284 will give the length of side correctly.

Fraternally yours,

W. H. FERGUSON,

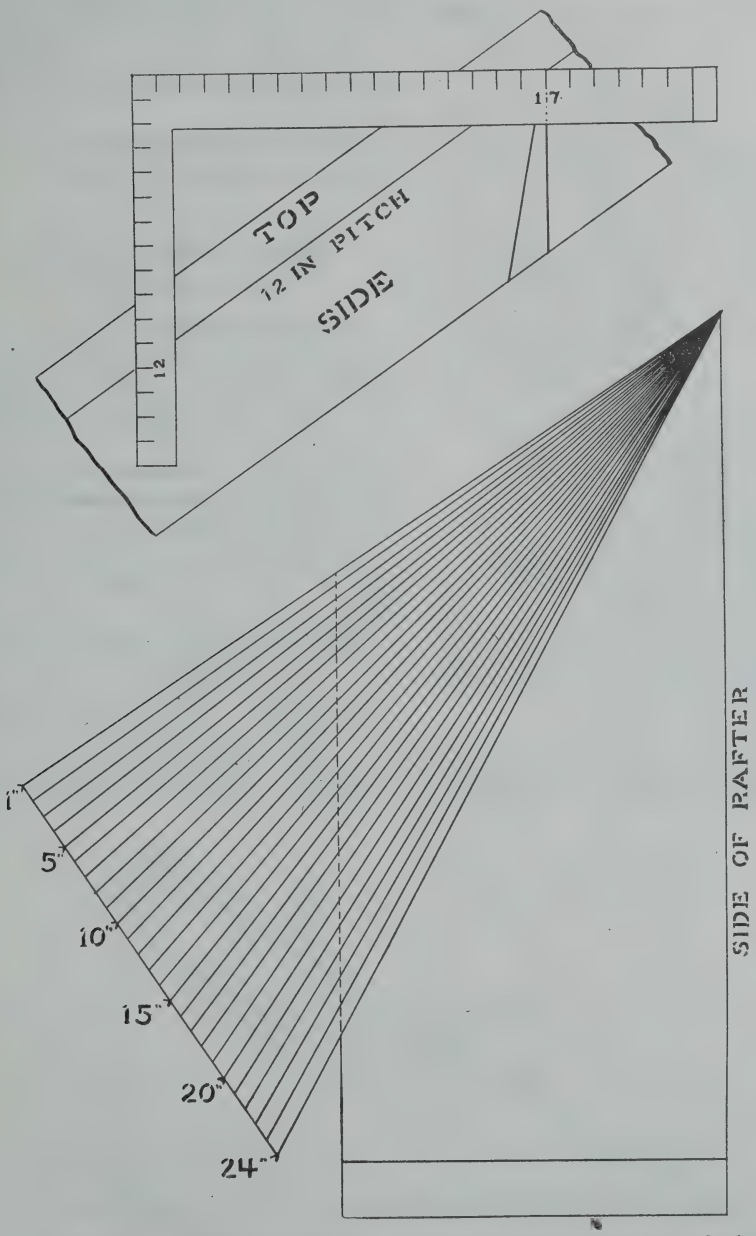
Instructor L. U. 1612.

Nashville, Tenn.

Side Bevels of Jack Rafters.

(By James Barry.)

A good method for marking the side bevels of jack rafters is with steel square, as shown in sketch.



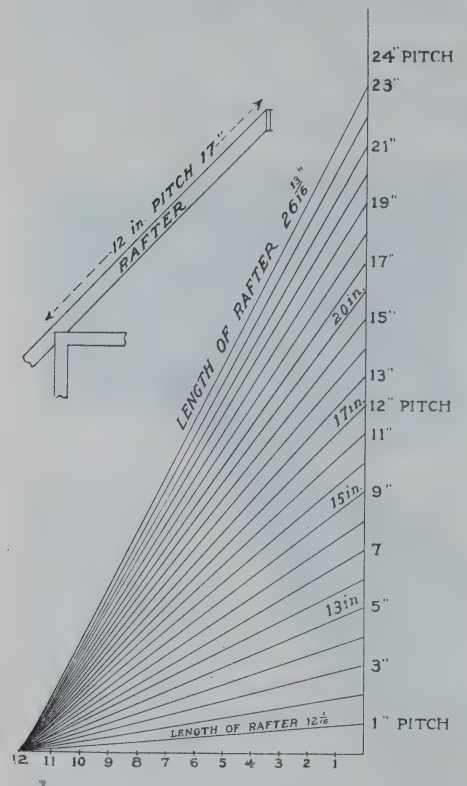
Take the length of one foot of rafter on blade of square, which for 12-inch pitch is 17 inches, and lay it on back of rafter at top of down bevel, and one foot on tongue of square, and mark by blade, which will give bevel against hip for 12-inch pitch (as per sketch).

All bevels for jack rafters as given in sketch, from 1-inch pitch to 24 inches, can be relied on as being correct.

Pitch and Length of Rafters.

(By James Barry.)

The pitch of rafters means the number of inches they rise in one foot run, as



shown in sketch. The length of rafter is got by measuring with rule diagonally across steel square from 12 in. on blade for the run to whatever the rise is on the tongue, which will give the length of rafter for each foot of run. (All given in sketch from 1 inch to 24 inch pitch.)

Multiply these distances by half width of building, and you have got the length of common rafter; or mark off on top corner of stick the same number of times.

The blade of square marks bottom cut and the tongue marks top of plumb cut. Rafters of any size can be laid out by this method.

For hip and valley rafters use 17 inch for the run in place of 12 inch.

Sketch of Stair Carriage.

(By James Barry.)

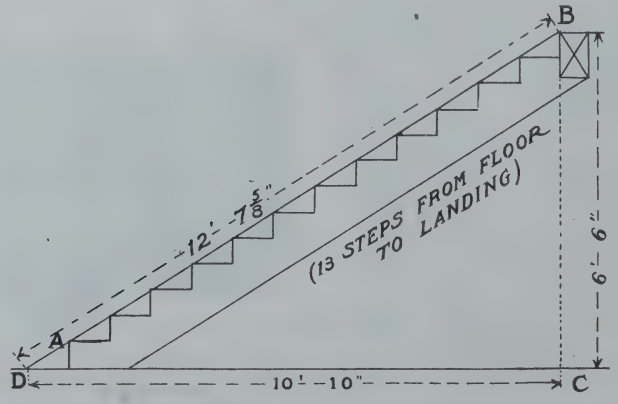
Suppose that stairway is to rise 6′ 6″ in 13 risers, each riser to be 6″, as per sketch. And when thread is taken at 10″, whole run will be 13x80=1040= 10′ 10″.

This, however, includes the last 10″ at bottom of sketch, which is usually part of floor and not a tread.

The edges of steps will divide line DB into 13 equal parts. DB=12′ 7⅝″=1213 eighths.

(Take for nosing of thread from ⅝″ to ⅞″ for floor projection.)

1213÷13=93 4-13=11⅝″+. It may be well to make a pitch-board, ratio of rise to tread 6″ to 10″. But steel square may be used by marking on A B every 11⅝″ (corresponding to pitch of a rafter) from 6′ to 10″ on square.

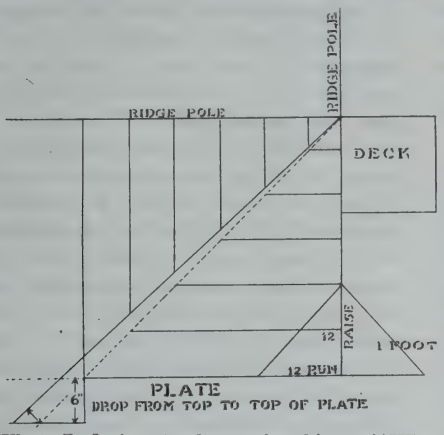


The Carpenter

A Valley Rafter Promblem.

Editor The Carpenter:

For some time past I have been trying to obtain information regarding a little problem which, though I have vainly consulted several books on carpentry, I believe some of the brothers will be able to solve for the benefit of others as well as myself.



What I desire to know is this: "What would be the throw on the valley rafter, over on the less raise, to make rafter intersect at valley ends so soffit will carry through on a bevel."

I send you this sketch in order that the brothers may better understand what information I am looking for.

Hoping to hear, on the subject, from some of the brothers in an early issue of The journal, I remain,

Fraternally yours,

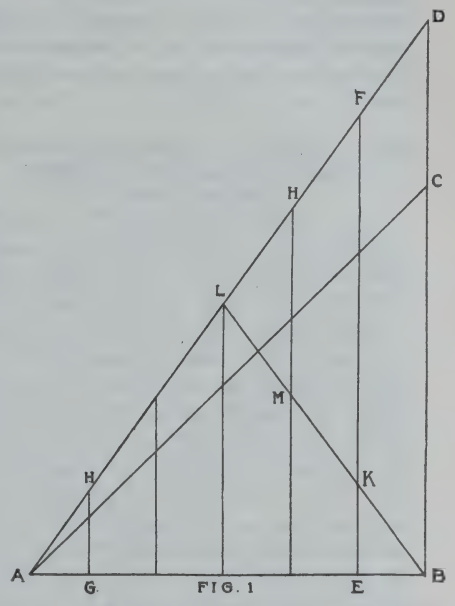
W. M. SHAW, L. U. 284.

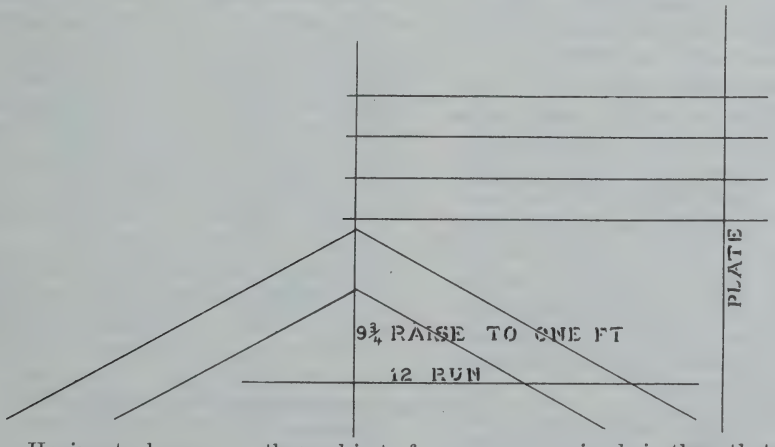
Erie, Pa.

Some Interesting Problems.

(By W. H. Ferguson, L. U. 1612.)

In the last several numbers of "The Carpenter" I have read with the utmost interest the several articles under the head of "Craft Problems," which I believe to be one of the best features of the Journal. Really it should be the one appreciated, for our very deficiencies appear so simple in them that we wonder why our minds are so dull.





My first will be a remedy for a most common error, which is that of squaring our foundations or of any figure. A steel tape is always preferable to poll. A cloth

tape is all but worthless for accuracy. The usual method is (as by John Upton) 6, 8, 10 or their multiples, or the well-known formula $AC=\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}$ (Fig. 1). Now should we make AB=BC, then $AC=\frac{AB}{AB}\times$ 1.414 or AC=.7071. While 1.414 and .7071 only apply to right triangles of 45° the sine and cosecant of other angles can be found on any table of trigonometrical functions.

Simple Method of Obtaining Cuts and Lengths of Rafters of Modern Hipped Roofs.

Draw to any desired scale AB (Fig. 1) equal to one-half the width to be covered, draw BC equal to the height above plate, then AC will equal the common rafters for that width, the foot cut at A and head cut at C. Now prolong BC to D, make BD equal in length to AC, then AD will be the length of the hip, with head cut at A and foot cut at D, the edge cut for hips and jacks will in all cases be the same as foot cut for the hip rafter. The head and foot cut for jack rafters are the same as for common rafters. The length of all jack rafters will be found by laying off on AB the position of jack rafters, then as EF parallel to BD connect AB and AD, EF will be the length the angle at F will be the edge cut. Occasionally valley rafters are required, in which case lay off on AB the entire width from foot of hip to foot of valley rafter, then with the same angle as AD lay off as LB equal to the length of rafter desired, foot cut at B, head cut at L, same as for hip at A, edge cut at L. Cripple rafters will then equal KF, etc., with cuts foot and head the same as head cuts for common rafters, and edge cuts same as for jack rafters. As the cripple rafters have no level cuts, all cuts are the same as the head cut for common rafters. In the above head cut is plumb cut, foot cut is level cut.

For the mathematical solution we have for common rafter: $AC=\sqrt{AB^2+BC^2}$; hip rafter: $*AD=\sqrt{AB^2+AC^2}$ (*AC=BD); jack rafter: $GH=\frac{DB}{\text{No. of Spaces on AB}}=$ difference in length of jack rafters. Differences for cripple rafters will be twice that for jack, as HG, MN, etc.

The Square Root.

(By W. H. Ferguson.)

It seems that the majority of our craftsmen have been extremely unfortunate in bygone days, especially in regard to education. We find in our ranks men of remarkable mechanical talent and ability who can scarcely sign their name. While they do not really blunder or "it just happened" to get their work permissibly correct, we recognize the fact that it must take long experience and close observing to accomplish this desired end.

Now to those of us who are better informed by being more fortunate to have schools and access to the experiences of older heads, let us hang a blackboard in our hall and when business is over spend thirty or forty minutes illustrating problems pertaining especially to our craft. It would result in giving information to some of us anyhow, besides it shows progressiveness. Let us bring all of our troubles to our home, "the union;" there solve them that our brothers may be benefited and prepared for the next time the same problem may come up. You may be able to solve my seeming impossible problem.

In Mr. John Upton's recent article, under Craft Problems, he does exceedingly well until he reaches "Square Root." He then balks as though he doubts the mathematical ability of the "poor carpenter." If any craftsman on earth has more use for square root than the carpenter his organization has no L. U. in Nashville, and as Brother Upton is a much better writer than I, I think an intelligent treatise from his pen would have added much to grace his article. However, I shall do my best to explain the coveted square root:

Beginning at units, point off into periods of two figures each the number of which the root is sought by putting a dot over every other figure, as in illustration, thus 36 coupled, 55 coupled and 6 being the last figure, is considered as a couple.

Illustration:

$\overline{|65536}=$ 65536 | 256 Answer.

4

45 | 255

225

506 | 3036

3036

Proof: 256x256=65536.

Now, the largest number multiplied by itself contained in 6 is 2; place 2 in the Ans. to the right, then 2×2=4, place 4 under the 6 subtracting, 2 remains. Now, bring down the next couple 55, which makes 255; double the figure in Ans. and place to the left for trial divisor; divide 4 into 25=6, which, after experiments, we find is too much; so instead of 6 we say 5 times; place 5 in both the divisor and Ans. now 5×45=225; subtracting, we have 30; adding the next couple 36, we have 3036; doubling the Ans. 25×2=50, which is the last trial divisor and is contained 6 times; then, as before 506×6=3036 resulting in 256 being the square root of 65536. The radical √ placed over a number shows that the square root is to be extracted and used. In case decimal is present begin pointing off at units and point off the couples toward the right as did to the left in whole numbers and proceed as in whole numbers.

To Inscribe Any Regular Polygon in a Given Circle.

(By W. H. Ferguson.)

A similar but somewhat easier and more simple method than that given by Brother J. F. Wein is:

Draw a circle of any desired diameter and divide diameter to as many equal parts as the polygon is to have sides and with the diameter as radius and the intersections of the diameter and circumference as centers describe arcs, a line drawn from the intersection of these arcs through the second division on the diameter will intersect the circumference at a distance equal to one side of the desired polygon from the intersection of the diameter and circumference. Try it.

Cedar, Almost Imperishable.

An extraordinary illustration of the almost imperishable nature of Washington's red cedar is furnished in some shingles recently cut in a Washington mill and sent East for exhibition purposes. Those shingles were cut from a moss-covered cedar log lying on the ground, and which had growing over it another cedar tree, the roots of which encircled the fallen log, The growing tree had 750 rings, which indicates, according to the accepted theory, that it was 750 years old. Yet its growth started after the tree from which the shingles were cut had fallen to the ground. Here was a cedar log, fallen and lifeless, which had been exposed to the weather for not less than 750 years, and yet was free from rot to the extent that merchantable shingles could be sawed from it.

Every man who has worked in the woods or in clearing land in this State has seen similar instances of the ability of red cedar to resist the ravages of time. In alluvial soil along the river banks, in digging ditches, cedar logs have been found covered by four or five feet of alluvium, which were yet sound save for a few inches on the extreme outside, although, under similar conditions, almost any other wood would have decayed in a few years. Conjecture halts at any attempt to estimate the length of time which might have elapsed since those logs were growing trees.

It may be added that the shingles from this tree which fell 750 years ago were as sound and in all respects as good as any cut from standing timber. Indeed, they could hardly be distinguished from the ordinary run of shingles from a mill, save possibly by their deeper color.—Seattle Post and Intelligencer.

When labor has its own representatives owing no allegiance to any political party in state and national governments, then the power of the workers will be known and proper legislation introduced to help us along. It is a well-known fact that labor must at all times look to itself for support. In the British house there are now close on to fifty members from the working class, and can't we do likewise? As soon as we put into power a few men who would stand for the rights of the working class, it will show that we have at last awakened out of our long sleep. This, to my mind, is one of the most important steps for the future; it is high time we made a move in this direction, and as most of the elections are now over, we can get busy for the next time.—J. R. Patterson, Fort William, in Railway Carmen's Journal.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der zweiten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909, des General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegenheiten wurden während dem, zwischen der Januar und der April-Sitzung gelegenen Zeitraume, durch brieflichen Meinungs-Austausch zwischen den Boardmitgliedern erledigt.

Gesuch des Chicago, Ill., D. C. um finanziellen Beistand im Streitfalle zwischen dem Council und der Commercial Sash, Door & Blind Co. jener Stadt und Indossirung dessen Vorgehens gegen die Firma. Wurde gewährt und sollen je nach einlaufenden Berichten Unterstützungsgelder bewilligt werden.

Auf Gesuch des Jacksonville, Fla., D. C. wird demselben die Summe von $200.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt.

5. April.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung. Vorsitzender Schardt. Weitere anwesende Mitglieder sind: Bauscher, Post, Cole, Walquist und Connolly; P. C. Foley ist noch nicht eingetroffen.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen und angenommen; darin gemachte Empfehlungen sollen später erwogen werden.

Der Bericht des ersten Vize-Präsidenten wird ebenfalls verlesen und angenommen.

Da L. U. 1565 New York City die am 14. Januar 1909 getroffene Entscheidung des Board im Falle Samuel Appicela nicht beachtet hat, wird der G. P. angewiesen dieser L. U. mitzuteilen, daß falls sie der Entscheidung nicht innerhalb dreißig Tage nachkomme, sie suspendirt werde.

Appellation W. Warners gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten und der L. U. 1013 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen den Philadelphia D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

Beschwerde Michael Firenzos über L. U. 1565 New York City wegen Nichtbefolgung der, im Falle der L. U. gegen den Beschwerdeführer, unterm 14 Januar 1909 gefällten Entscheidung des G. E. B. In diesem Falle wird dieselbe Verfügung getroffen wie im Falle Appicellas.

Appellation R. E. McCluskys gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 288 Pittsburg, Pa. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation des Cleveland, O., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle John J. Phares und L. U. 105, gegen den D. C. Da sich der D. C. nicht vor der Appellation der Entscheidung untergeordnet hat, verweigert der Board die Berücksichtigung der Appellation bis letzteres geschieht.

6. April.

Situationsberichte San Antonio, Tex., South Omaha, Neb., und Council Bluffs, Ja., betreffend die von Organisatoren eingelaufen, werden verlesen und zu den Akten gelegt. Dasselbe geschieht mit dem Bericht eines Deputirten in New York über die Bauarbeiten an der Fifth Ave. Library und ähnliche Angelegenheiten.

Nach Verlesen eines Berichtes des Hudson County, N. J., D. C.'s wird demselben die Summe von $500.00 zu Organisationszwecken angewiesen und dem G. P. die Entsendung eines Organisators nach dem Distrikt empfohlen.

Gesuche des Paterson, N. J., D. C.'s und des East Central Ohio D. C.'s um Bewilligung einer Summe zu Organisationszwecken werden nicht gewährt, hingegen deren Gesuche um Entsendung eines Organisators nach den Distrikten, bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 34 Long Island City, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 640 College Point, N. Y., gegen Appellanten und in der Otto Hettling Angelegenheit. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

Ein Gesuch des Middlesex, Mass., D. C.'s um Geldbewilligung wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 661, Ottawa, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderung. Der G. S. wird angewiesen weitere Information und ein ausgefülltes Applikations-Formular einzufordern.

Der Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. sendet Ausweis über verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder, welcher verlesen und den Akten einverleibt wird.

7. April.

P. C. Foley ist eingetroffen und der Board ist nun vollzählig.

Gesuche des Hornell, N. Y., D. C.'s und der L. U. 741 Beardstown, Ill., um Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen werden abschläglich beschieden. In ersterem Falle, weil kein ausgefülltes Applikations-Formular vorliegt und im letzteren weil die Mitglieder nicht gemäß Sekt. 145 der General-Konstitution zu der Versammlung in der beschlossen wurde die Forderung zu stellen eingeladen wurden.

Die Gewerksforderungen folgender D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen erhalten Genehmigung. Diese schließt etwa nötige finanzielle Unterstützung ein: Fall River, Mass., D. C.; Troy, N. Y., D. C.; L. U. 41 Cham-

paign, Ill.; L. U. 53 White Plains, N. Y.; L. U. 433 Belleville, Ill.; L. U. 849 Manitowoc, Wis.; L. U. 958, Marquette, Mich.

8. April.

Weiteren folgenden Lokal-Unionen wird Genehmigung ihrer Gewerksforderungen erteilt: L. U. 159 Silver Springs, N. Y.; L. U. 1405 Red Banks, N. Y.; L. U. 1544, Coal City, Ill.; L. U. 1072 Muskogee, Okla.; L. U. 1069, Muskatine, Ja.; L. U. 517, Portland, Me.; L. U. 24 Batavia, N. Y. (Fabrikarbeiter).

Eine Forderung der L. U. 1560 Kingston, N. Y., wird zurückgelegt bis dieselbe vom D. C. indossirt ist und einer Forderung der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., wird wegen mangelhafter Organisation Genehmigung verweigert.

Appellation der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., gegen L. U. 705 Loraine, O., wobei es sich um nichtdeponiren seiner Abgangs- (clearance) Karte in L. U. 1616, des Mitgliedes Wm. Scott handelt. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen und beschlossen, daß das Mitglied die betreffende Straffumme an L. U. 1616 zu entrichten hat.

9. April.

Gesuch der L. U. 392 Beaumont, Tex., um Entsendung eines Organisators. Beschlußfassung hierüber wird vertagt bis das Gesuch vom D. C. indossirt ist. Da die Mitgliedschaft obiger L. U. und diejenige der L. U. 1920 desselben Ortes eine sehr geringe ist, empfiehlt der Board die Verschmelzung beider Lokal-Unionen.

Die Gewerksforderungen nachstehender D. C.'s und Lokal-Unionen werden genehmigt: Cincinnati, O., D. C.; Denver, Colo., D. C.; Manchester, N. H., D. C.; Pawtucket und Central Falls, R. I., D. C.; San Antonio, Tex., D. C.; L. U. 30 New London, Conn.; L. U. 145 Sayre, Pa.; L. U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; L. U. 206 New Caste, Pa.; L. U. 307 Winona, Minn.; L. U. 362 Pueblo, Cal.; L. U. 546 Olean, N. Y.; L. U. 570 Gardner, Mass.; L. U. 657 Sheboygan, Wis.; L. U. 955 Appleton, Wis.; L. U. 957 Stillwater, Minn.; L. U. 988 Marlboro, Mass.; L. U. 1103 Sayreville, N. J.; Providence, R. I., D. C. Verschiedene Forderungen werden bis zum Eintreffen weiterer Information zurückgelegt und kommen später zur Verhandlung.

10. April.

Die Gewerksforderungen des Worcester, Mass., D. C.'s und des Rochester, N. Y., D. C.'s werden genehmigt.

Nachricht läuft ein über die vollzogene Verschmelzung der beiden Lokal-Unionen in Beaumont, Tex., und wird ihnen darauf hin, ihrem früher geäußerten Wunsch entsprechend, die Summe von $50.00 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Dem Boston, Mass., D. C. werden $250.00 im Interesse ihrer Gewerksbewegung bewilligt und dem Du Page County, Ill., D. C. $100.00 zu dem selben Zwecke.

Gesuch der L. U. 501 Stroudsburg, Pa., um Erlaubnis zum Vertrieb von Verlosungs-Tickets unter den Lokal-Unionen, wird abgewiesen.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 949 Columbia, S. C., um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken wird abschläglich beschieden hingegen die Absendung eines Organisator nach obiger Stadt angeordnet.

L. U. 1244 Montreal, Can., wünscht Wiedererwägung ihres im Januar abgewiesenen Gesuches um Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Der Board bleibt bei seinem früheren Beschlusse; das Gesuch muß vom Montreal D. C. indossirt sein ehe es berücksichtigt werden kann.

L. U. 1128 Roanoke, Va., ersucht um finanzielle Unterstützung da ihre Kasse erschöpft sei. Wird nicht gewährt und wird den beiden Lokal-Unionen dieser Stadt, angesichts ihrer beschränkten Mitgliederzahl empfohlen sich zu einer einzigen L. U. zu verschmelzen.

12. April.

Der L. U. 910 Gloucester, Mass., wird die Summe von $25.00 zur Unterstützung in einer Gewerks-Schwierigkeit bewilligt.

Gesuch der L. U. 176 Goldfield, Nev., um ein Darlehen zum Zwecke der Abtragung der auf ihrer Versamlungshalle lastenden Hipotheke. Da der Board nicht die Macht besitzt ein Darlehen zu gewähren, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 206 New Castle, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle Jesse Reynolds abwies. Die Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und die Auszahlung des Sterbegeldes angeordnet, indem Mitgliedsbuch und Ledger der L. U. nachweisen, daß der Verstorbene zur Zeit seines Todes gutstehend, über 21 Jahre alt, und somit laut Sekt. 76 der General-Konstitution zu Sterbe-Benefit berechtigt war.

Appellation der L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. die Unfall-Benefit-Forderung A. E. Dirons zurückweisend. Die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 62 Chicago, Ill., gegen die Nichtzulassung der Unfall-Benefit-Forderung ihres Mitgliedes Frank Gordon. Die auf diesen Fall bezüglichen Papiere werden dem G. S. zu nochmaliger Prüfung und Erwägung der vorliegenden Tatsachen zurückgestellt.

Appellation R. B. Leathermans von L. U. 132 Washington, D. C., gegen die Zurückweisung seiner Ansprüche auf Unfall-Benefit seitens des G. S. Aus dem Beweismaterial geht hervor, daß in dem Falle kein Unfall vorliegt und die Appellation wird abgewiesen.

Gesuch des Montreal, Can., D. C. um Gewährung des Sterbe-Benefits im Falle Ensabe Patrys. Der D. C. gibt selbst zu,

daß das verstorbene Mitglied drei Monate im Rückstande war und der Board sieht sich verpflichtet das Gesuch abzuweisen.

Appellation der L. U. 97 New Britain, Conn., gegen die Gesetzesauslegung des G. S., bezüglich des Standes, in den Büchern der L. U., ihres Mitgliedes Sam. Whaples. Die vorliegenden Papiere weisen nach, daß das Mitglied den Mehrbetrag des Beitrages, den ein zu vollem Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied zu entrichten, dem F. S. der L. U. eingehändigt hat. Der Board erklärt Sam. Whaples daher als zu vollem Benefit berechtigtes Mitglied und die Verfügung des G. S. als null und nichtig.

13. April.

L. U. 644 Pekin, Ill., der Boston, Mass., D. C. und der Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. senden teilweisen Bericht über vom G. E. B. ihnen bewilligte und verausgabte Unterstützungsgelder. Der G. S. wird angewiesen von L. U. 644 die Einsendung quittirter Rechnungen zu verlangen.

Appellation der L. U. 65 Perth Amboy, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der Kontroverse zwischen Appellanten und der L. U. 247 Brooklyn, N. Y., wobei es sich um einen, gegen Hans Christofferson von L. U. 241 erhobenen Anspruch, auf zweite Aufnahmegebühr handelt. Der Board entscheidet daß, wenn ein ehemaliges Mitglied der L. U. 247 in einer anderen L. U. um Aufnahme nachsucht, sie das Recht hat die Gebühr für eine zweite Aufnahme zu beanspruchen; und ferner: daß in diesem Falle die Gebühr $10.00 beträgt den Betrag der den Unterschied ausmacht zwischen der regulären Eintrittsgebühr von $20.00 für neue Mitglieder und $30.00 für Exmitglieder wie die Nebengesetze des Distrikts der Stadt New York, dem L. U. 247 untergeordnet ist, vorschreiben.

Der G. P. unterbreitet Berichte über die Situation in Des Moines, Ja., und Louisville, Ky., welche verlesen und erwogen werden.

14. April.

Weiter Berichte des G. P. werden erörtert über die Situation in den Städten Richmond, Ind., und Nashville, Tenn., sowie Bericht über Organisations-Arbeiten in Jamestown, N. Y.

Der Sicherheitsbond der Federal Union Security Co. im Betrage von $50,000.00, geleistet von der Capital National Bank of Indianapolis, und der American Surety Co. Bond im selben Betrage, geleistet von der Ft. Dearborn Bank of Chicago, werden eingereicht, als befriedigend befunden und dem G. Sch. eingehändigt.

Die Gewerksforderungen der L. U. 1666 Kingsville, Tex., des Passaic, N. J., D. C. und des North Tonawanda, N. Y., D. C. erhalten die Genehmigung des Board.

In Ottawa, Ill., und St. Joseph, Mo., wurden die Forderungen der dortigen Lokal-Unionen bewilligt und ihre Gesuche um Genehmigung obiger sind damit erledigt.

15. April.

Dem New Britain, Conn., D. C. wird die Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausgesperrte Mitglieder bewilligt.

Eine Gewerksforderung der L. U. 492 Reading, Pa., wird genehmigt.

Gesuch der L. U. 1353 Moundsville, W. Va., um Bewilligung eines Betrages zur Bestreitung laufender Ausgaben. Da vorliegende Berichte ergeben, daß die Mitglieder der L. U. selbst nicht geneigt sind irgendwelche finanzielle Opfer zu bringen, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Fred Hansen erscheint vor dem Board als Abgesandter der L. U. 91 Racine, Wis., bezüglich einer Kontroverse zwischen der L. U. und L. U. 461 Chicago, Ill.

Gesuch der L. U. 1764 Richmond, Va., der Board möge sie von der Errichtung der Kopfsteuer an den Richmond D. C. befreien. Der Board findet, daß er hierzu nicht ermächtigt ist instruirt jedoch den G. S. dem D. C. zu verstehen zu geben, daß der Geschäfts-Agent ebenso für Fabrikarbeiter als für outside Carpenter einzutreten habe.

Appellation der L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. in der er die Sterbegeld-Forderungen in den Fällen der verstorbenen Mitglieder John C. Cole und Joseph Raymond aus dem Grunde abwies, weil diese angeblich der L. U. ein Assessment schuldig blieben. Aus dem Beweismaterial geht hervor, daß die Mitglieder der L. U. 112 unter deren Namen eine getrennte Gesellschaft zur Erwerbung von Grundeigentum bilden und daß fragliches Assessment tatsächlich kein solches, sondern eine mit 4 Prozent verzinsliche Kapitaleinlage der einzelnen Mitglieder in dieses Unternehmen ist, rückzahlbar nach Liquidation einer aufgenommenen Hypothek. Der Board entscheidet daher, daß wenn Mitglieder der L. U. 112 ihren Verpflichtungen dieser getrennten Gesellschaft nicht nachgekommen, sie deßhalb ihrer Rechte als Mitglieder der V. B. nicht verlustig gehen. Das Beweismaterial wird dem G. S. zurückgestellt mit der Weisung beide Fälle nochmals in Erwägung zu ziehen.

16. April.

Boardmitglied Post wird wegen eines ernstlichen Krankheitsfalles in seiner Familie von weiterer Teilnahme an dieser Quartals-Sitzung entbunden.

Von L. U. 1560 Kingston, N. Y., Fabrikarbeiter, läuft die Nachricht ein, daß sich ihre Mitglieder zur Erringung des Achtstundentages und eines Minimallohnes im Ausstande befinden. Da die Frage der Genehmigung ihrer Forderung wegen unvollständiger Angaben vorher nicht erledigt werden konnte und die ausstehenden Mitglieder der Unterstützung bedürfen, wird der L. U. die Summe von $250.00 bewilligt.

Beschwerde des Great Neck, N. Y., D. C.'s gegen L. U. 1093 Glen Cove, N. Y., in einer Jurisdiktionsfrage. Der G. P. wird ersucht das Boardmitglied des betreffenden Distriktes anzuweisen eine durchgängige Untersuchung des Falles vorzunehmen und über seinen Befund an die G. O. Bericht zu erstatten.

Die Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche der verschiedenen mit dem B. T. D. der A. F. of L. verbundenen Organisationen werden unterbreitet und beraten. In zwei Fällen wird Einwand als nötig befunden und daher der G. S.. instruirt diese Einwände oder Ansprüche im Namen der V. B. an geeigneter Stelle einzureichen.

Die Beratung der Jurisdiktions-Ansprüche, wie oben, wird fortgesetzt und über die einzelnen derselben, die nachstehende Organisationen angehen, wird folgendes formulirt:

National Association of Heat, Frost, General Insulator and Asbestos Workers of America.

Die Vereinigte Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika beansprucht Jurisdiktion über Kork, Asbesth, Haarfilz, Wollenfilz, Mineral-Wolle und Asbesth-Holz, wenn solches Material in Verbindung mit Carpenterarbeit verwendet wird.

International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über die Errichtung provisorischer Gerüste (false work), Aufzugsgerüste, Verbindungsgerüste und aller anderen Gerüste zu deren Herstellung Carpenterwerkzeug erforderlich ist. Ferner: das Anbringen von Maschinerie in Fabriken oder Mühlen, die Errichtung von Aufzugsmaschinen und Werftgebäuden, wenn solche in Holz hergestellt werden, sowie das Anbringen von Sitzen in allen öffentlichen Gebäuden und das Aufstellen von feuer festen (calamine) Thüren und Bekleidungs-Gegenständen (trim).

Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners.

Die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über alle Arbeit wie solche von der A. S. of C. and J. in ihren Ansprüchen spezifizirt ist.

(Fortsetzung in nächster Nummer.)

Die 1. Maifeier in Europa.

Zurich, im Mai 1909.

Im Jahre 1889 beschloß die Brüderschaft der Zimmerleute und Bauschreiner von Amerika, im folgenden Jahre eine allgemeine 8 stündige Arbeitszeits-Bewegung zu inaugurieren, und sollte am 1. Mai der erste Schuß in dem bevorstehenden Kampfe abgegeben werden.

Die American Federation of Labor hatte diesen Beschluß sanktioniert, und unsere Delegaten zum Pariser internationalen Congresse erhielten den Auftrag, den Congreß für die ganze Angelegenheit zu interessieren.

Die ganze Sache verlief denn auch in ihren Anfängen programm-mäßig; mit noch größerem Enthusiasmus als die Convention der American Federation of Labor hatte der internationale Congreß den 1. Mai als Weltfeiertag adoptiert, die französischen Genossen waren mit ihrem üblichen Eifer für die Feier eingetreten, Raymond Lavigne hatte, im Auftrage seiner Organisation den endgültigen Antrag gestellt, nun sahen aller Augen auf die Holzarbeiter Amerika's voller Erwartung.

Unsere Alten werden sich noch jener Kämpfe errinnern; es waren dies die hartnäckigsten, welche die Holzarbeiter bis dahin geführt hatten; auch unsere ehemalige No. 7 der Möbelarbeiter focht wacker, erntete jedoch mehr Nackenschläge als Lorbeeren, was sie jedoch nicht verhinderte, eine lange Reihe von Jahren die leitende Stelle bei der jährlichen Maifeier zu übernehmen.

Leider fand das Beispiel der deutschen Mitglieder unseres Verbandes bei dem englisch sprechenden Element wenig Nachahmung; dieses brachte dem internationalen Feiertag kein Verständnis entgegen; hierzu kam der Schachzug unserer geriebenen Politiker, welche den fakultativen Labor Day im September zum offiziellen Bundesfeiertag machten, und auf diese Weise den fortschrittlichen Elementen den Wind aus den Segeln nahmen.

Wie die Maifeier in diesem Jahre in Amerika ausgefallen ist, weiß ich noch nicht, aber das kann ich heute bestätigen, daß der 1. Mai in Europa von Jahr zu Jahr mehr und intensiver gefeiert wird. In Frankreich, Belgien, Holland, Deutschland, Schweiz, überall trat das organisierte Proletariat in Reih' und Glied; ganz besonders glänzend, und allgemein war die Feier hier in der Schweiz, mochte die Ortschaft noch so klein sein, so hatte sie dennoch ihre Maifeier; diese bestand aus einer Straßendemonstration, nebst Massenversammlung und Vorträgen, entweder vorher oder nach der Parade. Noch nie hat mich meine langjährige Connektion mit der Hobelbank mit solch' innerm Stolz erfüllt, wie bei diesen Demonstrationen, denn überall, aber auch in den kleinsten Ortschaften marschierten die Holzarbeiter an der Spitze.

Durch Dick und Dünn marschierten wir, bei scheußlichem Schneewetter, sog. schweitzer Mailüftel, durch die schmutzigen Straßen, die bei einigermaßen günstigem Wetter sonst sehr sauber sind, aber diesen 1. Mai Alles zu wünschen übrig ließen. Nur wenige fehl-

ten am Apell, gearbeitet wurde nirgends, auch wäre es kaum rathsam gewesen, sich bei einem Bau an der Arbeit blicken zu lassen, die Schwietzer können saumäßig grob werden, und scheinen Punkto Lynchens Scabs gegenüber, den amerikanischen Südstaatlichen, berechtigten Eigentümlichkeiten großen Geschmack abzugewinnen; das bewiesen unsere hiesigen Holzarbeiter bei einem jüngst stattgehabten Strike: Ein Berliner Brüderpaar, Namens „Scheu," deren Namen ich hier für etwaige Fälle der Beachtung unserer Collegen empfehle, hatten besagter Firma an die hundert Strikebrecher geliefert, denen hierorts ein begreiflich warmer Empfang bereitet wurde. Unter andere Schriften correspondierten die hiesigen Collegen mit obiger Skabbande entweder in Fracktura oder in noch derberer Keilschrift, was die traurigen Burschen dermaßen verwirrte, daß ihrer zehn noch augenblicklich in einem hiesigen Hospitale praktischen Unterricht in Verbandanlegen, Salbenreiben und andere automatisch-turnerischen Uebungen nehmen. Diejenigen aber, die körperliche Abwesenheit der höchsten Geistesgegenwart in großer Leibesgefahr vorziehen, lassen sich jetzt von dem edlen Brüderpaar nach Hellnut, bei Magdeburg, wiederum als Strikebrecher verhandeln; hoffentlich werden auch sie ihrem Schicksale nicht entgehen, und die Laufbahn jener 10 in Zurich verbliebenen Skabbrüder baldmöglichst einschlagen.

In welchem Maße die Wichtigkeit der 1. Maifeier in der Schweiz eingedrungen ist, geht daraus hervor, daß die Behörden den Arbeitern überall bereitwilligst entgegen kommen. Die Arbeitgeber selbst, die jahrelang die Feier, resp. die Arbeitseinstellung am 1. Mai mit aller Energie bekampft hatten, haben ihre Opposition aufgegeben; der Canton, sowohl wie die Stadt Zurich, bewilligen allen ihren Arbeitern und Angestellten einen vollen freien Tag, mit Ausnahme der Straßenreiniger, die bis 10 Uhr Vormittags ihrer Sysiphus-Arbeit nachzugehen hatten.

Alle Bauten und Werkstätten werden kontrolliert, und man darf ruhig behaupten, daß allgemeine Arbeitsruhe herrscht. In den vornehmen Stadttheilen sieht man der gewaltigen Parade allerdings mit gemischten Gefühlen zu, im Arbeitercentrum von Außersiehl aber sind faßt alle Häuser beflaggt; alles geht sonntäglich gekleidet, man bemerkt einen starken Fremdenzufluß aus den nahegelegenen Städten; trotzdem, oder vielleicht grade, weil man faßt nie einen Polizisten sieht, herrschte bei der Demonstration eine musterhafte Ordnung.

Ein rührendes Bild, besonders für einen hartgesottenen Amerikaner, bildeten an die 5—600 Schulkinder, sowohl Knaben als Mädchen, die, Blumenkränze und Guirlanden tragend, von ihren Lehrern geführt, dem Zuge vorangingen. Trotz dem äußerst rauhen Frühlingswetter denkt man nicht daran, die Kleinen zu bedauern; im Gegensatze zu unseren amerikanischen Großstadtkindern sehen die kleinen Schweizer-Kinder so gesund und robust aus, daß man sich sagen muß, diesen Kindern schadet die scharfe Bergluft nicht; an ihnen merkt man keine Zimperlichkeit.

Um einem jeden Gerechtigkeit wiederfahren zu lassen, will ich noch hier bemerken, daß das eingewanderte deutschländische und deutschöstreichische Element, ähnlich wie in Amerika, so auch hier den treibenden Keil in der Arbeiterbewegung spielt. So wie die amerikanischen Arbeiter stolz auf ihre republikanische Regierungsform pochen, und sich geberden, als ob sie in der Besten der Welten lebten, so halten sich die meisten der schweizerischen Proletarier, Dank ihrer wirklich demokratischen, leider nur politischen Freiheit für hoch erhaben über ihre Nachbarn; allerdings ließe sich mit besagten politischen Einrichtungen manche Vortheile für das Volk erringen, die den Nachbarstaaten nicht so leicht ermöglicht sind, aber unsere Schweizer Freunde sind gemüthlich, sie hängen sehr am Althergebrachten, und scheinen den Druck von Oben herab nicht im selben Maße zu fühlen, wie die Nachbarländer. Doch, ich will und darf mir noch kein allzustrenges Urteil erlauben, da ich erst zu kurze Zeit hier bin, und unmöglich die Verhältnisse genau genug studiert habe.

Der Schweizer nennt alle Nicht-Schweizer-Deutsche kurzweg „Schwobe," gleichgültig ob sie aus Stuttgart, München, oder Hamburg oder Berlin kommen. Soviel aber darf ich bereits, aus eigner Erfahrung, behaupten: „Unter sellen Schwoben gibt's gar zünftige Jungen, von denen ich unseren deutschen Lokals in Amerika gerne einige zur Mithülfe wünschte; etwas junges und neues Blut wäre sehr zu gebrauchen.

Die verdammten Lockvögel, vulgo Agenten der Dampferlinien haben vorigen Sommer mehrere tausend junge Schweizer zur Auswanderung nach Amerika veranlaßt; viele derselben sind bereits zurückgekehrt, um ihr mitgenommenes Geld ärmer, aber um manche trübe Erfahrung reicher; ich mache es mir speziell zur Aufgabe, den Collegen hierorts über die wahre Situation in Amerika reinen Wein einzuschenken; diejenigen aber, die das Risito dennoch wagen, verweise ich auf unsere Paragraphen, der ihnen freie Aufnahme in unsere Unionen sichert, wenn sie sich bei Zeiten melden und aufnehmen lassen. Diejenigen, die diesen Rath befolgen, sind höchst brauchbare Menschen, und sollte man sich ihrer auch im Maße der Möglichkeit annehmen.

In nächster Nummer beabsichtige ich, eine Art Revüe über die Arbeits- und Lohnverhältnisse der verschiedenen europäischen Länder zu beginnen, und stehe ich bereits, entweder in persönlichem oder in brieflichem Verkehr mit den resp. Vertrauensleuten.

A. G. Heins.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La necessite d'une organisation International des travailleurs.

I.

Rien n'est fait pour instruire que le voyage; me voilà en Europe depuis un mois, et j'apprend des choses, par expérience et de vision; que je n'aurai su apprendre par la voix des journeaux. J'ai pu m'arrêter en Belgique, en Hollande, dans quellques villes de l'Allemagne et je me trouve en Suisse pour le moment.

Mon premier devoir en arrivant dans ces pays divers, fut d'aller voir les camarades du métier et de m'informer de l'état des choses chez eux. En ce faisant j'ai pu constater avec beaucoup de satisfaction, que l'organisation se dévelope merveilleusement.

Dans les villes divers, l'organisation de notre métier, comme de bien d'autres d'ailleurs, est local. Les divers ''Locals'' forment une centralisation par tout le pays, et de plus, sont organisés en fédération de tous les métiers, pareil comme chez nous.

Un grand avantage dans le genre d'organisation introduit dans le travail du bois, c'est que les divers locals ne sont pas formés pêle-mêl comme aux Etats Unis, mais bien par métier spécialisé, tel que ouvriers sur meubles, du bâtiment, des sculpteurs, des tapisiers. On ne trouve généralement qu'une seule Local par ville, composé de chaque spécialité; ces Locals tiennent leur réunion mensuellement, règlent leurs affaires interieures, collectent leurs cotisations, etc., tandis que tous les trois mois tous les travailleurs du bois, appartenants à l'union, se réunissent en Assemblée générale, où toutes les questions d'interêt général, tel que augmentation de salaire, réduction des heures de travail, grèves, lockouts, propos d'agitation, extension de l'organisation, et surtout les questions en rapport avec les élections municipales ou législatives son mis aux débats. Je n'ai pu trouvé, jusqu'à lors une seule ville, où les ouvriers organisés ne seraient représentés, soit au parlement de leur pays, encore bien moins dans les conseils municipeaux de leurs villes. Comme les lois doivent créer et réglementer la protection contre les machines et les accidents, l'assurance du payment des salaires, et surtout l'introduction d'un minimum de salaires, suivant les besoins de la vie dans chaque ville et chaque pays, ainsi que des milliers d'autres questions, trop nombreuses pour être enumeré à cette place, les ouvriers européens ne laissent ces soins à d'autres; ils considèrent, que le philantrope le plus bienveillant et le politicien le plus honête (en supposant toutefois qu'il en existe), ne comprendra jamais nos besoins et nos aspirations aussi bien que nous les comprenons nous mêmes.

Ils choisissent donc des leurs pour porter leurs revendications devant l'opinion publique et devant la législatur; ils défendent leurs intérêts et leurs droits pouce par pouce et n'attendent rien des gens qui n'appartiennent pas à leur classe, ou qui doivent leur élection à la classe patronale. Aussi sont ils traités avec bien plus de respect par les autorités, voire même par la bourgoisie elle même. Auqun Policier en Europe n'oserait dire ce que le trop fameux Inspecteur de Police, de New York, le celèbre August Schmittberger a dit au comité des ouvriers sans travail, voulant organiser une démonstration sur la voie publique, et se fondant sur les droits, accordé au peuple par la Constitution des Etats-Unis: ''Le bâton du Policier est plus puissant que la Constitution!''

En Suisse, par exemple, chaque employé doit son emploi au système électoral depuis le conciérge de l'hôtel de ville jusqu'au juge de la cour suprême; chaque chef de police, chaque maitre d'école, chaque chef d'un bureau municipal doit son poste directement au peuple qui l'élit; point de gouvernement par commission, encore bien moins de gouvernement par injunction. Le peuple suisse ne réélira jamais un juge qui aurai

supprimé les droits de grève et du boycott, tel que le peuple américain vient de faire avec le nouveaux président,

W. Taft, le fameux père de la loi des injunctions contre les organisations ouvrières; et un agent de police, provocateur du genre de Schmittberger, serait rendu bientôt à la vie privée, ou il pourrait occuper ses loisirs à cirer les bottes des bourgois ou capitalistes, qui le payent actuellement avec les déniers des contribuables.

Il est encore une autre question d'un importance capital, et qui est d'ordre actuel et prépondérant aux Etats-Unis, c'est la question de l'Immigration. En Suisse aussi, les travailleurs organisés ont à lutter contre la concurrence polonaise, hongroise et surtout italienne.

Je recommande aux Camarades d'Amerique le système suisse et français, qu'ils emploient dans cette occurence; au lieu de vocifirer contre les Immigrants, au lieu d'exiger du gouvernement de leur pays l'exclusion de ces derniers, la fermeture des portes du pays, ils exigent, de par la loi, le payment du minimum de salaire, stipulé par l'union des travailleurs eux mêmes.

Comme on peut voir, le moyen est des plus simples, en effet; personne ne croira, qu'un patron ou une compagnie quelconque préfère l'élément étrangé à l'élément indigène; la préférence accordée à l'immigrant base uniquement sur le meilleur marché de son travail, c'est à dire sur le bas salaire qui lui est payé; que l'on force le patronat, l'entrepreneur ou le grand manufacturier, de payer à chaqun le salaire stipulé par l'Union ouvrière, on cessera d'importer les centaines de mille de juifs, de polonais ou d'italiens; tandis que l'ouvrier américain jouira toujours de l'avantage que lui donne la supériorité de son travail et sa connaissance de la langue du pays. D'ailleurs, je me résèrve de revenir sur cette question d'une importance capitale pour notre organisation, aussitôt que j'aurai eu l'occasion de m'aprofondir d'avantage dans cette matière.

Une question qui fut traité d'une façon très detaillée dans la réunion générale des ouvriers du bois, et qui prouve bien l'utilité, voire même la nécessité, de l'organisation internationale, était le boycott de la compagnie des "Pattern Bouterique."

Comme tout le monde sait aux Etats-Unis, la chambre syndicale No. 6, des ouvriers typographes de New York se trouve en lutte avec la compagnie Bouterique, qui a pour spécialité la fabrications des modèles de coupe pour la fabrication de vêtements feminins. Or, comme ces modèles sont mis en usage principalement par la classe ouvrière et les petits commerçants, le boycott de ces articles en Amerique etait fortement senti par la compagnie, qui publie également une demi douzaine de publications mensuelles en diverse langues en Europe dans le but de propager la vente de leurs modèles de coupe.

Les ouvries du bois de la ville de Zurich ont donc décidé de faire cause commune avec les typographes américains, et la compagnie récalcitrante s'apercevera bientôt que la solidarité ouvrière n'est pas un vain mot chez les camarades suisse.

Puisque nous sommes aux exemples de démonstration en faveur de l'extension de l'Union ouvrière, permettez moi de vous citer encore un autre fait: L'année dernière, vers l'automne, une des premières maisons de décoration interieure jetait dans la rue 110 de ses ouvriers du bois, les autres spécialités suivirent leurs camarades, et la maison en question ne parvenait pas à remplacer ses ouvriers soumis au lockout. Ell s'adressat donc à des marchands de la chaire humaine, à Berlin (Allemagne), qui lui fournirent une soixantaine de scabs, venant des pays avoisinant la Suisse, tel que la Belgique et la Hollande, quelques uns venants de Berlin.

Nos camarades de Zurich usèrent des moyens de persuasion si énèrgiques qu'une dizaine se trouvent encore à l'hopital de la ville en train de réfléchir sur les suites de leur sympathie avec les patrons suisse. Voilà que l'autre jour le secrétaire de la chambre syndicale du bois de Zurich reçevait un avis du secrétaire d'une grande ville de l'Allemagne du Nord, qu'une grève vient d'éclater dans un de leurs faubourgs, et que les fournisseurs de scabs, les frères Seheu, de Berlin, ont reçu l'ordre de suppléer la demande en bétail humain. Immédiatement, le secrétaire de Zurich put envoyer le signalement et les noms des triste sujets

qu'ils avaient traité si justement et d'une manière si efficace, et toutes les mesures sont prises pour se débarrasser de cet élément peu util aux patrons et aux ouvriers.

Dans un prochain numéro je rendrai comptes sur les organisations des divers pays; j'ai pu me mettre en relations directes avec les secrétaires locaux et nationaux, et je promet aux camarades des Etats-Unios des faits, pouvant les interesser.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Syndiquons les Femmes.

Il est de la plus haute importance, au point de vue humanitaire, que les femmes qui travaillent à gages, dans toutes les industries, fassent partie des unions de métiers.

Nous disons: au point de vue de l'humanité, à cause de l'influence extraordinaire de la femme, non seulement sur sa propre vie, mais sur celle des autres.

Le système moderne de la manufacture a subdivisé et spécialisé l'industrie, à un tel point, qu'un grand nombre de ces subdivisions sont reconnues comme étant le travail spécial de la femme: tels sont, par exemple, la direction de machines à piquer sur les chaussures ou l'étoffe, ou bien le tissage.

Les longues heures d'un travail fatiguant, avec application assidue, a ruiné des milliers de vies. Plus d'une jeune femme qui a travaillé à la manufacture, jusqu'à ce quelle se "marie," a altéré sa santé, au point de rendre sa vie de femme mariée malheureuse plus tard, ou, elle s'est rendue incapable de devenir mère, ou, encore, elle a eu des enfants dont l'appauvrissement les rendait d'aucune utilité pour eux-mêmes ou les autres.

Si les femmes doivent travailler, il est essentiel qu'elles le fassent avec toute la considération due à leur sexe; que l'entourage soit confortable et sanitaire, l'atmosphère, moral, les heures, raisonnables, les gages, en mesure de se supporter convenablement et de pouvoir faire des épargnes pour l'avenir.

Comme les affaires sont conduites d'après le principe, qu'il faut acheter à aussi bas prix que possible, et vendre ê hauts prix, le patron se laisse absorber dans les économies de son entreprise. On ne paie au travailleur ce qu'on ne peut empêcher; et comme l'homme d'affaires ne paie pas plus qu'il est nécessaire, à ceux qu'il emploie, il ne dépensera aucun argent pour améliorer la condition de ses employés, s'il peut éviter cela.

Des conditions, pauvres et répréhensibles menaçant la santé ou la surete, sont tolerées par ceux qui manquent d'organisation; mais, quand l'Unionisme existe, le patron en est averti, et, s'il est nécessaire, on combat contre les abus.

Dans une manufacture non-organisée, un contremaitre, à l'instinct bestial, peut essayer à soumettre les femmes qui travaillent sous lui à ses insultes ou à ses caresses. Que ces mêmes femmes se syndiquent, et elles exigeront son expulsion.

Dans certains établissements où les deux sexes sont employés, les cabinets de toilette sont dans un étât honteux sous tous les rapports. L'inspecteur de l'état ne remédie à ces cas, que quand il y est forcé par l'Union ouvrière. De fait, l'inspection n'existe que dans les étâts où l'Union est assez puissante pour faire adopted une législation à cet effet.

Un patron, dont les employés sont non organisés, oubliera bientôt tous les détails de leur confort ou autres conditions. Si, toutefois, il sait qu'ils sont syndiqués, il y pensera, afin d'éviter toute friction possible; et, s'il oublie, on le rappellera bien vite à son devoir.

Plus que l'homme, la remme qui travaille à gages a l'avantage naturel de faire améliorer sa condition.

Chaque jour, le mariage change la condition de la femme de la manufacture ou foyer domestique. Pour cette raison, dans presque chaque industrie où on emploie des femmes on a un besoin pressant d'employées. Si les femmes se syndiquaie, elles obtiendraient de meilleurs gages ainsi que des conditions plus favorables.

La santé, l'intérêt matériel, devraient inciter les femmes que travaillent à gages à s'unir aux unions; mais il y a une raison encore plus forte: c'est le devoir qu'on se doit, de se servir de son influence pour le bien, quelque soit notre station en cette vie.

Le travailleur le plus humble, dans une manufacture, exerecera ou n'excercera pas cette influence, selon sa personalité.

Nous sommes ici aujourd'hui et partis

(Voir la Suite a la page 62)

SPURRIER, GEO. L., of L. U. 717 San Antonio, Tex.

HANNAN, Thomas, of L. U. 142 Pittsburg, Pa.

WOLSIFER, MARTIN, of L. U. 2, Cincinnati, O.

HANSEN, K. E., of L. U. 1400 Ocean Park, Cal.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING MAY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10801	Mrs. Kate Lindsky	2	$ 50.00
10802	Martin Wolsifer	2	200.00
10803	Mrs. F. E. Jones	318	50.00
10804	Mrs. M. L. Herold	578	50.00
10805	Wm. Shaver	900	50.00
10806	Mrs. F. E. Hanks	914	50.00
10807	Edward L. Brickett	1123	200.00
10808	Mrs. Mollie Smith	64	50.00
10809	W. B. Conkling	106	200.00
10810	Napoleon Amiot	134	50.00
10811	Mrs. L. (Audet) Bouchard	134	50.00
10812	Mrs. Magdalena Wallin	146	50.00
10813	Mrs. Mable B. Austin	163	50.00
10814	Fred Loos	476	200.00
10815	John Clark	683	50.00
10816	Mrs. Florence Trigg	851	50.00
10817	Joseph E. Boucher	1063	200.00
10818	John E. Southcott	8	200.00
10819	Walter J. Downs	41	100.00
10820	Mrs. Eva Smith	52	50.00
10821	Mrs. Anna K. David	55	50.00
10822	Joseph Martell	79	200.00
10823	Isaac D. Martin	136	50.00
10824	Mrs. Elizabeth Claeys	175	50.00
10825	Andrew Naumann	309	50.00
10826	Morris E. Devens	574	200.00
10827	Herman R. A. Seggel	647	50.00
10828	Mrs. Trina Johnson	715	50.00
10829	Mrs. A. B. Trown	774	50.00
10830	Joseph Hack	1	200.00
10831	E. H. Brown	55	200.00
10832	Wm. C. Dillon	55	50.00
10833	Mrs. Lola M. Emison	55	50.00
10834	Frederick Glanville	55	200.00
10835	Edwin Magorian	55	200.00
10836	Chas. John Sutherland	58	200.00
10837	John Jaderhohn	62	200.00
10838	Mrs. Bertha C. Crosby	87	50.00
10839	John Johnesen	167	200.00
10840	Clifford Rodgers	318	50.00
10841	Jacob H. Hance	349	50.00
10842	Daniel Danielson	635	200.00
10843	Mrs. Lonia Hall	637	50.00
10844	Ernst Waege	1784	50.00
10845	Mrs. Antonio Sanda	1786	50.00
10846	Jesse Reynolds (Add.)	206	150.00
10847	Mrs. Martha Wilson	111	50.00
10848	John C. Cole	112	200.00
10849	Joseph Raymond	112	200.00
10850	Washington H. Thompson	69	50.00
10851	H. D. Blanchard	184	200.00
10852	Mrs. Alice Anderson	259	50.00
10853	Charles G. Johnson	360	200.00
10854	Reuben Reiber	677	50.00
10855	Alexander M. Woods	731	50.00
10856	Richard Free	1641	50.00
10857	James A. Cahill (Dis)	33	400.00
10858	Lamir Parker (Dis.)	98	100.00
10859	Thomas Brown	151	50.00
10860	John R. Shaw	257	50.00
10861	Jonathan Schnader	287	50.00
10862	S. B. Cook (Dis.)	1255	400.00
10863	A. M. Childers	1944	50.00
10864	John J. Ballod	207	200.00
10865	Mrs. Augusta Kjeldsen	457	50.00
10866	Mrs. J. F. Judge	520	50.00
10867	Arthur Hagan (Dis.)	10	400.00
10868	Robert Will	24	200.00
10869	Mrs. Lizzie Madlon	64	50.00
10870	S. Antonecchia	125	200.00
10871	Michael J. Ward	219	200.00
10872	Anton Johannis	309	200.00
10873	John Wasko	375	200.00
10874	Ferdinand Dombrow	416	200.00
10875	Mrs. Josephine Buffington	426	50.00
10876	Charles C. Allard	438	200.00
10877	Mrs. Anna Damm	460	50.00
10878	Mrs. Gertrude Padgett	487	50.00
10879	Mrs. Margaret Robinson	563	50.00
10880	Mrs. Christina MacDonald	639	50.00
10881	Mrs. Bertha E. Convey	829	50.00
10882	Mrs. Anna M. White	1235	50.00
10883	Mrs. Annie B. Bennett	1764	50.00
10884	Mrs. Maude Smith Mayer	1824	50.00
10885	Mrs. Nellie Splady	133	50.00
10886	Mrs. Marie Johnston	1	50.00
10887	Mrs. Mary A. Felsberg	5	50.00
10888	Thomas E. McEvoy	55	200.00
10889	John A. Carlson No. 3	62	200.00
10890	John F. Weed	72	200.00
10891	Iver Peterson	80	50.00
10892	Joseph S. Donlon	109	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10893	Mrs. Margaret Ryan....	203	50.00
10894	John Fitzgibbons (Bal.).	311	44.65
10895	G. L. Lewis	316	200.00
10896	Wolfgang Egelkraut	355	50.00
10897	Mrs. Lena M. Streeper..	377	50.00
10898	Alex. G. Crawford	483	50.00
10899	James McClintock	690	200.00
10900	Hilaire Dube	801	50.00
10901	David Rodenbaugh	897	50.00
10902	C. A. Revel	943	200.00
10903	Wm. T. Hambly	958	200.00
10904	Mrs. Louisa Nappert....1051		50.00
10905	Mrs. Juqne A. Gutierrez..1090		25.00
10906	Mrs. Jennie M. Murdock.1197		50.00
10907	Aaron S. Benson 1272		50.00
10908	K. E. Hanson 1400		200.00
10909	Mrs. Clara Spires 1473		50.00
10910	Mrs. Bertha Siewert 1748		50.00
10911	Henry Alm 1784		200.00
10912	Mrs. Ruby Blackwell....1866		50.00
10913	Wendolin Schwanz	26	200.00
10914	Emile Vollbracht	309	200.00
10915	Wm. J. Shell	362	200.00
10916	Chas. F. Allen 1765		200.00
10917	J. B. Heatley	119	200.00
10918	Mrs. Mary Martin	10	50.00
10919	Mrs. Ida Greitzer	47	50.00
10920	I. Benj. Fraser	52	200.00
10921	Allqn J. Brundage.....	53	200.00
10922	J. A. Granstrom	55	200.00
10923	Mrs. Maren K. Jensen...	161	50.00
10924	Nelson Fish	229	50.00
10925	Richard Nichols	240	200.00
10926	Henry L. Ross	340	200.00
10927	Thomas J. Reilly.....	482	194.50
10928	Louis Moeller	513	200.00
10929	Mrs. Minnie Winterstein.	698	50.00
10930	Erick Anderson	772	50.00
10931	Mrs. Catherine S. Hill...1082		50.00
10932	Louis Stromberg 1082		146.50
10933	John H. Magath 1255		200.00
10934	Eli G. Kimmel 1711		50.00
10935	Gustave Nielson	8	200.00
10936	Mrs. Catherine Herbig..	45	50.00
10937	Frank Spiroch	39	200.00
10938	Mrs. Linda Danielson....	58	50.00
10939	Mrs. Louisa Klukowitch.	309	50.00
10940	Mrs. Annie S. Gray	349	50.00
10941	Joseph Graetz	419	200.00
10942	John H. Lengel	492	50.00
10943	Mrs. Martha A. Massey..	715	50.00
10944	Chris Johnson	894	200.00
10945	Mrs. I. N. Browning....1273		50.00
10946	Mrs. Mary L. Graveline.1354		50.00
10947	Roscoe H. Prior 1573		50.00
10948	Mrs. Augusta F. Wach..	1	50.00
10949	Henry Kelm	53	50.00
10950	Feltus Pullen	53	50.00
10951	Thomas Hannon	142	200.00
10952	Mrs. Mary Hauck	440	50.00
10953	Wm. Miller	563	200.00
10954	Mrs. Clara Johnson	606	50.00
10955	Clarence L. Russ 1214		200.00
10956	August Johnson	1	200.00
10957	R. S. Harbert	4	200.00
10958	Thomas Barrett	20	200.00
10959	James Mote	22	50.00
10960	Mrs. Anna Veverka	39	50.00
10961	Mrs. Hattie M. Labrie...	55	50.00
10962	Mrs. Nellie M. Nolan ...	55	50.00
10963	Mathew Taft	78	200.00
10964	J. Collins	262	200.00
10965	Carl Iverson	314	134.00
10966	Mrs. Marion Trudeau ...	361	50.00
10967	C. Westerberg (Hoffman)	434	200.00
10968	Mrs. Singke Larson	464	50.00
10969	James Phillips	563	200.00
10970	Fred M. Anderson	595	200.00
10971	M. A. Arnold	677	50.00
10972	Geo. L. Spurrier	717	200.00
10973	Henry G. Gallagher	799	200.00
10974	Lewis G. Hammond.....	846	50.00
10975	Mrs. Amanda E. Judson.	883	50.00
10976	Wm. A. Bovard	897	50.00
10977	Mrs. Mabel Kemble.....1093		50.00
10978	Wm. N. Carl 1190		200.00
10979	Thomas M. Easley 1290		200.00
10980	Gustave Tucker 1367		50.00
10981	Mrs. Flora A. McIsaac...1393		50.00
10982	Mrs. Fannie Melanson...1463		50.00
10983	Charles M. Bowman 1576		200.00
10984	John Miller 1577		50.00
10985	D. R. Hoover 1668		200.00
10986	Mrs. Anna M. Ford	31	50.00
10987	Michael J. Herbert.....	80	200.00
10988	Henry Fuhr	181	50.00
10989	Mrs. Theresa Fuhrer ...	279	50.00
10990	Mrs. Anna Bilderbeck ..	377	50.00
10991	Mrs. C. McCormack.....	386	50.00
10992	John Bridier	864	200.00
10993	Chas. A. Brown	979	200.00
10994	Mrs. Ida M. Prince 1016		50.00
10995	Geo. S. Hawk 1024		50.00
10996	Christian Oleson 1074		50.00
10997	Mrs. V. A. Quinones.....1389		50.00

Total $22,494.65

Value in Vegetables.

Carrots are excellent for gout.

Beetroot is fattening and good for people who want to put on flesh.

Parsnips possesses the same virtues as sarsaparilla.

Watercress is an excellent blood purifier.

Lettuce has a soothing effect on the nerves and is excellent for sufferers from insomnia.

Tomatoes are good for a torpid liver, but should be avoided by gouty people.

Celery is a nerve tonic, onions also are a tonic for the nerves.

Bananas are beneficial to sufferers from chest complaints.

Celery contains sulphur and helps to ward off rheumatism.

Honey is a good substitute for cod liver oil.

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Bridgeport, Conn.—Wm. Kraut, Box 316, Stratford, Conn.
Bristol, Conn.—E. G. Waterhouse, Locust st.
Brockton, Mass.—Walter Pratt, 158 Main st.
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Butte, Mont.—Wm. O'Brien, Box 623.
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Canton, Ill.—John Burgard.
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Central City, Ky.—James R. Reynolds.
Charleston, S. C.—F. R. Ellsworth, 102 Line st.
Chattanooga, Tenn.—A. H. Smith, St. Elmo, Tenn.
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Danbury, Conn.—Eugene Wright, Starr ave.
Denison, Tex.—J. M. Davis, 420 W. Texas st.
Denver, Colo.—No. 528, W. H. Sheidenberger, 2418 Uewton st.; No. 55, J. M. McLane, 348 S. Tremont st.
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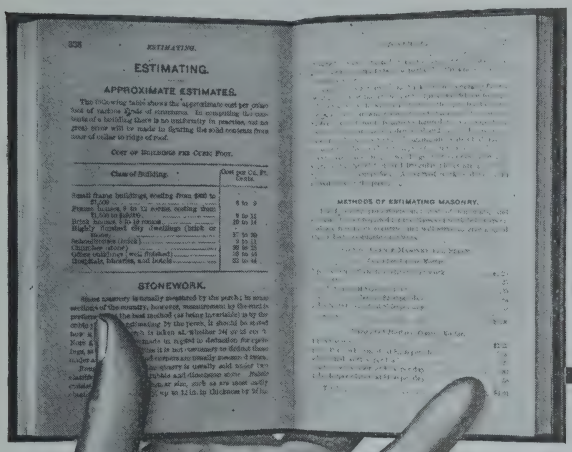

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(Suite de la page 55)

demain. Ceux qui nous suivent, dans notre travail, se sentiront de notre conduite présente. Que nos successeurs soient nos enfants ou les enfants d'autres, ils profiteront des avantages, des conditions que nous aurons obtenues, ou seront forcés de combattre contre les injustices que nous aurons tolérées.

C'est ainsi que chaque femme, travaillant à gages, a un devoir à remplir vis-a-vis de la postérité, afin que ses enfants et les enfants de ses amis voient améliorer leur condition, parce qu'elle aura été une partie de cette Union qui travaille pour le bien-être général.

Et la jeune femme qui travaille pour se marier, devrait se rappeller que la vie a ses vicissitudes. Quelques fois, les hommes meurent sans laisser d'héritage matériel. La femme d'aujourd'hui peut devenir la veuve de demain, et se trouver forcée à se supporter comme autrefois. Dans ce cas, ne serait elle pas heureuse de trouver que l'Union a fait améliorer la situation depuis qu'elle a laissé la manufacture?

Mieux encore: les jeunes femmes et hommes qui travaillent pour gages, qui entrevoient le foyer domestique supporté par l'industrie, chacun désirant les conforts de la vie, devront se rappeller, qu'il est essentiel, après le mariage, que l'évangile de l'Unionisme ait sa place au foyer, et que l'époux, travaillant à son métier, reçoive l'appui, non seulement de son Union, mais aussi de sa compagne.

Il est certain que toute femme morale désire, dans le véritable sens, devenir capable d'aider à l'amélioration des conditions du travailleur, non seulement pour elle et les siens, mais aussi pour tout le genre humain et pour les générations de venir. Et, parce que ceci est vrai, il incombe à tout homme de faire l'impossible, en quelque sorte, pour inciter toutes les femmes travaillant à gages à faire partie des Unions.

Nous voulons que le foyer de tous les travailleurs soit tellement imprégné de sentiment unioniste, qu'on n'y voit jamais que des marchandises ou autres choses portant la marque de l'Union.

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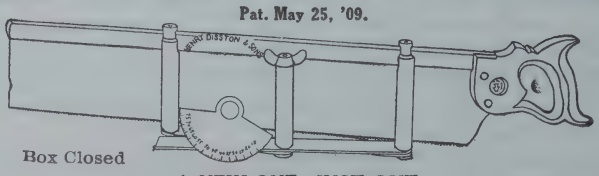

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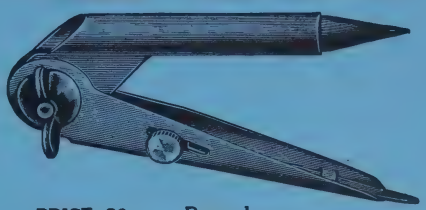

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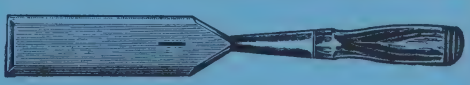

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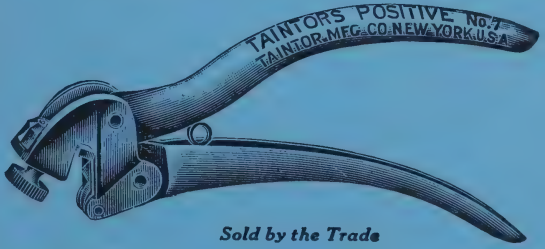

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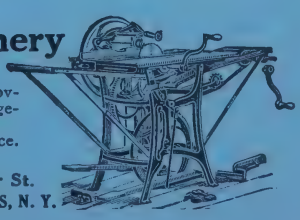

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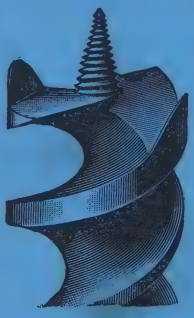

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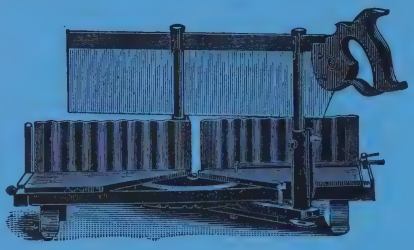

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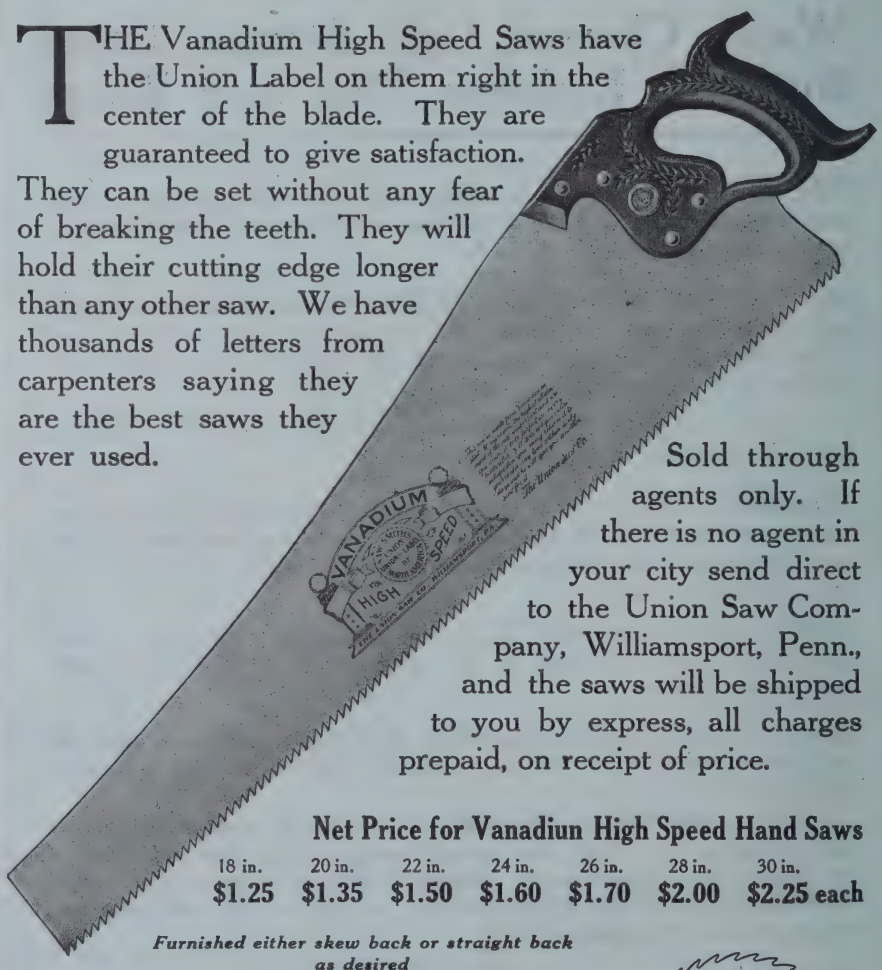

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

OUT OF A JOB

BY MARGARET SCOTT HALL

For poor cre'turs out of a job
  The science of hope prescribe—
The bright, substantial, lasting kind
  The hope that will abide;
It aint a bit of use ter fuss
  About our rainy day,
If merrily we hustle round
  The clouds soon roll away.

We've never yet reached a rough place
  We did not pass somehow—
Whatever hill we're up against
  There's some way round it now;
It aint a bit of use ter growl
  We mought as well to grin,
And make the best of all the bad
  When trouble hurts like sin.

The darkest clouds are silver lined—
  So poets tell about—
Then those who like not sombre clouds
  Must turn them inside out;
For it don't do no good ter scowl—
  Jobs give out just the same,
Then hunt a new one—wear a smile
  And put the grouch ter shame.

The Carpenter

THE LINE OF DUTY.

(By Prof. Ezra G. Grey.)

THE very extensive reproduction by Labor's press given our recent article entitled "Labor and Conscience," is kindly appreciated and accepted as evidence that its sentiments were considered frank, true and sincere, and prompts the hope that what is here said will be permitted as sharply drawing the line of duty wage earners, especially members of labor unions, owe the labor press, its managers, editors and publishers. It may be that our views will show the shadings of vanity, the colorings of conceit and the engrossings of egotism. Each of these are constituents of the human character, and in defending their display, the present instance protects them by many years of journalistic service.

Many of labor's publications are clean, artistic, ably edited, managed and energetic and enterprising in obtaining and presenting news, information and knowledge. But appreciation does not always indicate they are financially well supported, notwithstanding they are generally of little cost. The manager of a certain sixteen-page weekly paper—a clean, bright, newsy sheet, thoroughly devoted to organized labor's cause, frankly admits it is annually costing over $4,000 beyond its income to publish it, though its subscription price, 50 cents per year, would, if promptly paid by those to whom the paper is sent, produce a margin sufficient to enable the International body publishing it to enlarge and otherwise improve it and still have a surplus to add to the physical income with benefit to the entire membership. This diseased tendency is seen in another wherein an editor complains that many lodges of the organization publishing the journal which he edits frequently demand, through their delegates to the national body, that the magazine be regularly mailed gratuitously, and often, when wholly unnecessary, with extra copies for free distribution, to each member of the brotherhood.

The latter are methods of those who never use standard or other illuminating oil, but rather and generally gas or electric lights, steam heat, silk hats, are relieved of fines of $29,000,000 and less and sue for damages against unionists and unions in sums as high as $240,000. Labor unions and laboring men are not of or among these "privileged classes." The labor paper—the true, loyal, devoted labor paper, howexer, illuminates the mind more clearly and intelligently under a paid than under a free system, and it makes the home more cheerful and bright. Its coming, therefore, should not be hazarded by any such a selfish, impractical proposition as an offering costing nothing.

An edition of 30,000, would, at a 50-cent price, produce $15,000. Admitting a profit of fifty per cent, $7,500 might go to a relief, defense or maintenance fund. Few, very few, of the fraternal, benevolent fraternities publish or finance any official organ though some generously aid private enterprises. But nearly all of labor's national bodies have their official mediums none of which are high-priced. Still, whatever the price, if regularly paid, and support is generous, a good margin would go to the physical funds, lessening dues and dissipating a feeling of compulsion.

Hence, among the important duties of trade unionists or rather organized labor generally, subscriptions to and payments for official papers and magazines stand in the foreground. As a rule, those unofficial publications which are published more for the financial benefit of their publishers than for the entertainment and enlightenment of readers, are not standard in official and important news, information and knowledge and better is it to buy what is reliable and authorized, for "the hand that helps to make a happy home is the excellent in quality." Enumerate this as an industrial duty, and also add that of reading your official journal thoroughly, and of communicating its contents to and among those who are not subscribers or affiliated with organized labor, and you have counted another effective duty which, when fully performed,

strengthens labor's cause, for without its press unionism would be weak.

Whether the tongue is mightier than the pen or the pen mightier than the sword circumstances generally decide. Each, however, is a mighty weapon. In personal combat the sword is dangerous only when in an expert hand, but in the carnage of actual war, especially of Sherman's description, the implements of human destruction have masterful force. In converse, the intelligent, well-guarded, fluent tongue overpowers the weak, hesitating, uneducated, ignorant member. Just so is the pen that is careful, considerate and cultivated well prepared to be a brave, strong antagonist to or for or with a bold, fearless, honest press.

So when you have read your paper, utilize by your tongue what your journal has stored in your mind and spread it when and wherever it may benefit organized labor. Enlarge your duty and take an evening at home and devote it to writing down what you have thought, said and done to benefit your cause and fellow toilers and send your manuscript to your official journal.

Be terse, volume costs time, space and postage. Save the editor as much as possible, the tedious, tiresome work of correcting your manuscript.

Complain of neglect, tardy recognition or grievous treatment. A courteous inquiry always deserves and generally receives a courteous explanatory answer. If reply is necessary, use the force of brevity in statement and fact, being clear and kind and prompt and results will be a happy understanding.

Finally, be loyal to organized labor.

Capital is not and never will be as true or as great a friend to the laboring masses as the brave, noble organizations that are fighting not for their existence, but for the human and industrial rights, liberties and freedom of the wage earners of the world. It is not the effort of capital to prevent working people to live, for rather than starve men make war. But all the power capital possesses is being and will be used to prevent every effort of the toilers to better their conditions, financial and industrial, and to close their mouths by the aid of courts against the liberty of the tongue, the pen and the press that endeavors to declare for and demand human and divine law, justice and rights.

ADVANCING UNDER DIFFICULTIES.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"Give us this day our daily work
And faith that will not let us shirk."

INDUSTRIAL and religious, as well as commercial progress is upon the land. Though many social and economic complications arise, advancement is the watchword.

Seasons of depression with their inevitable results must come to organized labor, but every man to his post, courage rises to the occasion. In every such crisis the very poor suffer most from unsettled conditions.

Caught in the resistless current of necessity, tossed hither and thither on the heaving billows of industrial conflict, snatching at straws of legislative reform—this is the battle of adversity.

Existing conditions always suggest their own improvement, and needed reforms never fail to find pioneer champions to unselfishly suffer martyrdom for their cause.

In the industrial emergency, poverty's appeal has been urgent. The endless chain of half-paid women bread winners, the pitiful tears of child toilers, and man's stubborn problem of long hours and low pay, present a striking picture of hard, bare, cruel, yet unavoidable, circumstances.

Brotherhood—the humane principle of divine love—has heard the supplication of the helpless and sympathy has responded.

Organized labor throws out life lines to draw the sinking multitude into the safety of improved conditions. Efficient leaders have wisely directed the course of organization during the dull times, and now that the percentage of idleness has decreased and a slow but steady improvement in business

conditions has set in, there is every indication that wherever the labor union lost in membership last year it will increase again this year, and move surely on to the accomplishment of its appointed task.

With the present bright prospects to encourage organization in its difficult advance on the highway of modern progress, the cherished arguments of its adversaries fall unsupported. Far from decadence and decline which opposition has long and earnestly wished for it, the organization of labor has only fairly begun.

So long as the divine spark—brotherly love—animates it, life is assured for the labor union. Unionism is not only a growing educational force, it is in one sense a missionary movement. Its trend is toward improvement in every way. Combine the efforts of unionism and Christianity's religious work for humanity's uplift and such organization will become as permanent as the human soul.

"The world is growing better, no matter what they say,
And the light is growing stronger with a radiant, new-born day."

Striving for industrial improvement, the laboring people are also ready and eager for the mental and spiritual blessings that are humanity's natural birthright. Religious thought is active as never before in its direct and personal effect on the world.

Organized labor represents every toiler who desires better industrial conditions. The very fact of such a desire is evidence that other improvement would be desirable or welcome.

Then is not the time at hand when evangelization also has its opportunity? Is it not a good time for its affiliation with all measures tending toward the world's good.

"He who bears a handful of blessing to another will return with both hands full." A sympathetic study of industrial interests has produced a kindlier, broader charity and sentiment in the public mind. The spirit of justice and fraternalism that characterizes the labor union, has been recognized by all sincere students of economic conditions.

Though Christianity may deplore and protest against the supposed anti-church spirit of the labor union, it respects the honorable motive and principles of fair dealing it stands for.

The children of the men who toil must have better environment, better education, better home training and Christian influence if the embryo citizen is to later take a useful and respectable place in the community.

The organization of labor, advancing under so many difficulties, is for the uplift of wage earners—practically and ideally.

The church is learning this and can if it will supply the element of moral influence needed in the course of improvement labor has mapped out for itself. Right nobly has the affiliation of Christian and industrial effort begun, but how crucial will be the test for those soldiers of the cross who espouse the cause of labor! Commercialism perverted holds the world in its powerful grip and jealously guards its power. More leisure and more learning are not for the working people insists commercialism. Why not?

Commercialism has work for this class to do and means to reserve the class for the work. Aspirations for better than they have known would unfit too many of them for menial tasks. With Christianized influences and cleaner lives morally and materially, those in the depths would soon begin to look up, and looking up would mean lifting up. A greedy commercialism will not raise the youth of the masses above the job he is intended for. Religion has a great work to perform in Christianizing the commercial system before rapacity ruins the nation.

Organized labor in protecting the toiler from the spoiler would help men to help themselves. Christianity is called up to respond to the need of the masses in their mighty struggle upward, and commercialism, converted instead of perverted, will yet bless and help along the good time coming.

"Yes, the world is growing better, kinder, wiser day by day,
And the weary, heavy-laden find more helpers on the way."

Kirkwood, Ga.

When one-eighth of the people own seven-eighths of the wealth, there is something wrong with our economic system.

The Carpenter

"GOVERNMENT BY INJUNCTION."

(By Cornelius H. Fauntleroy.)

What is the meaning of the phrase, "Government by Injunction," which has been in the minds and on the tongues of so many persons throughout this land in the last ten years?

Succintly defined, it is judicial usurpation and oppression. It is the method employed by organized plutocracy, through judges of their own appointment, to fasten upon the necks of the trades unions the yoke of a perpetual industrial enslavement.

The judges who do this sinister work are guilty of usurpation, because they judicially legislate. They establish a criminal code of their own, limited only by their own discretion, which, in turn, is controlled by the deep-rooted prejudices they have absorbed against the organizations of workingmen, while practicing, before their elevation to the bench, as the well-paid attorneys of corporations, and business organizations, banded together to keep workingmen in industrial servitude.

Judge Henry C. Caldwell, clarum et venerabile nomen, was appointed by Abraham Lincoln district judge for the State of Arkansas. Afterward, he was made by President Harrison circuit judge for the Eighth judicial circuit of the United States. For thirty years he adorned the bench by his integrity, ability and fearless defense of civil liberty, and, when he retired from active work a few years ago on account of age, he could well say of his judicial career, with far worthier pride than Horace did of his literary labors, "Exegi monumentum aere perennius, Regalique situ pyramidum altius."

In his address on injunctions before the Missouri State Bar Association in 1898, Judge Caldwell said that the modern uses of the writ of injunction bear no more resemblance to the ancient uses of that writ than the milky way bears to the sun, and that by it a judge frames a criminal code according to his own pleasure, whereby acts perfectly innocent in themselves, as standing, walking, talking or preaching on the highway, are made unlawful, and then proceeds to enforce his own judge-made laws without the intervention of a jury, and thus, uniting in himself the functions of legislator, judge, prosecutor, jury and executioner, he always secures a conviction.

Judge Murray F. Tuley, who was for more than twenty years a circuit judge of Chicago, said, in reference to the injunction issued against the striking trainmen of the Wabash railway in 1903 by the federal circuit court for the Eastern judicial district of Missouri: "I am not surprised at any injunction of any kind being issued. I regret it very much, because I believe that the issuing of such writs of injunction brings the administration of justice into contempt. It breeds discontent, and we will reap the whirlwind some day from the seeds sown. The day may come in the not distant future when the working classes will have political control, and will appoint judges who will also issue writs of injunction—in their favor. I see no reason why a writ of injunction should not as well issue against a railroad, enjoining it from discharging any employe for failing to pay such employe a certain fixed rate of wages. It would be no greater departure from the true principles that ought to govern such writs. We judges are getting to be the whole thing in government. We are approaching a condition that will be without precedent in the history of the world, in which the governmental power will be exercised by the judges, with the executives and legislators as mere figureheads in carrying on the government."

Under our form of government, unlike in this respect all others, where the governmental functions are carefully separated, and distributed into three co-ordinate and independent branches, the executive, legislative and judicial, and the legislative given the exclusive power to enact laws, any judicial legislation is totally unwarranted and indefensible, but, where any judge, by his decree, robs any one, much less a workingman destitute of means with which to defend his rights, of the personal liberties solemnly guaranteed to him in the bill of rights of the constitution, he thereby de-

stroys or annuls the very organic law itself, which is higher than the executive, higher than the legislature, and higher than the judiciary. A judge who does this commits a high crime, worse than treason, and, for it, he should be promptly impeached, and removed.

It is practically impossible to defend the trades unions against this robbery of their constitutional rights without being at once met with the statement, that in all disagreements with their employers, the union workingmen always commit violence, and the defender of the vested oppression and injustice of anarchistic corporations, and of a greedy, avaricious plutocracy indignantly asks, "Do you mean to say that you indorse workingmen when they commit violence?" My reply always is, No, and I add, neither do I endorse judges who commit a greater wrong than any workingman ever committed, when they violate the constitution they have sworn to support, and thereby bring all law into disrespect, and make upright, thoughtful and patriotic persons almost despair of the Republic.

The record in the case of Fox Brothers Manufacturing Company against the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America et al., tried in the circuit court of the United States at St. Louis, better than any other case illustrates the utter falsity of these aspersions upon the good citizenship of the trades unions, and the denial to them by the federal court of rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the constitution of the United States, as well as by that of Missouri, of which State the defendants, with one exception, were citizens.

During the trial of that case the judge spoke as follows: "It is simply a question of who they will work with, and who they shall not work with. I have stated this to you frankly, because I believe that a plain statement may expedite the trial of this case. There is no charge here that these parties have been guilty of any violence, or that they have resorted to anything which is to be condemned. This proceeding has been conducted by these gentlemen in a very dignified manner, and if they bring one of these clean cases up to a higher court, it might, perhaps, find it necessary to change some of the former rulings that have been made. We know that even the judges of the highest courts are sometimes influenced by the particular facts in a certain case. This is a clean case."

After having given the defendants this certificate of good character, the judge turned around and condemned them, and took away from them the rights solemnly guaranteed to them by the I. V. and XIII amendments to the constitution of the United States, as well as by the Constitution of the State of Missouri.

This shows that, even where workingmen have not been guilty of any violence, a judge who has already decided in his own mind in these disputes between labor and capital that workingmen must be crushed, and their organizations destroyed, will ride roughshod over all constitutional obstacles in the path of his purpose. The case of the State vs. Van Pelt, decided by the Supreme Court of North Carolina in 1906, is the best reasoned, the profoundest and most analytical of all decisions rendered by judicial tribunals in the United States in these so-called boycott cases.

I commend to the attention of the Citizens' Alliance, and of unrighteous judges everywhere, the concurring opinion of Judge Douglas in that case. He says: "We are assured that, if we break up the labor organizations, there will be no more strikes, and that peace and order will reign throughout the land. When Kosciusko fell and Poland lay once more beneath the Cossack's heel, Sebastiani announced that 'Order reigns in Warsaw;' while Louis Napoleon, in seizing the throne of France, declared that, 'The Empire is peace.' North Carolinans seek not the peace of despotism, but that peace alone which follows the mutual recognition of equal rights, and the impartial enforcement of just and equal laws."

Let them also ponder these words of Abraham Lincoln: "Labor is prior to and independent of capital. Capital is only the fruit of labor. Capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital, and deserves much the more consideration."

The decree in the Fox case contains, among others, the following provisions: "Provided, however, that nothing in this order is to be construed as prohibiting the

defendants, or any of them from declining, or refusing to accept employment, or retain employment from any persons for any cause whatsoever, said defendants each acting in his individual capacity, and not as members of an organized body.''

The judge who entered this iniquitous decree did not dare to enter a mandatory injunction, commanding the union carpenters to bestow the labor of their bodies upon the material manufactured in Fox Brothers' planing mill, but he accomplished the same unjust purpose by enjoining them from agreeing, as a band of brothers in the same trade, and with the same interests to protect, not to work on Fox Brothers' material. This decree squarely violates XIII amendment to the constitution of the United States, and establishes peonage by judicial decision.

None of these carpenters were employed by Fox Brothers, and yet this decree gives the latter a property right in the flesh, blood, bones, sinews and muscles of these defendants by ordering them, under penalty of fine and imprisonment, not to quit working as a union on material manufactured at Fox Brothers' planing mill. Under this decree, union workingmen do not own their bodies, nor the skill of their own hands, and brains, but these are at the discretion and arbitrary disposal of capitalistic and corporation judges.

A man's ownership of his own body, and his right to dispose of the same when, where and in what manner, and under what conditions he pleases, is absolute, and is protected, and buttressed by the XIII amendment to the constitution of the United States. The maxim, ''Sic utere tuo ut alienum non laedas,'' only applies to inanimate matter, and to brute beasts, and not to the pulsating, quivering flesh and brain of sentient, rational human beings endowed with souls. A man is not 75 per cent. a free man, and 25 per cent. a slave. He is not 99 per cent. a free man, and 1 per cent. a slave. He is 100 per cent. a free man. A man is not a free man when acting as an individual, and a slave when acting in association with others.

There is no such thing as an unlawful conspiracy to do a lawful act. If it is lawful for a man to eat his breakfast, it is lawful for him to combine, confederate and conspire with all other persons in the United States to eat his breakfast. The supreme court of Montana said in 1908, in the case of Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor: ''But there can be found running through our legal literature many remarkable statements, that an act perfectly lawful when done by one person, becomes by some sort of legerdemain criminal when done by two or more persons acting in concert, and this upon the theory that the concerted action amounts to a conspiracy. But with this doctrine we do not agree. If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others, each of whom is clothed with the same right.''

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America in their annual convention held in Milwaukee in 1904, resolved, and put it into their constitution, that they would not handle, or work on ''trim'' made at any non-union planing mills in the United States. They did not pick out any single mill, but laid down this line of policy in regard to all non-union mills. According to the decree of the federal judge, this was a boycott, and therefore unlawful. If it is a boycott, then it is protected by the constitution of the United States, and of every State in the Union. Do these men own their own bodies, or are they owned by the federal judge? Have the operators of non-union planing mills a property right in the bodies of union carpenters? This decree gives that privilege to union-hating employers. The constitutional guarantee against slavery and involuntary servitude is absolute. A man can abstain from working or can quit working for a good reason, or a bad reason, or for no reason whatsoever, singly or collectively, else he is a slave.

The Federal Court has invented the doctrine of a boycott of materials, and, by judicial legislation, made it unlawful. An association of prominent and wealthy ladies of New York City, among whom are Mrs. Seth Low, Mrs. Joseph Choate, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Mrs. Jacob H. Schiff, Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Mrs. William S. Rainsford, Mrs. Douglas Robinson, Mrs. Spencer Trask, Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi, Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting, Mrs. Elliott F.

Shepard, Miss Grace Dodge, Miss Iselin and many others, have formed what they call "The Consumers' League of the City of New York," whose object is to encourage the sale of ladies' underwear bearing the union label, and destroy the sale of sweat-shop-made ladies' white goods.

Would any judge dare enjoin these ladies from conducting their organization, on the petition of a manufacturer, who made sweat-shop goods alleging, aye, and proving, too, that he had suffered from this boycott of his materials? Many, no doubt, would do it with alacrity, if these ladies were the wives of workingmen, but would quail before the social, political and financial influence of these ladies and their millionaire husbands. These ladies have also published, and circulated all over the United States a list of manufacturers of ladies' underwear using the union label, called by some shallow-minded, shallow-hearted persons the "badge of servitude," with an urgent appeal to the people to use these union-made goods, and shun those made in non-union (sweat) shops.

In the Fox case the union carpenters circulated a list of planing mills in St. Louis and vicinity, employing union carpenters, with a foreword, to the effect, that they would handle "trim" manufactured in these mills, and not that made in non-union mills. They did not mention the name of Fox Brothers' mill. Yet, they were enjoined from publishing this list, and fined.

This order violates the I Amendment to the constitution of the United States, as well as the constitution of the State of Missouri, in that it abridges the freedom of the press. Mark you, all these defendants, save one were citizens of Missouri, and the supreme court of that State in the case of Marx-Haas Co. vs. Watson had expressly decided that no publication, however damaging, could be enjoined, because when the constitution guaranteed the freedom of the press, as that of Missouri does, it meant what it said. The supreme court of the State recognized the paramountcy of the constitution and gave full force and effect to the maxim, "Ita lex scripta est."

So it seems that neither the constitution of the State, nor that of the United States, any longer protect workingmen in their solemnly guaranteed, sacred personal liberties. All the battles for these rights, and all the sacrifice of noble lives and of countless treasure from Magna Charta to this date, have been seemingly spent in vain. We have got to fight the battle all over again. And some people say that the United States courts are the courts of the people, and that we can safely trust our dearest liberties to the equitable discretion of their judges! I say, Arbitrium judicis de libertate malum et periculosum est.

Thomas Jefferson, one of the greatest jurists (and the greatest statesman) the world has produced, said, speaking of judges in general, and federal judges in particular: "They have, with others, the same passions for party, for power and the privilege of their corps. Their maxim is, 'It is the business of a good judge to extend his jurisdiction,' and their power is the more dangerous, as they are in office for life, and not responsible, as other functionaries are, to elective control."

Abraham Lincoln, a devout disciple of Jefferson, said: "As a result of the war corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places will follow, and the money power of this country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people, until all wealth is aggregated into the hands of a few, and the republic is destroyed. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power, which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new burdens and disabilities upon them, until all liberty shall be destroyed."

The court of appeals of New York, a court which has always been distinguished for the learning and ability of its members, held in the case of Jacobs vs. Cohen, decided in 1905, that a contract was lawful, which was made by a trades union with their employer, by the terms of which they agreed to work for a definite period without any strike and at union wages and for union hours, and their employer agreed to employ only members of the union during said period. Yet the carpenters' union was enjoined in the Fox case from making similar contracts. The federal court thereby violated the V amendment to the constitution of the

United States, which prohibits any branch of the federal government from depriving any one of life, liberty or property without due process of law. The right to contract for the sale of the labor of one's own body, on one's own terms, is both a liberty and a property right. The principle object of the bill of rights is to protect natural rights.

Corporations have no natural rights, and yet the federal judiciary have, by their decisions, made it practically impossible for a sovereign State to protect its citizens against the extortion of the railroads, mere artificial creatures of the State. There never will be any civil or political liberty in the United States until the federal judiciary are elected by the people. The American theory of government is that all holders of public office are mere stewards, and not masters of the people, and should be compelled to allow the sovereign people to pass judgment upon their deeds through popular elections.

We are constantly being told by the high priests of plutocracy, both in the church, in the colleges and universities, as well as in society, and on Wall street, that this is an age of organization, that it is natural evolution, inevitable, and that any one who opposes it belongs to the ante-diluvians, and even some judges have caught the fever, and re-echoed the cry. Of course, they mean the organization of wealth alone. We know that the banks are in a union to get the highest rates of interest, the manufacturers in a union to pay the lowest possible rate of wages and to sell their manufactured goods at the highest possible prices, and that the railroads have unionized to destroy competition and charge the highest rates the traffic will bear, and all of them organized against organized labor. Some courts graciously say, in order merely to cast an anchor to windward, that the workingmen have a right to organize (to play pinochle or to debate the question whether Mars is inhabited or not), but the moment they do anything to protect their wages, or improve the conditions under which they work, these courts crush them. The attitude of these courts is best illustrated by that sweet little nursery ditty:

Mother, may I go out to swim?
Yes, my darling daughter;
Hang your clothes on a hickory limb.
But don't go near the water.

The right to organize, ex vi termini, implies the right to make rules and regulations, and to elect officers to enforce these rules against their own members. When these courts are confronted with the indisputable fact that the acts of the trades unions are, on their face, lawful, they fall back upon the doctrine, that the motives of the workingmen are bad and malicious, and, therefore, their acts unlawful. Their answer to this judicial usurpation was completely made by Jeremiah Sullivan Black, formerly chief justice of the supreme court of Pennsylvania, and attorney-general of the United States, a statesman and jurist of the first rank, and a patriot withal. In the case of Jenkins vs. Fowler, reported in 24 Pa. 308, Judge Black says: "As long as a man keeps himself within the law by doing no act which violates it, we must leave his motives to Him who searches the heart." And the supreme court of Tennessee said in the case of Payne vs. W. A. R. R., 13 Lea 507: "It is incredible that the courts of law should be perverted to the trial of motives of men, who confessedly had done no unlawful act. It is suggestive of the day of constructive treason."

The petition in the Fox case, as well as in all other suits brought by members of the citizens' alliance against trades unions contains the stereotyped allegation, that the defendants had combined, confederated and conspired to establish a monopoly of labor, etc. There can be no such thing as monopoly of labor as long as men are free. Monopoly relates only to commodities, to goods, wares and merchandise, and the flesh, blood, bones, sinews and muscles of free human beings are not commodities, neither are they goods, wares and merchandise.

The federal courts, in their decisions against organized labor, have re-established slavery in the form of peonage, in the interests of organized capital. The courts have said over and over again, that, in trade, though one be ruined by competition, however malicious, he can have no redress. There is an active, bitter competition going on between union and non-union workingmen, and the union workingmen are entitled to the same interpretation of the law that applies

to merchants and manufacturers. Lord Shand, one of the law lords of the house of lords, said, commenting on the case of Allen vs. Flood: "The case was one of competition in labor which, in my opinion, is, in all essentials, analogous to competition in trade, and to which the same principles must apply."

In the year 1309, in the third year of Edward II, the English Parliament enacted a law restraining chancery jurisdiction, and forbidding arrest, conviction or forfeiture without a jury, a principle says Professor Stimson of Boston in his work on federal and state constitutions, only recently revived in the constitution of Oklahoma, which allows trial by jury in certain contempt cases. Federal Judge Wright, in Washington City, recently sentenced Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison to imprisonment for an alleged publication by them in the American Federationist of the fact, that the Buck Stove and Range Co. and J. W. Van Cleave are the foes of organized labor (and for that reason the unions would not patronize them) on the ground that such publication violated an order of the federal court enjoining such publication.

When the distinguished Judge Alton B. Parker argued to Judge Wright, on behalf of these defendants that such order violated the I amendment to the constitution of the United States, Judge Wright replied, that this amendment was only an inhibition upon the Congress passing any law abridging the freedom of the press.

The sages and heroes who framed the constitution of the United States vested the exclusive power of legislation in the Congress, as representing the sole law-making power of the Union, and having done so, and thereby prohibited each of the other co-ordinate departments of the federal government from legislating, they did not deem it necessary, when framing the I amendment, to inhibit expressly any other branch of the government from abridging the freedom of the press, except the legislative.

Judge Wright also said that the injunction only incidentally abridged the freedom of the press. The constitution nowhere gives the privilege of incidentally abridging the freedom of the press. The protection of the constitution is either absolute, or it is worthless. It speaks in the plainest, clearest English, and it means what it says. Any law passed by any State legislature, or even by Congress, if in contravention of the constitution, is held null and void. What makes the President? The constitution. What makes the Congress of the United States? The constitution. What makes the federal judiciary? The constitution. Then, the whole national government rests on the constitution. A judge, therefore, has no authority or jurisdiction to make any decree or order which violates the constitution.

Henry Watterson said in his brilliant address on Abraham Lincoln, "that Lincoln stood in awe of the constitution, and of his oath of office." What we need in these so-called boycott cases is that the judges should stand in awe of the constitution and of their oaths of office.

The most atrocious and injurious libel or slander cannot be enjoined. The injured party must be content with a criminal prosecution, and a civil action for damages, even though the libeller be insolvent, and a judgment against him worthless. Any tyro in the law knows this. But, says the enemy of the trades unions triumphantly: Any one libelled has his action for damages against the libeller, in spite of the constitutional provision against abridging the freedom of the press.

The union workingman replies, that he holds himself amenable to all actions for libel, but that, if by the assertion of his constitutionally guaranteed rights, damage ensues, it is damnum absque injuria, and he asks when and where was this time-honored rule of the law abrogated? He asserts that, under the constitution no injunction padlock can be put on freedom of speech or of the press.

Judge Cooley, in his great work on "Constitutional Limitations," says, that the I amendment to the constitution of the United States "is supposed to form a shield of protection to the free expression of opinion in every part of our land." And again he quotes De Lolme as follows: "Liberty of the press consists in this—'That neither courts of justice, nor any other judges whatever, are authorized to take notice of writings intended for the press, but are confined to those which are actually printed.'"

In all trials for libel, both civil and criminal, the defendants are entitled to a trial by jury. This judicial oppression brings these courts of equity under the animadversion of the great Lord Coke's biting sarcasm that "the court of star chamber was a court of criminal equity."

In the famous trial of the "Seven Bishops," the most famous judicial trial of history, all the judges of the high court, who sat in the case, bullied the jury most shamefully, and shamelessly tried to force them to convict the bishops, but the jury stood firm, and acquitted them, and saved the honor of England, and gave all mankind for all eternity indisputable proof of the absolute necessity of juries, as the only bulwark against the tyranny and oppression of prejudiced judges subservient to wealth and power.

For the benefit of those weak-minded and foolish persons, who are never tired of decrying trial by jury, and extolling the divine infallibility and impartiality of judges, I will add that John F. Dillon, who at one time was chief justice of the supreme court of Iowa, and afterward federal circuit judge, says in the Storr lectures, which he delivered before the law school of Yale university, that, in his opinion, founded on observation and experience, juries are better judges of facts than judges, and that Justice Samuel F. Miller of the supreme court of the United States told him he was also of the same opinion.

The Corporation Trust Company of New York City, which makes a business of forming corporations throughout the United States, in one of its business circulars, says: "A charter is sometimes sought outside of the State, so that, as a foreign corporation in Missouri, it may remove, and bring suits in the United States courts on the grounds of diverse citizenship. This is found to be of advantage in labor injunction cases, and in damage suits."

This fraud on the laws of Missouri, and on the workingmen who are citizens of Missouri, is going on all the time. A great noise is being made about giving workingmen a reform in the procedure in the United States courts in these injunction cases, and these humbuggers say, that a notice should, of course, be given before the injunction issues. This is done to divert attention from the main issue. The fact that many injunctions have issued against workingmen without any previous notice, when every lawyer knows that no injunction would have issued in this way against a trust, is a monumental scandal. But, if workingmen are going to be robbed of their constitutionally guaranteed, sacred, personal liberties, what substantial difference does it make to them, whether they are robbed with or without notice?

We hear a vast deal about the vested rights of property. Workingmen have some vested rights also. They have a vested right in the labor of their own flesh, blood, bones, sinews and muscles, and in the skill of their own hands, and brains, to bestow them and to withhold them—when, where and how they please. They also have a vested right in the protection of the I, V and XIII amendments to the constitution of the United States.

I would recommend that federal judges and the citizens' alliance read, mark, learn and inwardly digest the following pregnant words of Richard Olney, former attorney-general of the United States. Mr. Olney as amicus curiæ in the case of Platt vs. Railroad Co. (November, 1894), 65 Fed. Rep. 660, said: "Whatever else may remain for future determination, it must now be regarded as substantially settled that the mass of wage earners can no longer be dealt with by capital as so many isolated units. The time is past when the individual workman is called upon to pit his single, feeble strength against the might of organized capital." And speaking of the restrictions imposed upon laborers by the courts he said: "They cannot help knowing that organized capital is not so restricted. And when treatment so apparently unfair and discriminating is administered through the instrumentality of a court, the resulting discontent and resentment of employes are inevitably intensified, because the law itself seems to have got wrong, and in some unaccountable manner to have taken sides against them."

The distinguishing characteristic of the English-speaking race is its deathless love of constitutional liberty. John Hampden

was the real hero of the resistance to the unconstitutional acts of Charles I. Hampden said: "I am a rich man and can easily pay the shilling tax which Charles Stuart has levied against me, but he has levied it in violation of the constitution of England, without the authority of Parliament, and I will not pay it," and he took up arms and rebelled against the lawful government of England, and laid down his life to vindicate constitutional liberty. John Hampden's name is inscribed in the topmost niche of the temple of fame, and, as long as men hate tyranny and love liberty, they will love and cherish his deathless memory.

Federal Judge Wright has conferred an immortality of fame upon Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison. These men can each well say, in the words of Mr. Justice Daniel of the supreme court of the United States in the license cases: "Nor will I abide the decisions of judges believed by me to be invasions of the great lex legum," and in the impressive language of Patrick Henry, "If this be treason, make the most of it."

A MODERN COLLECTING AGENCY.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

BINKS had performed a piece of work for Foreflush, and for six weeks thereafter had striven in vain to obtain payment for the same. Innumerable times had Binks called at the other's office, but each time had he failed to find him in. Finally Binks began to work the 'phone overtime in an effort to bring Foreflush to time.

"What's that?" was the reply. "Haven't I paid you for that work yet? Well, really, now I'm awfully sorry—a pure oversight, I assure you. I'll send you a cheque this very day."

But the cheque never came; and finally Binks lost patience and 'phoned again. "Just leave that cheque with the office boy," he requested. "I'll call for it this afternoon."

"Why, certainly," was the reply, "awfully stupid of me to be so absent-minded."

When Binks called at Foreflush's office he found both the boss and the boy gone; but the thing had gone far enough, and Binks threw himself into an easy chair and waited—one—two—three hours, when Foreflush, caught off his guard, wandered in and was cornered at last. Binks's example was a good one, but not everyone has the time to do his own collecting. In the days gone by, when too many subscribers fell in arrears with their subscriptions, the rural publisher offered premium schemes whereby those paying their back subscriptions would be entitled to a prize of some kind—generally an alarm clock, a lamp, or a bootjack.

The modern publisher, instead of offering premiums or agreeing to accept butter and eggs in lieu of cash, places the backward accounts in the hands of a collecting agency, which receives a commission for every dollar thus collected.

Labor has had an outstanding account against Capital since the world began, and what is more, this account will never be paid. Labor long ago realized this fact. Also it came to realize that while it could not collect the old debt, there was little or no reason why it should not be paid in full for the services rendered in the present and future.

Premiums were out of the question, and Labor was too busy itself to attend to the collecting. There were no collecting agencies which could assume the tremendous task of gathering in the cash due the entire industrial world, so Labor created agencies and called them unions.

Between the modern collecting agencies and the unions, however, there was a radical difference. Whereas the former received a commission on every dollar collected, the latter worked on a basis of a small fee per month from each man who placed his account in its hands, and in return in many instances provided a benefit fund for workmen who became sick or injured. Also the unions provided insur-

ance against reduction of wages, and in their spare moments undertook to provide legislation by way of the polls against unfair and discriminating employers and measures detrimental to the interests of their members.

One of the rules of human nature is that the man who is in the wrong seldom realizes the fact. The man who is "dunned" by a collecting agency promptly decides that such institutions are nuisances and are in existence apparently solely for the purpose of annoying people. Nevertheless all fair-minded people will appreciate the fact that so long as there are delinquents there must be collecting agencies of some sort.

The wayward one who allows drink to get the better of him and eventually finds himself in police or other court charged with some crime will tell you that the law is unjust and that courts, instead of reforming men, make criminals out of them. And yet there are none who will gainsay the fact that some kinds of courts, at least, are necessary for the protection of the general public. Even courts, of course, may not be perfect, or in accord for what they were intended, as per witness certain injunction incidents, etc., but there must be places where those who transgress the criminal laws must be punished.

Admitting that there are some employers who have been suspected of almost openly admitting that labor unions are a good thing, yet the bulk of those who control the ebb and flow of the financial and industrial market are willing, upon the slightest pretext, or semblance of a pretext, to come out and, if necessary, stand on a soap box in the middle of the street and bawl to the skies that said unions are "abominations" and disturbers of what would otherwise be perfect unanimity between employer and employes.

Take Dave Parry, for example. Dave'd forego a game of poker any time to get a solar plexus in on organized labor, and he is the most generous man in the world when it comes to spending hot-air, telling what labor unions are not and never will be in the way of useful and just institutions. And he's only one of perhaps a couple of thousand, not to mention the smaller frogs, who generally croak only after some of the bigger ones have established a precedent along that line.

Notwithstanding all this, though, the necessity of labor unions is even more apparent now than they were when they were first organized, and it goes without saying that they are constantly improving in point of usefulness and efficiency.

One of the chief reasons for the latter condition is that those who patronize the unions, in other words, the members, have thoroughly awakened to the fact that because a man has a "big pull" it doesn't always signify that he is possessed of the ability necessary to successfully cope with men who daily exercise their brains just as strenuously as the average mechanic exercises his muscles.

It doesn't require the crafty brain of a Rockefeller to create a hole in the earth with a spade, no more than it is necessary to be possessed of Harriman's mentality in order to become a successful slugger of railroad spikes in a section gang. But—and here's the rub—it does require men of brains, of ability and of get-up, of ambition and integrity, to make good union officials, and wherever the mistake has been made of electing inferior officials a weakness has been created which crafty old Got-rocks won't be slow to take advantage of.

By way of example it can be stated that a certain business agent—not from the Carpenters—went to the head of an unfair firm several years ago and announced in no uncertain terms that unless said firm immediately signed a union scale it would be "put out of business so —— quick it'd make it's head swim!"

Naturally, under the circumstances, the head of the firm issued a cordial invitation to the aforesaid business agent to "proceed," and it is a matter of history that the firm managed to get along somehow even under the handicap of the business agent's enmity.

Later, however, a new business agent—a man of tact and business ability—was elected to office, and inside of two months he had not only succeeded in overcoming the prejudice against labor unions existing in the mind of the head of the firm men-

tioned, but had secured his signature to a union agreement. And the firm is still on the right side of the fence.

The labor union is essentially a business institution, besides which it has the tendency to bring in closer touch those for whom it does business.

A business house which would send out on the road as traveling agent a man who was not thoroughly equipped in every way for the position would be looked upon as in a fair way to failure. When one man meets another in a matter of business he must be equal to every emergency, must understand the business he is dealing in and the man he is dealing with. Otherwise he is going to come out on the short end of the bargain.

Men of tact are in demand in all lines of business today, and in selecting men to transact their business members of labor unions will do well to remember this fact. Any man can make a blunder of a transaction, but not every man can successfully transact all that he undertakes.

Let the rule always be, "The right man in the right place," and the higher up the office the stricter the adherence to the rule.

Labor unions have been and will continue to collect for the toiler that which is due him from the delinquent employers. Let the agents of the unions be men of tact, who will fight when necessary, but who will give tact the preference over warfare.

EDUCATION—HARMFUL AND WHOLESOME.

(By Ernest C. Blanck.)

WE encourage our youth to succeed; our effort is to succeed materially; "Don't mind your neighbor, your friend, but go on and look out for the dollar." How many men have been able to gain possession of the pie and eat it at the same time? Most every one paid too much for his whistle when he got there. Do we realize that whenever a nation failed to prosper it was partly due to its efforts and strife toward material gains and riches, but spiritual things considered without much value? Just the same things appear with our families and our homes. Any country neglecting the spiritual riches and only putting its mind on the material welfare is going to decline as fast as its material wealth prospers.

Shall we therefore not begin to teach true brotherhood in our meetings? Education does not mean to bring a young man upon the road to be a bank president, a mining king, a cattle king, etc., by giving him a business education, nor does it mean to show him the way to become a prominent lawyer or a well-known political candle whereby we increase his chances to become an educated pauper.

Education means to give him knowledge which will lead him on, upon and through the road to happiness, true happiness, by showing him his duties to his fellowmen, to parents, to wife, to children, to society at large, to community, to his country. He cannot take privileges without giving privileges. Liberty and freedom for the individual is only a blessing when he at the same time also respects the same privileges granted to his fellowman in the same community.

With the spirit of freedom our children get saturated often more than is good for them, and when they are grown up to become fathers and mothers, we find them well equipped with knowledge, but equally less exists within them the spirit of duty, the obedience of the law. A child seldom knows of reverence for his parents, a wife not often understands a devoted mother or seldom cares to practice it, and a young man not having allowed any parental love to control him, will act just as unruly usually when married, and a selfish girl will not always make a good housekeeper. How often their expected happiness ends in the divorce court, and who is to blame?

Piteously we speak of unruly children and rest with contentment.

In many families we see, when children begin to work, the father worn out and worked out by providing for them when small. But now the boy rather acts as the father—he rules and runs the affairs of the family in such a way that the father appears to be the child and that youngster the father. Unruly children on the way to success. The old man, no matter how young in years, was forced to do what the Irishman did during the war when riding his mule—as long as the mule did not kick the Irishman was safe; but later, the mule getting warm, began to kick. Unable to coax him to calmness as they went on, and noticing the mule beginning to try to put his hind legs in the stirrup, the Irishman, with resignation, said: "Begorry, if you want to get on, then I will get off," and he got off quick, too.

We build penitentiaries and children's homes, and the more we build the more we need, always on the lookout for a gift free of charge from the community, city or State as the proper remedy, but never considering that in the end we have to pay for these necessities anyhow and thereby pay very dear for our negligence.

Education does not only mean knowledge—it means kindness in character without selfishness. Equalization of character brings on harmony and true friendship. Whether or not the persons are in possession of a large or small amount of knowledge is a matter of lesser importance.

The strife of our modern mothers is to centralize education. The rearing of children is by them often thought completed when the child enters the school. From now on the city policemen and neighbors may do the rest and give the child's character its finishing process. But just as high as our effort, is also our result. Our young generation is seen growing up often like wild oats, selfish, heartless, thoughtless. When we begin to scare the little child by talking to him of police and penitentiary, such talk will act as a stimulus to our child's soul of degenerative effect, bringing on familiarity. When we speak and permit others to speak to our school girls of marriage and related questions we plant in them a stimulus, whet their appetite and lead their minds to drift in that direction. We expect to raise good fruit from this human plant and perhaps succeed in trimming off some of its wild limbs nearest to the ground as time passes by, but the roots of the plant and its wood is not changed a particle. When they leave the schools the question is before them to be either anvil or hammer and to gain a position. To be useful as a hammer is often only possible when men remain to be selfish and act a coward to make others miserable by transforming them into so-called white slaves. The mother is proud of her successful boy pushing forward and she is counting his wages as it increases.

We stand alongside wondering at our boy's successful rising in the world, but often do not see by what price this all was accomplished. Morality and brotherly love is usually ousted from their heart, and where a brave man has a precious shrine of tender gifts for others, he appears to have within his bosom a stone.

Boys from the country increase the population of our large cities. The employer finds these men usually more gentle, with more endurance and willingness and more trustworthy. What may be the cause? A good many reasons prevail, but one I may name is because they are raised and reared by their own parents, brave people usually, not unusually educated but respecting the law and doing their duty.

How often have you not seen in a large city a father complaining about his costly boy, for whom he has spent much of his earnings to enable him to make his living expenses easier than he, while young, was forced to do, but the boy, taking such for granted, did not consider his ability worth while and also squandered his knowledge in wrong directions, like the prodigal son, his pound from home harming himelf. And who would not recall at this moment the sad story of the old farmer leading his well-educated son from college into his barn, with its stalls vacant and, pointing at him sorrowfully, says: "My boy, this ox has cost me many cows."

The Carpenter

JUSTICE.

(By E. T. Myrick.)

IN conversation with a minister who was ordained to preach the gospel of the Carpenter of Nazareth, he denounced the labor unions as being everything but honorable, among other things he said, "They are founded on tyrannical injustice, and if they had their way they would be the privileged class."

Further, he said, "That they were more tyrannical in their ideas and actions than any trust or corporation of today."

I am thankful to be able to say that in my experience the ministers who are opposed to the labor unions are the ones whose lives do not show the close affiliation and emulation of the life of the Carpenter of Nazareth. I am further able to say that the preachers of this way of thinking are in the minority.

I take this opportunity to defy any one to prove that a man can live as Christ lived and pronounce the labor union as unjust; of course he can cite cases where the unions have made mistakes, we would indeed be superhuman if we did not make mistakes. Yet for every mistake of the trade union that did not live up to the true law of justice to mankind, I will show you a church that was not within one thousand miles of the teachings of Christ.

I defy any fair-minded man to make a fair and impartial study of the teachings of Christ and of the labor movement and say that unionism does not bear the seal of His approval. I can show some scripture that if it does not bear nearly direct on the labor unions I would like to know to what it refers.

You will find the scriptural reference in the first and tenth verses of the second chapters of James exclusive. After you read this scripture show me if you can find for it some other reasonable interpretation except the approval of the union spirit as set forth by the laws and articles of the union.

Some of the commentaries on this scripture read as follows:

"Chosen the poor to be his disciples more often than the rich."

Do not rich men oppress you?

Why show such partiality to the rich? Are they not your chief persecutors?

"The Royal Law." "The Law of Love." The union principle of brotherhood of man is in direct line with this royal law.

Read the 13th verse of the same chapter, which says:

"For he shall have judgment without mercy that hath showed no mercy." My friend if this is not direct condemnation to the trust and corporation rule of this land I would like to know what it is, for, indeed, they have showed no mercy to any of us, not excepting little children.

Real and ardent love is the best guide to the proper treatment of our fellow men. Whenever you see or hear a preacher condemning trade union principles you will not be wasting your time to take your Bible and read it; make a close study of his life, compare the two, and if I am not very badly mistaken you will not find him up to the standard in Christ Jesus.

Some will say that you have no right to judge. Holy writ says: "Judge a tree by its fruits," and "By their works ye shall know them." Beyond a doubt the Bible is standard authority.

No preacher has any right under the charge of his sacred calling to condemn anything that unionism has done for the good of the working class in the last twenty-five years; their criticism or hostility is, to a great extent, attributable to their ignorance pure and simple, of the laws and aims of unionism. All the information they gather on the union subject is from the daily papers, and they, representing capitalistic interests, of course, are opposing us; that is part of their business.

There is one thing I can say without fear or favor, and that is that we are engaged in a noble work for mankind, that when the great record book is opened it will put some churches to shame. We court the most rigid

investigation into our work. We court investigation that would cause other institutions in this land to apply for an injunction to restrain the inquisitors from turning the lime light on them.

We make mistakes, who does not? But in the main our work will hold its own with anything else that is in existence in this so-called land of the free.

Who has made it possible for thousands of workmen to send their children to school instead of having to work them for their own support long before they were of sufficient age?

Who has made that great fight and spent thousands of dollars to prohibit child labor?

Who has stood for a fair division of each twenty-four hours, eight to work, eight to fit yourself for better things and eight to sleep? Who has made it possible for the workman to have the means to buy good books to improve his mind? Who has raised the kick all over this land at the men who openly and deliberately broke the spirit of the federal constitution that our forefathers fought to establish? Who is all the time, by word of mouth and by its press, clamoring for the death of graft rule and for laws to be enacted that will deal with equal justice to all alike?

Who is it that is fighting the sweatshop and reaching out the hand of brotherhood to helpless women and children ensnared in that cursed system?

What organization in the land will spend half as much money as we spend on one specific aim out of the amount we receive?

We are each month raising hundreds to a higher plane of living, showing them how they can enjoy the good things God has put on earth for his people.

Who brings succor to the widow and orphan in amount equal to us for the amount invested?

Who is making the fight to establish a fund to keep the broken-down, gray-haired workman from the poorhouse?

I think that I have outlined the work of unionism plain enough for any fair-minded man to see that we stand for what is right and just to all and if he doesn't see it he surely must have the eyes of old Pharoah, who had too much of the devil in him to see when he was shown.

The union has never and never will make any fight at God's church or his ministers. We want to stand side by side with them and push onward and upward for the most good for the most people.

I was told by a preacher that the unions had run their race and done just about all the mischief they could do, that they would soon be a thing of the past.

I feel pity for that man, he is, indeed, very badly informed and should put in a few years studying, then maybe he could tell the difference between success and failure.

Should he read this he will get angry, if I hit a dog he sure will halloo. One thing is certain, the working class of this land is getting its eyes open, and you won't have to wait long before you see a change in the way our land is run. The trusts see "The handwriting on the wall," that is the reason they are spending their gold in such large quantities endeavoring to put the labor unions in a bad light before the people who are not informed on the subject. We hope that the church of Christ will grasp the hand that is already extended, put their shoulders to the wheel and help us push on the great fight for justice to all as Christ preached it.

Don't look at the few mistakes we make, look at our cause and the principles it involves, join hands, we are ready, and our one impartial Judge will give us our reward as we deserve.

A Large Cottonwood Log.

The largest cottonwood log ever cut in the South is said to have come from Lula, Miss. The log is 7 feet in diameter and 12 feet long, and will cut 4,800 feet of lumber. The log was so big that it had to be split with dynamite, as no mill in Memphis had the capacity to cut it. Cottonwood trees are said to grow more rapidly than any other kind of trees in the country. Their average growth is about one-quarter inch a year. Therefore the tree from which this log was cut is believed to be 336 years old.—Carpentry and Building.

Your emancipation from want and dependence on others for the job is in your hands. Its shape is the ballot.

EDITORIAL

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of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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INDIANAPOLIS, MAY, 1909

This is the first number of our official journal, The Carpenter, issued from our new headquarters, the building owned by our United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The General Office was removed to the new quarters the latter part of April where it is now conveniently installed, occupying the first floor and basement. The second floor is occupied by the Journeymen Barbers' Union and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

The interior decorations as yet not being quite completed and other interior work yet requiring the finishing touches, the formal dedication of the headquarters building will take place at some later date.

The General Secretary begs the indulgence of District Councils, Local Unions and officers for any delay in answering their communications possibly caused by the removal of the General Office.

* * *

All labor is hoping for the fulfillment of the political promises of 1908 of good times. Those which interested the wage-earners were such as foreshadowed no decrease of pay, no lengthening of working hours, no restrictions upon industrial rights, liberties and expression, personal, individual, collective or through a press chosen to represent or speak for them.

Just before the last national electoral battle politicians, capitalists, manufacturers and employers gave promise after promise that the machinery of make, mind and muscle would soon be whirling with employment for all grades and classes of labor. There was to be no overproduction, increase or decrease of wages, only the stirring activity might call for more working hours, which, however, was to be paid for according to union scales, with conditions such as to avoid conflict between employe and employer. The farmer was to have good crops—the gift of God only—and good prices—a matter involving the consumer's purchasing power—in fact, the severe paralysis of industry, manufacture, commerce and production was to be immediately cured by and upon the renewal of the regency of the party in power.

The picture was admirable, full of hope, and—well, how about the background?

The New York Evening Post, reviewing the scene, admitted, however, the country's purchasing and consuming power was not proportionately restored; that with conditions as they were our industries would still have a long way to travel to get back to normal, and this was said at a time when the general agent of the New York Charities Association found, after thorough investigation, 90,000 union and nearly 200,000 non-union men out of work, and Mr. Warne, secretary of the State immigration commis-

sion, reported 110,000 men and women, late immigrants, begging for employment.

There are forty-eight States in the Union. If New York, which is conceded to lead in number of unemployed, shows such an army of unemployed unionists, there being 2,500,000 in the country, this basis would seem to see organized labor absolutely idle. Go further and add the unorganized the paralysis would be complete over the country's industrial forces. Let us assume, however, that these are purely election records and see whether the hard times of 1908 are being wiped out by present conditions.

Crops may or may not be abundant, but in considering conditions relating solely to living, it must not be taken that nature's productions are commanding factors or are necessary to sustain industrial life, for the farmer must depend upon labor and sell to those whom it engages as well as to the manufacturing, commercial and constructing interests. Of these forces labor is not affected by the rise and depression of industrial conditions; it is not what the workman earns but whether what he earns is sufficient to enable him to keep abreast with living demands. He has lived as cheaply as possible during the past winter, but with the farmer he is looking, as the sunshine of spring and the warmth of summer come with enervation, for the fulfilment of past promises. What does the wage-earner realize—simply the manufacturers and employers are not concerning themselves over the prospects of the farmer, but are behind closed doors drawing down fine calculations as to how they can increase their earnings and decrease his pay.

There is no decision—we all know there is no law—to prevent the conspirators from doing this, or striking against the toilers' demand for increased or undisturbed pay or keeping his hours within agreed tenure. They appreciate and know they have judicial approval to put in force additions to hours of service, heavy reductions of wages and the broadest possible latitude to close any and every mouth and mouthpiece that antagonizes their will and power.

Since November 3, 1908, and up to the present moment clipped reports of prosperity show cuts in wages ranging from 15 to 45 per cent. and a falling off of a fractional per cent. in business margins. Our observation is that capital demands a constantly increasing revenue to meet material advances. For instance, the U. S. Steel Corporation, with its earnings for 1908 of $482,307,804, sees the necessity of making provision to cover "depreciation," "replacements," "extinguishment funds," "interest charges," "additional constructions," "dividends" and "other" appropriations and charges, and it decides to obtain this provision by "a radical cut in the wages of employes to take effect April 15, 1909, which decision, it announces, "has been reached after a careful canvass of the situation by the principal officers of the corporation."

Now it doesn't take a very old or expert financier to discover that these quoted phrases are not in the least vague to any clear, cool, calculating, intelligent mind, and that only "depreciation" has a meaning relating purely to loss, all others simply enhancing values built upon and increasing from earnings, which the corporation now decides can and shall be swelled by reducing wages of employes.

Manufacturers, employers, capitalists and corporations are in general well aware that courts are with them in opposing labor's contentions; that the late President was really their friend and the serving one, since his declaration that the combinations of capital are necessary under present commercial conditions, is no enemy. They understand his assertion that "Laborers, on the one hand, and capitalists on the other, had equal rights for the protection of their own interests," just as clearly as they do his insistence that "the Sherman act requires no extensive amendments; that it is far more important that the law be enforced than repealed." Knowing that the attitude of courts will send no manufacturer or capitalist or corporationist to jail for violating a construction placed upon it by at least one federal judge, but which old John Sherman never contemplated as proper in either effect or purpose.

Under such conditions can we expect a dawn of prosperity soon to rise over the field of labor? Very plainly speaking, the working man is suffering and may have to suffer more because of his own failure to

weigh conditions at a time when it was in his power to sway the scale of decision. Still, although he is compelled to see necessary and season trades and industries meeting success, it is not too late to realize that a united front will solidify and strengthen the ranks of all labor.

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With the most scandalous and unAmerican court decisions in labor disputes still so fresh in our memories, it is, indeed, gratifying to note the action of a judge who had manhood enough to show his friendliness to labor organizations, who realizes that helping their cause is furthering the public weal, though such action does not meet with the approval of corporations.

Judge J. V. Boulard of the chancery court of the State of Arkansas recently, in appointing a receiver for the Hiawatha Coal Company of Coaldale, Ark., ordered that the receiver employ none but union men in the mine or sell it. This order is in keeping with a statement made by Judge Boulard at a banquet of the Arkansas State Federation of Labor, held some months ago to the effect that he would never grant an injunction against a labor union in the interest of a corporation.

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It appears that the hat manufacturers, after deciding not to any longer use the label of the United Hatters of North America, finding that such label is in demand, are now trying to pass a bogus label on those not acquainted with the character of the genuine union label. As Martin Lawlor, secretary of the United Hatters of North America, states this fake label is similar to the label adopted by the hatters in England, and as it is not registered it is hard to tell of what country it is, and can be reprinted in this country. Any working man, when buying a hat, should be well on his guard and be sure of it bearing the genuine label, the label of the United Hatters of North America, which is square, of a light brown color with the inscription, "The United Hatters of America," in the circle. Below this it says, "Registered." Within the circle is a design of a globe, under which two hands clasp. Above the globe, in small type, the words, "Union made," are printed.

Mr. Cornelius H. Fauntleroy, the author of the article, "Government by Injunction," printed in this issue, is one of the most prominent lawyers in St. Louis, Mo., and the attorney for our U. B. in several important cases now pending in the courts.

On Thursday, April 1, General Secretary Duffy spoke on the labor movement in its different phases to the students and professors of the Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. He was listened to with marked attention, and at the close of his speech received the congratulations of all present on the able manner in which he dealt with the various subjects under discussion. Some of the students expressed themselves as being both gratified and satisfied with the information imparted, and hoped that the time would not be far distant when Secretary Duffy could pay them another visit and again address them on some other important question of the labor movement.

Sawdust Taking the Place of Sand in Mortar.

Sawdust forms an excellent substitute for sand in the making of mortar, and it is now being quite extensively used. In some localities good, clear, sharp sand, suitable for use in the making of mortar, cannot be secured. The use of sawdust makes the mortar lighter and easier for the laborers to carry, and being but about one-half the weight of mortar mixed with sand, it is much better for ceilings, being less liable to fall off. Mortar made of quicklime and sawdust in place of sand, and mixed with a proper proportion of cement, is excellent for brick or stone work.

Sawdust enters largely into the construction of most of the patent plasters, by which building operations are greatly facilitated, as no waiting is necessary to allow the mortar to season. With the new styles of plaster and metal lathing, and by encasing floor beams and posts in fireproof cement, and filling all interstices between walls and floors with "mineral wool," it is possible to-day to make even a frame house practically fireproof.—Shoppel's Owners and Builders' Magazine.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, 269 Madison Avenue, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS. BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for Quarter Ending March 31, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board. Greeting:

Brothers—During the quarter ending on the above date, the stamina of all our locals in the various localities has been tested; in many on account of lack of work and in others by inclemency of the weather. However from all I can learn in a general way, our men have stood steadfast even in the face of the most adverse conditions ever confronting a membership of a trades organization. While in some localities it is true that our members were employed most of the time, in others it was just the reverse—no work. But, taking it all in all, we have held our own and made some progress. With the coming of spring the outlook for work throughout the country looks good, and while we do not expect any boom, there is a steady growth of activities in the building lines and we hope for the best. Upon the advice of this General Office, not many demands for better conditions will be made this spring. In some localities our members believe they can better their conditions, still we have cautioned prudence in all instances. These demands will be laid before your body for consideration and careful action. Trade demands may be warranted in some localities; in others such is not the case, and here our locals should try to hold what they have obtained, rather than make a move which might lose them what they have already secured. However, these are matters which come under your sole jurisdiction, and are awaiting your official action, and I trust your advice will be for the best of our movement, local and general.

Many demands have been made upon me for organizers throughout the winter months. Many towns reporting lack of work, lack of money and adverse weather, were still asking for organizers to help build them up. I have delayed sending organizers into such localities until I thought the time for organizing work more opportune. The last four weeks I have placed some in various localities where the prospects for work was fair and later on all

other places asking for help will be attended to.

A number of localities desire donations from your board to place them in the position to do more efficient work. I particularly call your attention to the Hudson county district where our men have struggled for the past two years against tremendous odds to maintain their conditions and their position in the labor movement.

I would recommend that financial assistance be rendered to that district in order that they may overcome the obstacles it has been confronted with during the past few years, and again build up their organization. I make this recommendation after earnest and thorough investigation by myself and Brothers Quinn and Shields, whom I delegated to visit that district and report on conditions.

You will find many other localities asking for financial assistance, but I believe you should adhere to your former rulings, and any donation should be preceded by an investigation to determine whether or not the conditions warrant the rendering of assistance.

During the quarter just ended we have issued thirty-four charters, and I trust with the renewed activities in the building trades, that those who have dropped from our ranks and allowed themselves to become delinquent will square up, get back in the organization and make a determined effort to assist us in further building up the organization. A long pull, a strong pull, and a pull altogether, with all of us working in harmony, will do more to increase our ranks, decrease the hours of labor and increase our pay than any other method.

During the past quarter our organizers, deputies, investigators, auditors and speakers have paid 730 official visits to localities in all parts of the country, many localities requiring return visits owing to conditions needing attention or arrangements not being perfected on the occasion of the first visit for carrying on the work, or, owing to the necessity of encouraging our members constantly during the hard and dull winter months.

In accordance with the General Executive Board's requests, organizers have visited the following places and their reports are herewith handed to you for your information and any official action you deem necessary.

Special places visited by organizers at request of General Executive Board:

Racine, Wis.; Jamestown, N. Y.; Omaha, Neb.; Portchester, N. Y.; Nashville, Tenn.; Chattanooga, Tenn.; New York, N. Y.; Des Moines, Ia.; Monmouth, Ill.; Louisville, Ky.; Richmond, Ind., and Kirkwood, Mo.

A number of mills have been organized during the past quarter, and agreements signed covering different periods of time. The organizers are doing the best they can along that line; and considering the time of year, and the conditions confronting us, they have been more than unusually successful.

I look for a very decided increase in our membership, both from the inside and outside men, during the next quarter. We shall endeavor and use every effort to accomplish this, and to this end we ask the co-operation of all. We certainly will and can increase our membership and thereby benefit the rank and file of the organization more than in any other manner, if we get the mutual help and assistance of all officers and members.

Trusting this assistance will be given willingly and freely by all that are interested in our Brotherhood, and with kind regards, I am, Fraternally yours,

WM. D. HUBER,
General President, U. B. of C. & J. of A.

Report of the Representatives to the Union Label Conference Called by the American Federation of Labor in Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1909.

Wm. D. Huber, General President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—We, the representatives of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, appointed and credentialed by you to attend the union label conference, called by the American Federation of Labor to be held in Washington, D. C., on March 29, 1909, beg leave to report that said conference was held on the date mentioned at Typographical headquarters in the city of Washington, D. C., and almost all organizations using labels,

stamps or cards were represented, altogether fifty-two delegates were present.

President Gompers of the A. F. of L. presided and explained why the conference was called. So that there might not be any misunderstanding in the mind of any one present he said that the recent convention of the A. F. of L. authorized the appointment of a committee of five members of international unions, to take under consideration several matters relative to union labels, submitted to the conventions. Besides that, the Executive Council of the A. F. of L. recommend the following preamble and resolutions to the committee for consideration:

"Whereas, Under the present method of each label organization pursuing its own way without co-operation with other organizations and without system, confusion follows and necessarily the best results are not secured; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in order to establish cohesion and co-operation and systemization among the various label organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, the president of the A. F. of L. be and hereby is instructed to invite the executive officers of the various label organizations to attend a conference in the city of Washington at the earliest date practicable, to consider the formation of a label department of the American Federation of Labor and to devise means for the economical, effective and comprehensive distribution of products bearing the union label; the expense of such department to be borne by each label organization in proportion to its membership; and, be it further

Resolved, That the president of the A. F. of L. be authorized to invite such members of the executive council as he may deem necessary to participate in the conference above mentioned."

The committee favored the resolutions and authorized President Gompers to comply with same and officially call a conference for the purpose of taking into consideration the advisability of forming "a union label department of the American Federation of Labor."

This question was thoroughly discussed in all its phases and a motion prevailed to organize a label department of the A. F. of L. subject to the approval of the national and international unions affiliated with the A. F. of L. that are now using union labels, union stamps or union cards.

By-laws were drafted and approved, copy of which is herewith attached.

We wish to call your attention to the fact that per capita tax to the label department was carefully considered and it developed that some of the organizations represented were not altogether strictly label organizations, and the carpenters and machinists were quoted as such, for instance, in the carpenters' organization it was only the inside men or millmen who used the label under the terms and conditions as prescribed in our general constitution, therefore the brotherhood of carpenters would be asked to pay tax on its millmen and not on its entire membership.

Jas. B. Lennon was elected president and Thomas Tracy, secretary-treasurer.

The hatters' strike was called to the attention of the conference very forcibly as it is a move on the part of the employers to run open shop in that industry and to refuse to recognize the label of that organization and the following action was taken which we submit to you for your careful consideration.

Ten thousand hatters and five thousand hat trimmers have been on strike the past twelve weeks. There are, therefore, forty thousand men, women and children involved. The hatters have been and are made the target of the concentrated attack not only of the hat manufacturers but of the Van Cleave National Association of Manufacturers; in the first instance the suits at law brought against the United Hatters of North America for $340,000.00, and now the conspiracy and attack upon their union label. The plain purpose of the attack of the hat manufacturers upon the hatters' union label is of greater significance than appears upon the surface. It not only aims to destroy the union label, to establish the open shop, but the non-union shop with reduced wages, longer hours, and the imposition of intolerable conditions in its wake.

We, the representatives of international unions issuing union labels, in convention assembled, recognize the attack of the hat manufacturers' organization as not only an

attack upon the organized effort of the hatters, but as a blow aimed at the very heart of the organized labor movement of our country. The hatters are therefore engaged in a bitter contest against a conspiracy of conscienceless, rapacious employers.

We recognize the struggling hatters in this contest as the vanguard in the battle waged against the rights and interests, not only of themselves but of all the toiling masses. Therefore, quite apart from our natural and fraternal sympathy with the hatters in their great contest, that their cause, their success, must of necessity be the cause, the success, of the impulse, the purpose, and the aspirations for an American standard of life for the workers of our country, and that it is the bounden duty of every worker, organized or unorganized, the duty of all liberty-loving people who hope to maintain the standard of character, the independence, and self-respect of the toilers of our country, to render every possible assistance that greed, chicanery and tyranny may be thwarted, and the sturdy character of America's yeomanry maintained. We therefore urgently request:

First, That every wage earner, organized and unorganized, contribute the sum of ten cents on Saturday, April 17.

Second, That if an honorable adjustment is not reached on or before Saturday, May 15, another voluntary contribution of ten cents be made, and that a similar contribution of ten cents be made on the Saturday nearest the middle of each succeeding month so long as the contest shall continue.

Third, That we urge upon sympathetic and liberty-loving Americans the contribution of food products.

Fourth, That the organized workers pay these voluntary ten-cent contributions to the secretaries of their respective local organizations.

Fifth, That the secretaries in turn transmit the amounts to the secretary of the United Hatters of North America, Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly place, New York, N. Y.

Sixth, That we urge all international unions who can do so, to contribute immediately from their funds to the support of the hatters in anticipation of the contributions of their respective memberships, and in that event Local Unions of such internationals are urged to send their contributions to their respective international unions.

Seventh, That the officers of international unions be urged to issue special appeals to their respective locals with a view of enlisting the sympathetic and prompt co-operation in carrying out the purpose of this appeal.

Eighth, That all friends and sympathizers contributing moneys or food products direct them to Martin Lawlor, 11 Waverly Place, New York City, N. Y.

Ninth, That all city central bodies be urged to aid in carrying into its fullest effect the purpose of this appeal and to select committees to secure contributions of funds and food products.

Tenth, We recommend to the struggling hatters that the payment of stipulated sums as strike benefit be suspended during this contest and that instead food store houses be established in the centers where the men, women and children are located, and that funds and food be furnished to the families of the struggling hatters in proportion to their families' necessities.

To the men and women of labor, to all our people, we appeal to their sympathy, their judgment, and their patriotism to see to it that the hatters and their families may be provided with at least such essentials of food, in order that their rights, their interests, their character, and their lives may be maintained, and that hunger shall not be the successful lash of the greedy employer to force the workers into abject submission.

The following is a list of organizations affiliated with union label trades department at the present time:

Cigar Makers' International Union.

International Glove Workers' Union of North America.

United Garment Workers of America.

United Hatters of North America.

Journeymen Barbers' International Union.

Boot and Shoe Workers' Union.

United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union.

Piano and Organ Workers' International Union of America.

International Steel and Copper Plate Printers' Union of North America.

United Cloth Hat and Cap Makers of North America.

Hotel and Restaurant Employes' International Alliance and Bartenders' International League of America.

Journeymen Tailors' International Union of America.

Retail Clerks' International Protective Association.

American Federation of Musicians.

Lithographers' International Protective and Beneficial Association of the United States and Canada.

International Typographical Union.

United Brewery Workmen of America.

Tobacco Workers' International Union.

International Stereotypers and Electrotypers' Union.

Shirt Waist and Laundry Workers' International Union.

International Brotherhood of Book Binders.

The conference, realizing the necessity of starting the work of the department at the earliest possible moment, requested each organization affiliated with the label department to advance amounts on the following basis, such amounts to be in due course of time returned to them:

Organizations with 25,000 or more members, $50.00

Organizations with 10,000 or more members, $25.00.

Organizations with 5,000 or more members, $10.00.

Organizations with less than 5,000 members, $5.00.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANK DUFFY.

JAS. KIRBY.

Constitution.

ARTICLE I.

Name.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Union Label Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of national and international unions regularly chartered by and affiliated to the American Federation of Labor, using labels, cards, or buttons on the products of their members or to designate membership therein.

Sec. 2. The term "union label" wherever used in this constitution or by-laws is declared to embrace union labels, union buttons, union cards, or any device worn or exhibited to solicit patronage for union establishments or union members, and indorsed as such by the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 3. Each affiliated union shall retain autonomy and control over the laws and trade regulations governing the issuance and use of its respective label, card, or button.

ARTICLE II.

Objects.

Section 1. The object of this department shall be to promote a greater demand for products bearing the union label, and of labor performed by union workers; to investigate into, devise, recommend, and within the limit of its authority, carry into effect methods for the advertisements of union label products; to educate the members of trade unions, their families and the general public upon the economic, social and moral uplift furthered by the trade union movement; to further the general welfare of all affiliated organizations, and to aid in the work of organization among all the toilers for the common good.

ARTICLE III.

Conventions.

Section 1. The conventions of this department shall be held about the same time and at the call of the executive board of the department, in the same city as the A. F. of L. convention.

Sec. 2. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From national or international unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote.

Section 3. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the secretary-treasurer of the department immediately after election.

Sec. 4. No organization that has seceded from or been expelled or suspended by this department, or the American Federation of Labor, shall be allowed representation or recognition in this department.

Sec. 5. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose national or international organization is not affiliated with this department.

Sec. 6. The officers of this department shall consist of a president, five vice-presidents, and a secretary-treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the executive board, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

Sec. 7. The president and secretary-treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

Sec. 8. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

Sec. 9. The terms of the officers of this department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

Sec. 10. The department shall have suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, for the transaction of the business of the department.

Sec. 11. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the president and executive board of the department and the president or executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Sec. 12. All permanent salaried officers of this department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

ARTICLE IV.

Duties of Officers.

Section 1. The president shall preside at all conventions and executive board meetings, and exercise supervision of the department throughout its jurisdiction.

Sec. 2. The vice-president shall assist the president in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 3. The duties of the secretary-treasurer shall be to carry out the purposes for which the department is established; he shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the executive board; he shall keep a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the department, and shall keep an itemized account of all receipts and expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the auditing committee at the direction of the executive board; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the president; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the executive board, for the faithful performance of his duties as secretary-treasurer of the department. The expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

Sec. 4. Regular meetings of the executive board shall be held semi-annually at such places as the board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select.

Sec. 5. The revenue for the support of this department shall be derived from a per capita tax of one-eighth of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated national and international organizations, payable on or before the 15th of each month.

Sec. 6. The secretary-treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,000.00 per year.

Sec. 7. The executive board shall receive for each meeting, and for all other work required of them, as compensation, $5.00 per day.

Sec. 8. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed $4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

Sec. 9. Each affiliated organization shall be required to submit a written description of its union label, button, or card, and two copies of such union label, button, or card, and the conditions under which it is issued, as well as the methods employed in label propaganda.

ARTICLE V.

Section 1. At the conventions the following committees, consisting of five members each, shall be appointed by the president:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of Executive Board.
5. Label Propaganda.
6. Resolutions.
7. Laws.
8. Organization.

Sec. 2. The president shall direct the chief executive officers of three national or international unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the auditing committee. This committee shall meet at such place, and at such a time as the president of the department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of this department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the department. In no case, however, shall a member of the executive board be considered eligible to serve on the auditing committee.

Sec. 3. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 4. None other than members of a bonafide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a majority vote of the convention.

Sec. 5. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this department until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 6. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than one-third of the delegates attending a convention.

Sec. 7. Any question referred to this department by the American Federation of Labor, after having been acted upon by the department, shall be reported by the secretary-treasurer of the department to the next succeeding meeting of the executive council of the American Federation of Labor.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
DeLand, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Muskogee, Okla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City,
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanca, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Twin Falls, Idaho.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Lynn, Mass.

Expulsions.

J. Lambert of L. U. 1933, Dyersburg, Tenn., has been expelled for carrying off property belonging to the Local Union.

Charles E. Jones, a member of L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., has been expelled by the L. U. for embezzling an amount of their funds.

J. F. Black of L. U. 759, Chattanooga, Tenn., has been expelled for embezzlement of local funds.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Leonardo Pacheco.

My efforts during the month of February have been productive of good results. On the 2d I arrived at Humacao, on which day L. U. 1833 held its meeting. I instructed the officers in their duties, advised them in the proper transaction of business and gave them the best of encouragement as to the ultimate success of the good work they are engaged in. During my several days' stay in the city I held further conferences with the officers, and wherever I had an opportunity to reach some of the members or outsiders, I had a talk with them, calling upon them to stand by union principles, for better conditions and for the securing and maintenance of our sacred liberties.

On the 8th I left for Yabucoa for the purpose of installing L. U. 1927, which function I performed with due solemnity and amid great enthusiasm. Most of the prominent labor men of the city were present. In view of the fact that a L. U. of the U. B. had existed here in 1905, but was driven to the wall by capitalistic combinations, the re-establishing of a L. U. in Yabucoa is a triumph for the U. B.

Reaching Caguas on the 15th, I met with all the members of L. U. 1263, they having requested me to visit the city. Here the members are rather inexperienced in the management of labor affairs and they were anxious to receive instructions on these lines and obtain my advice as to more efficient ways and means to further the movement. I held several meetings and conferences with them with apparent good results.

Having completed my work in Caguas for the time being, I went to Juneos to attend an open meeting called for the purpose of eulogizing the U. B. for the assistance given L. U. 1696 in their struggle to maintain their organization. At this meeting the loyalty of the members to the U. B. was manifested and the wishes for its progress and welfare expressed in the highest terms. Public opinion is gradually being won over and becoming more favorable to unionism and its principles. Still a great deal of educational work is yet to be done on these lines.

Reaching the city of Juncos, P. R., in the first week of March, I at once set to work looking after the affairs of L. U. 1696, in pursuance of instructions received from the G. P.

I held a conference of great import with the members and afterward a public meeting where, in an address, I put particular stress on the benefits accruing to the men of the craft from membership in the U. B.

On March 3 I went to Gurabo, visiting L. U. 1941 and examining their books which I found in good order. Here I also addressed a meeting attended by men of all occupations. From Gurabo I went to San Juan and after a short stay proceeded to Carolina to attend a meeting called by L. U. 1012. An examination of the books of this L. U. showed them to be in arrears with their per capita to the General Office and some of its members nearing delinquency. These, however, showed up at an ensuing meeting and after lecturing them on the injury they are working upon themselves by their failure to lend proper support to their organization, they put themselves square on the books and the L. U. ordered the F. S. to send the per capita due to the G. O. Reaching Fajardo on March 10, I found the books of L. U. 1623 in the same unsatisfactory state as those of our Carolina Local Union. I induced the members in arrears to pay up their dues and obtained the promise from L. U. 1623 that they would forward their per capita due the G. O. as soon as possible.

On March 13, I returned to San Juan and attended a meeting of L. U. 1909 of Bayamon. March 16 found me in Yauco

where I held several successful open meetings, gaining some new members. I next went over to Ponce, met with L. U. 1195 and held several public meetings. The men in this city, I am sorry to say, take more interest in politics than in their own trade affairs and labor organization, but I hope that by continuous and intelligent work we will be able to show them the folly of their ways. I kept up my work in Ponce until the end of the month.

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H. R. Kline.

Since my last report for The Carpenter, in the latter part of January last, I visited Terre Haute, Ind., but owing to the severe weather I found building at a complete standstill, and the members of L. U. 133 out of employment, but determined to be ready to hustle for an increased membership on the advent of spring. Leaving Terre Haute I received orders from the G. P. to visit Chattanooga, Tenn. Arriving in that city February 2 I took up the work of organizing the non-union men. Owing to the geographical situation of Chattanooga the members of Local Unions No. 759 and 968 are at all times harassed by transient carpenters passing from north to south and no doubt some members of the U. B. with clearance cards in their pockets stop off there and help to violate trade rules. While in Chattanooga I took up the matter of adjusting the differences and restoring more harmonious conditions in the District Council and was successful. I believe with more earnest work among our brother members good results will be attained in the future. The members of L. U. 968 control to a great extent what building is done in East Chattanooga, while the members of 759 have to contend with the non-union element in the city proper. All transient brothers will help our Chattanooga members to bring about better conditions by giving the city a wide berth as the outlook for work this summer is not promising.

Leaving Chattanooga March 4 on orders from the G. P., I visited L. U. No. 659 at Copperhill, Tenn., for the purpose of bringing about an agreement between the L. U. and the Tennessee Copper Co. On arrival there, however, I was informed that our members had returned to work under the old agreement. I cannot close this report without praising the members of this little L. U. for the gallant fight it is making against this heartless corporation and the shameful treatment of the men working about the smelter and mines.

I next went on to Jackson, Tenn., where I found orders awaiting me to return to Anderson, Ind., and up to the present time I have been doing what I can to bring into the U. B. the non-union carpenters. Since coming here I have also visited Monmouth, Ill., to investigate the affairs of Local Union 1265. I found that work for the coming summer is quite promising and the members of 1265 expect to master the local situation. As a full report has bene made to the G. P. on all my work nothing more need be said here, and in conclusion I will add that Local Union No. 352 of Anderson has received its charter and has been in existence since December 17, 1887, and at no time during this long period has it ever been in arrears with its per capita to the General Office. While this city has been advertised far and wide as being on the boom, I find it overrun with non-union carpenters out of employment and a good place for brothers to avoid when looking for work at good prices.

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T. N. Arcand.

Since my last report for publication one of my first visits was that to Ottawa, Ont., where, under the auspices of L. U. 93, I addressed an open meeting with little success, however. I then had an interview with Brother Cadieux who had just been chosen business agent for the Council of Trades and Arts. He promised me his best cooperation for the extension and strengthening of our organization. Before leaving Ottawa I had a committee named to organize another meeting, which will be held at the end of this month.

I next visited Sherbrooke L. U. 1684. The winter season has been dull for its members, but the coming of spring seems to have revived their energies. The meeting I addressed had a pretty fair success as new members have been enlisted and delinquent ones have paid up their arrearages. That union has made a demand for an increase in wages and I believe that they'll get what

they are asking for. L. U. 1160 of St. John, which I visited next has been greatly affected by the failure of the local bank by which the L. U. loses every cent of its funds. Add to this the scarcity of work and the departure of some members and you'll have an idea of the state of uneasiness in which I found our membership.

L. U. 1793 of Three Rivers was found in good condition. I have addressed a well-attended open meeting after which four applications were received.

L. U. 730 of Quebec gave a euchre party March 29. I had the privilege of attending it and to say some words of encouragement to that fair gathering of 250 members. The success was beyond all anticipations and the hall rented for the occasion was too small to hold the crowd. The union has made a net benefit of $45.00 which will be employed to create a contingent fund. I have also attended and addressed the regular meeting of this local which took place the next day.

In Montmorency Falls where I went next, I addressed an open meeting and met some old acquaintances who expressed a desire to be re-enlisted in L. U. 1940.

Finally, I paid a visit to the Valleyfield L. U. 1736. Here the membership is anxiously awaiting a revival of trade for a great many of the members have been out of work for the whole winter. In the fact that two brethren have secured an important contract some see a ray of hope.

I have also devoted a part of my time to affairs in Montreal. The D. C. of this city having organized a series of nine open meetings to be held on Sundays in all the wards. I have addressed the four that have already taken place. Satisfactory results have been obtained as new members have been recruited and dues collected from delinquent members. However, we have greater hopes in the last of these meetings, as the first ones were held a little too early.

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R. Fuelle.

On February 22, by instruction from the G. P., I visited Des Moines, Ia., there existing some misunderstanding in regard to the pending demand to become effective on May 1. The matter was, however, satisfactorily explained at a special meeting of the D. C. and the advance in wages demanded will be paid by the mill owners. Two of them made application for our U. B. label and by May 1 all mill work turned out in Des Moines will be union.

During my stay in the latter city I noticed that committees are already at work making preparations for the occasion, in 1910, which is expected to be the largest biennial convention ever held by the U. B.

My visits to L. U. 1034, Oskaloosa and 767 Ottumwa, Ia., were in both cases the incentive for holding a banquet. New life among the membership of both Local Unions was much in evidence at these occasions and the happy moments spent will long be remembered by all who attended.

I next went to Keokuk, Ia., spending several days there. L. U. 523, for the first time, succeeded in establishing a minimum rate of $3.15 and the nine-hour day in place of ten hours and $2.50 per day. L. U. 523 looks back over a nine years' existence. To secure a shorter workday in the only city of the State where ten hours still was the rule was the objective point for which the members of L. U. 525 set out this year with determination.

On March 12 I visited L. U. 607, Hannibal, Mo., finding it in a healthy condition.

By order of the G. P. I then proceeded to Okmulgee, Okla., devoting several days' time to the interests of L. U. 1399. This L. U. made a demand upon the contractors for 45 cents per hour which no doubt will be granted, the majority of the contractors expressing themselves favorable to the increase. I had to advise some of the officers in the conducting of the L. U.'s affairs and trust they, as well as the L. U., will profit by it. I also called on L. U. 292 in Shawnee, Okla. This L. U. is prospering and every member was reported as working. From here I went to Sapulpa, Okla., spending several days with L. U. 1655 and straightening out some matters which had caused dissatisfaction among the membership; everything works smoothly now.

On April 1 I visited L. U. 1434, Moberly, Mo., which I found to be one of the best L. U.'s in the State. Of a total membership of 110 sixty-nine members attended the meeting at which I was present. The "nons" need not apply for work in Moberly. Mexico, Mo., was my next stop. Here

I found L. U. 376 somewhat lacking in proper business methods necessary for the maintenance of an organization. The weak points were pointed out and remedy applied with success. An open meeting was held April 7 which resulted in a number of applications each accompanied by $5.00 initiation fee. L. U. 376 will now be able to paddle its own canoe.

On April 12 I arrived in Springfield, Mo., finding L. U. 978 in a demoralized condition. While Springfield is the fifth city in the State in point of population, it ranks only as the twelfth in point of hours and wages for carpenters. About March 1 1,500 men employed at the 'Frisco shops were laid off and the coach and freight repair men are all over the city working for anything they can get and ten hours per day. A large number of them, members of carmen's union, are scabbing on our organization this very moment.

* * *

J. A. Kinney.

Reporting on our trade movement in western Canada and my work in that field the past few months I wish to say the following: Leaving Edmonton about the 1st of February, I went to Saskatoon where Local No. 1390 is located which we organized a few months previous, and, though 75 per cent. of the carpenters in that town were idle a good part of the winter, I am glad to say our organization pulled through and we have now a membership of about forty. We had a very good meeting, and as soon as work opens up I expect to be able to increase our membership. With Brothers Brown and Jones, president and secretary of the local, we got representatives of the other trades together, and held our first meeting toward the formation of a trades and labor council, an organization which I am pleased to say has since become a fact, and should prove of assistance to our local in helping to establish its schedule of hours and wages which we had agreed on. I next went to Regina, there visiting our local, No. 1867. Finding it in poor shape I got the members together and straightened up the books and then discovered that we had scarcely enough in good standing to hold a charter. We called an open meeting of carpenters and succeeded in getting a good percentage of mechanics present to join our local. Conditions during the winter months have been very poor, but we hope to do some good work there when the building season opens. Brother George Johns, our F. S., assisted me in every way possible.

Arriving at Medicine Hat I learned that our local there, No. 1061, has also had some strenuous times. Though the membership has been reduced by carpenters leaving town to work in other places, I am glad to say our members have been able to maintain their standard of wages and hours. We succeeded in getting the few carpenters who were non-union to come in with us.

I then visited Lethbridge local, No. 1681, spending several days in that place. Our meetings are well attended. I made the rounds of the city with Brother Ritchie, who, by the way, is one of the respected old timers of the place, and procured several applications. As business has been very good in this town many outside men have been coming in, and our members have to keep watch as they are endeavoring to maintain a strictly union town.

I next went to Macleod which is only a small town, and our local there, No. 1918, comprised about all the carpenters in the place. We expect considerable work there this spring and our members are holding together.

Going to Michel where the carpenters concluded it would be to their interest to have a local of the Brotherhood I called a meeting and obtained enough applications to send for a charter.

I next stopped at Hosmer visiting Local No. 1856 organized a few months ago. They are doing very well, have the eight-hour day and no non-union carpenters in town.

My next stop was Fernie, the town in the mountains that was completely wiped out by fire last August, our members of Local No. 1220 losing everything, no one saving more than the clothes on his back. Our General Office gave assistance in the way of a donation of $200; also charter and outfit to begin again, when the members had to contend with a rush of non-union carpenters. They held their own, however, and maintained their scale of wages and the

eight-hour day. I assisted in the initiation of twenty-seven new members at the regular meeting. We now have a membership of 120.

I then proceeded to Nelson. This town, the first in Canada to adopt the eight-hour day, is strictly union and the officers and members of Local No. 524 are reasonably proud of the fact.

Visiting Greenwood and L. U. No. 529, I found trade very dull and similar conditions in Phoenix, where we also have a local, No. 618. We hope, however, that trade will pick up during the spring months.

I next went to Grand Forks where I called a meeting of carpenters which was well attended and a number were in favor of organizing a Local Union. It was, however, agreed to wait till trade conditions had improved. I expect to see Grand Forks a good union town shortly.

I again called at Michel on my way back, and as charter had arrived installed the Local Union and officers were elected; they start off with an eight-hour day.

I next visited Calgary. Our local at this point, No. 1779, has been unable so far to secure as favorable conditions as prevail in most of our other towns. It is largely a distributing point for immigrants and has always a considerable floating population which has a tendency of minimizing the success of our efforts to increase our membership. We hope, however, when business again picks up to induce the non-union carpenters to come into our fold, thereby making it possible to improve working conditions here.

In Edmonton we have in No. 1325 one of the best locals in the West. To have all the journeymen mechanics of our trade in the union has been the endeavor of officers and members for the past years and through thorough organization we have been able to improve our conditions from time to time and maintain our eight-hour day without resorting to a strike. The local works under an agreement with the Edmonton Builders' Exchange. A new schedule providing for an advance of wages on May 1 is at present being considered.

I called a meeting of carpenters in Strathcona last week and after deciding to reorganize they signed application for a charter which we expect in a few days, when the formation of a District Council of carpenters will be considered by the locals of Strathcona and Edmonton.

Brother Bernier Invents a New Fire Escape Door.

Brother J. B. Bernier, a member of L. U. 1610, Lowell, Mass., has invented a new and useful improvement in fire escape doors, and has been granted a patent thereon.

The object of the invention is to furnish ample egress in case of fire or other sudden emergency for a large number of people who will force open a normally locked door by merely pressing against it even when too panic-stricken to understand clearly what they are doing, those nearest the door being crowded against the door or its releasing means by those behind.

The door in this invention is so hung as to be readily opened outward and is horizontally pivoted at such a height as to allow people to pass freely below its pivots when open. Means are provided for fastening the door open and bolts are used normally to prevent the door from being opened from the outside, these bolts being connected by yielding means which being pressed against by people who are trying to escape will draw the bolts so that further pressure opens the door. This door which is really a sufficiently large section of the wall to allow for the simultaneous escape of a large number of people, may if necessary or desired, include windows and one or more smaller doors for ordinary use, such smaller doors opening outward so that if partly opened they may not interfere with the outward swinging of the lower part of the fire-escape door or wall-section.

Any party willing to put in one of these doors in any building may be granted the privilege gratis. Write to J. B. BERNIER,
1 Jewette St., Lowell, Mass.

"The Man Who Owns Land Is King!" That is the big line in a newspaper advertisement of a certain real estate company. It needs only a qualifying phrase or two to make it quite accurate. The man who owns the land or anything else which other men must use in order to work and live is, for all practical purposes, a king, no matter what the political forms under which he lives.—New York Call.

Capitalism has pretty nearly put an end to private property. Over half the property of the United States is now corporate property.

CORRESPONDENCE

Brotherhood Philosophy.

Editor The Carpenter:

In true Brotherhood there is no misunderstanding, no fight, no war. "People are not only attractive but lovable, if there is any love in our hearts, warm and searching enough to find the lovable spot in theirs." But men, workingmen must go out on the streets and find occupation and with their earnings provide for the support of their families, to face the struggle of existence. Occasionally he meets a kind foreman or a gentleman boss; oftener, perhaps, he finds a semi-civilized, selfish foreman and a close business man to be his boss and he must, he has, to start, to stay, to stagger along.

Remember, brothers, on jobs and in meetings, no man is in reality as bad as you think he is. Every man is good or bad only at certain times and concerning certain questions, and conditions, occupations, surroundings, etc., and if we come at them in the right way, and reflect our light upon them in the right angle, we will certainly find the spot, like in the opal, reflecting his depth of character and kindness in the colors of the rainbow.

Remember, also, brothers, that men are not only attractive, but lovable. If your heart gives out rays of sunshine, like a searchlight, no matter how thick the crust is in your brother's heart, with time and patience the ice will melt and you will discover a clear and precious fountain, where you can enjoy yourself. You will get in return a rich reward, material or spiritual, for the effort and love invested. Let us unroot our selfishness and plant love, Brotherhood love, in our hearts and with this candle burning we will find our duties less tiresome, our existence less miserable.

Disputes which arise among us in meetings, particularly angry disputes, are not due to the fact that we are hateful, although most of us have a little pocket in our nature where we keep what will have to be called our "ugly," but due to the fact that we do not understand each other.

A great deal of the heated discussion that is maintained between those who disagree is for the reason that, while they suppose themselves to be arguing about the same thing, they are really talking about different matters.

In debate one disputant attaches one meaning to a word and the other disputant a different meaning, so that, while they may be in perfect accord, and probably are, the battle is a matter of dictionary and not idea.

Are not the best men the most lenient in judgment?

In duels with weapons certain preliminaries are always settled before the actual fight begins.

In argumentative combats it were well if, before beginning to lunge at one another, the duellists would agree to a series of definitions. It would save time, wrath and sometimes blood. Ill feeling to each other in meetings is the stumbling block to progress. Useless efforts are due to our failures to observe one simple principle, that in passing judgment upon other people to remember they have the right to be judged from their own standpoints, rather than from ours.

One is therefore unable to pronounce a just estimate upon another's intelligence or upon another's conduct until able to put oneself in the other's place, and in order to do this there is needed first some mind, second, considerable imagination, and, third, a vast amount of love—a great deal more than the average man possesses.

The reason why the best men are the most lenient in their judgments is that they affectionately appreciate the obstacles, a person has to contend against that wants to be even half decently understood. We never have any difficulty in apologizing for the evil doing of a person, whom we love.

Wheels that roll over snow on a very cold morning always creak, but slip through it almost noiselessly when the sun has risen and warmed things up a bit.

A consideration for others is a great lubricant. This is another thing worth keeping in mind. The great amount of lubricating influence, that a person who has some consideration for the rights and feelings of others, exerts in a way to reduce the ordinary friction of our great social machine.

People are so unlike and are so disposed to keep the prickly side of their disposition well to the front, that it is really strange that we do not acerbate one another more than we do.

A gentleman had been sitting for some time aboard a trolley car enduring the grating of the door when pushed backward and forward upon its rusty bearings. Finally he rose, took from his pocket a little bottle of oil, poured a few drops upon the offending spot, then returned the bottle to his pocket and himself to his seat, quietly remarking, "I always keep that bottle with me; there are a good many squeaky things in the world and there is no antidote like a drop or two of this lubricant."

Brother carpenters, do you always have your oil can in your pocket when you leave your home going to work, going to meetings? It takes exceedingly little to soften the asperities of people if but the very slightest degree of tact is exercised in making the application.

Some men have a genius for making us serene. When and wherever we meet these men we feel comforted and every one about them is made serene. Whether we are at home or at work on a building, or in meetings, let us learn to create that kind of human sunshine that make people feel as though spring was coming on. People are such a profuse commodity in this world, especially in our large towns, that we think of them as merely peripatetic statues. We expect nothing from them and give nothing to them, any more than as though we were all so many wooden men operated by a secret dynamo or wound-up clock spring.

But seeing and feeling that we all have hearts beating in our breasts the world would have a little of the chill and frost taken out of it if more of our internal warmth were let out unto the surface in the shape of evident good nature and geniality.

To all our brother carpenters, and to the Chicago locals especially it may be of interest to announce that in the next month Local No. 80 will celebrate its twentieth birthday, or jubilee of being in existence and prospering in quality and quantity.

It is not my office to write about her superior financial record or large membership forces, her devoted officers and inspiring meetings, or that this local reserves the privilege to be held in the highest esteem by other Chicago branches. No, let me tell you how these conditions are brought about, how these gatherings are guided peacefully and successfully, satisfactory for every member present.

The never tired officers and faithful members intend to devote this jubilee gathering to make a special effort in a gentle, guiding, uplifting, educational way along the true brotherhood principles.

Fraternally yours,
ERNEST C. BLANCK, M. D.,
Member of L. U. 80.
Chicago, Ill.

From Salem, Oregon.

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking a few lines from this wee nick o' the wood might be of interest to a few of our many readers, I would ask for a little space in our columns. Union 1065 has had a hard struggle at times for existence, but a faithful few of the "old fogies," as they are termed, have kept the banner floating and today, to the pleasure of all, things are changing. We are getting in new and younger members who are fast fitting themselves so the harness can be slid off those old shoulders onto new and more progressive ones. The past two months, by a desperate effort of all our members, we have brought about this change of conditions; from one to four new members are being added at every meeting.

Two weeks ago a committee of three was appointed to arrange for and carry to completion a social which came off Saturday night. The principal speaker at the last moment was unavoidably detained, which, for a few moments acted as a cold blanket, but the old faithfuls were there and the

gap was soon closed and forgotten for short, pointed and pithy talks was soon flowing forth together with recitations, music, games, etc., following which a bounteous repast was served to over a hundred persons. As a partial result of this your writer holds three applications for membership with good promises for more for our next meeting. Our little city has been hard to work on union lines, but our merchants are now taking kindly to the label goods and others are learning that members of the union can be relied on for doing better and more honest work. This is as it should be, for where brotherly love exists dishonesty cannot long hold a place. Fraternally yours,

A. W. DENNIS, R. S. L. U. 1065.
Salem, Ore.

Minister Praises U. B. Organizer.

Editor The Carpenter:

Kindly publish the enclosed statement or testimonial from a most distinguished minister of the gospel, on a lecture delivered by me at Knox Academy, March 20. It shows that my work as general organizer for the U. B. is appreciated even by people outside of the ranks of labor unions.

Fraternally yours,
J. H. BEAN, General Organizer.

Testimonial.

It was my good fortune to listen to the lecture delivered by Mr. J. H. Bean, Monday morning, March 20, in the chapel of Knox Academy; this lecture was delivered before the faculty and students of this institution and was received with the highest satisfaction. Mr. Bean represents the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

The speaker had his subject well in hand and demonstrated most clearly that he was master of the situation.

The speaker realized that the world is calling for better and more skilled workmen, and this was the keynote of his lecture.

Educational institutions as well as labor organizations would do well and be much benefited by hearing this most timely lecture of Mr. Bean's.

S. V. KINGSTON,
Pastor of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Selma, Ala.

Judge Gayner's Decision on Sheet Metal Trim.

Editor The Carpenter:

The following is a copy of the decision of Judge Gaynor in the sheet metal case, which ends a long controversy between the two organizations involved as to who should do the work, the nature of which is referred to in the decision and has been explained in detail in the summing up by Mr. Neal before the board of arbitration, printed in the correspondence columns of the April Carpenter under the caption of "Work the Carpenters Claim." Fraternally yours,

D. F. FEATHERSTONE,
Sec.-Treas., Carpenters' Joint D. C.
New York City.

Decision.

Brooklyn, N. Y., April 23, 1909.

In the Matter of the Arbitration Between the Sheet Metal Workers' Union, Local No. 11, on the One Side, and the Joint District Council of Carpenters, and John W. Rapp, on the Other.

My Dear Sir—The question presented has proven difficult to answer, but after reading all of the evidence and the papers submitted to me I come to the conclusion that the setting of the iron or steel door trim and doors, samples of which were submitted to me, does not belong to the sheet metal workers. They are thick castings, and not of the kind of sheet metal which the sheet metal workers handle, and to which their tools are adapted. The samples before me are so thick that they have to be cut with a saw, and no doubt such castings may be even thicker. They could not be cut with a shears, or bent, or united, or worked, or soldered, after the manner sheet metal is handled and fashioned. They are not contemplated by the rules which fix the domain of the sheet metal workers. The method and skill which the work requires does not belong to the craft of the sheet metal workers, but to that of the carpenters. The substitution of metal for wood does not oust the carpenters. Even though the butts on which the trim and hinges are to be put be of iron or steel, the case is the same.

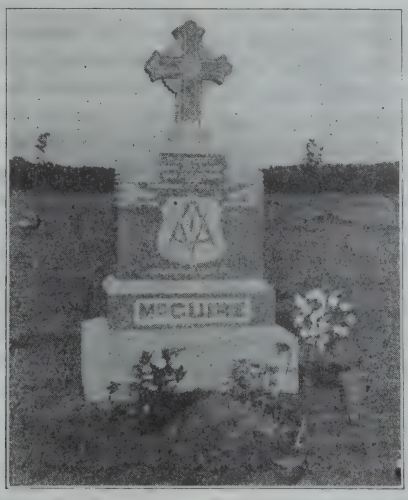
Sincerely yours,
(Signed) W. J. GAYNOR.

JOHN S. HENRY, Esq., Secretary General Arbitration Board, 1123 Broadway, New York City.

From Camden, N. J.

Editor The Carpenter:

Thinking that possibly many of our brothers throughout the country would like to hear from this city where lie the remains of our late G. S., Brother P. J. McGuire, I send you these lines, with photo of grave, inclosed. Through the generosity of our Brotherhood at large it has been possible, not only to secure a lot in Arlington cemetery, about three miles from this city, and erect a granite monument on the lot, but the widow has been provided with a comfortable home, and as may well be said, all dedicated to the memory of the "Grand Old Man" who organized this U. B. and did so much for it.



If at any time any of our brothers should care to come to this city for a visit, we would be pleased to receive them and take them to the cemetery, that they may see for themselves how his memory has been cherished. On each Decoration Day and Labor Day a number of faithful friends gather and scatter flowers on the grave.

On the 7th of April Local Union No. 20 celebrated the twenty-third anniversary of its existence and a royal good time they had.

Financial Secretary James H. Reeve who was master of the ceremonies, read a letter of regret from General President Huber, stating that it would be impossible for him to be present, as the G. E. B. was then in session. The boys were very much disappointed that none of the General Officers could be present, especially Brother Kaighn, who had twenty quarts of vanilla ice cream in reserve for them and would allow no one else to open the can.

After speeches by General Organizer Samuel Campbell of Philadelphia, General Organizer Hugh Frayne of the A. F. of L. and Mrs. Avery, who championed "woman suffrage," the balance of the evening was devoted to entertaining the wives, children and sweethearts of the members. Refreshments were served to all without stint.

Brother James Ryan of Philadelphia was expected to be with us, but at last accounts had not arrived, but we hope he will be with us at our silver anniversary—1911. "Jim" was detained owing to a special meeting of his local.

Trade conditions here are as good as could be expected, lying as we do between two of the largest cities in the country, being the dumping ground for "chaff" and the harvest field for "grain."

We have enjoyed forty-four hours per week for the past five years, our minimum scale of wages 42½ cents per hour.

Wishing all of our brothers a happy and prosperous season and assuring all of a hearty welcome who may come to visit us or to work with us, I remain,

Fraternally,

JOS. R. GRAW,

Secretary Camden District Council.

Unionism and Fraternalism.

Editor The Carpenter:

Reading our journal, The Carpenter, the last twelve years, the thought strikes me more forcibly every year that the U. B. of C. and J. of A. ought to follow more closely the practices of some of the fraternal orders.

When we look into the teachings of the U. B. and compare them with the teachings of some of the other societies we find that their lines run parallel in works of union, charity and benevolence. I have in mind an order with which a great number of carpenters are affiliated, and as a member of the same I know that the U. B. expects its members to live up to the principles of its tenets just as well as the fraternal order expects its members. But brothers and readers, do we find the union man as strong for his trade union as the fraternal member is for his lodge? Look into the matter a little below the surface and you will find a large number of union men who do not give a thought to their Local Union, and do not interest themselves one iota about the affairs of the union, except when they are out of work or get sick and can make good use of the Local Union's funds. Now take these same men and if they belong to some fraternal order of some kind, you will see that they seldom miss a meeting and are working day and night for the benefit of the organization. The U. B. pays sick and death benefits just as well as the secret societies do. It looks out for its maimed and disabled brothers, through its disability fund. Just as well as the other orders do. It sees that its members procure employment, which some of the orders do not bother about, and it teaches the brothers through the initiation ceremony to be charitable and benevolent. In my opinion it should be the object of every Local Union to try and preach the doctrine of unionism to its members at every meeting under "good and welfare."

It would not be asking too much to sound the opinion of our brothers in regard to strengthening the brotherly feeling among the members. I think that if the initiation ceremony was made a little more sincere and the obligation a trifle more binding the new brothers would take the matter more to heart. As matters are at present, men join the union when the business agent catches them, and if they are not kept in close touch with in a few months they fall by the wayside and forget they ever belonged to a union. Let us get together, brothers, and try and see if we can solve this problem and if we can find a way to get new members let us try and keep them. And let us try to introduce some new works in our initiation ceremony by exchange of views at our meetings, and through The Carpenter. One thing ought to be taught the new brothers, and that is the use of the gavel in the hands of the chairman. It does not look well to see a member sitting in a meeting and not knowing what to do when the chairman gives three raps, but the brothers must be excused because there is nothing in the ritual telling them the meaning of the various uses of the gavel. That is only one change; now let us hear from some of the other brothers and maybe we will come to some definite solution whereby we can make our brother feel that when they belong to the U. B. they belong to an organization, second to no fraternal order in the world, whether financial or beneficial. In conclusion, I would ask the president of each Local Union to have the members read The Carpenter carefully and at every meeting, when it comes to "Good of the Order" to have some remarks made by some of the older members to keep the younger element as well as the new members interested in their Local Union and its affairs.

Fraternally yours,
M. B. KRETZNER, L. U. 34.
Long Island City, N. Y.

Objects to High-Flown Sentences.

Editor The Carpenter:

The article in the March Carpenter on unionism, entitled, "One of the Greatest Educational Forces," by Brother G. H. Norie, was a surprise to me. To think a sensible brother could write so much and say so little!

It goes on to say: "Some believe unionism to be a cult or delusion and denounce it as a feeder of malevolence," but why don't he hand it out so that the every-day carpenter can thoroughly understand it.

The monthly magazine is where I look for

some at least good, round union talk and advice and not a lot of high-flown sentences such as, "The primary cause of unified action to check the forces employed to compel vassalage to assumed superior knights." Had the article started where it finished and said unionism is the star of hope for the common people, and the sunlight that leads to peace and happiness, then we had the whole thing in a nut shell. Unionism is no doubt one of the greatest educational forces of the present day and will become more so as the years roll by.

One can scarcely live a day now either in city or country without coming in contact with its workings in some shape or form. We see it on the breakfast table, read of it in the papers; the effects of it are seen in the street cars and in every phase it is tending for a better humanity. We are slowly but surely gaining ground by adding to our ranks in reality and in public opinion, and the best way to do the little each brother can is attend the local meetings, take a lively interest in all that is done there, and not leave the work for the same few to do all the time or we never will obtain to that for which we strive, the greatest good to the greatest number.

Fraternally yours,
HARRY KINDNESS, L. U. 80.
Chicago, Ill.

Our Duties and Our Objects.

Editor The Carpenter:

It is our solemn duty to live up to the principles of our organization and each member individually must in proportion to his capacity contribute to the attainment of the objects for which we are striving. We should put aside all forms of envy and jealousy toward each other and work in unison for the uplifting of the laboring people and the advancement of our organization. To accomplish this, it should be one of our first duties to discourage and eliminate piece-work, for it is one of the greatest impediments to our progress and one of the greatest obstacles to our success as an organization.

If those who submit or adhere to the piece-work system would stop and think what they are doing they would in all probability desist from doing such work any longer and work for the betterment of themselves and their families in a way which, instead of injuring others, will benefit our entire craft and class; and there are many ways to do it.

Let us also endeavor to encourage the apprentice system. It is our duty to do so all we can so the young men receive the necessary education in the trade. The best time to win a man over to our side is when he is young; if we do not take an interest in him then and wait till he is older, he may, in his views, be so set against the organization that nothing could change him.

It is furthermore our duty to endeavor to excel in workmanship and show the public that it is in their interest to give preference to union labor, as the most efficient and satisfactory and even the cheapest in the long run.

The brother who is above others in workmanship should deem it his duty to give advice to the apprentice and the less fortunate brothers. This would be one of the means of cultivating a feeling of friendship among the membership which is a precious asset to any organization, as it has a tendency of enhancing confidence in our undertakings and of invigorating our minds and actions.

Another way to advance our organization is for every member to be ever vigilant and when and wherever an opportunity presents itself to help each other to secure employment, which is to be done honestly, of course.

We also should work in conjunction for the creating of more of these opportunities for work and the affording of a chance for the unemployed brothers to earn a livelihood, by reducing the hours of toil.

A reduction of working hours means employment to more men, it reduces competition in the labor market and therefore has a tendency of advancing wages, to secure for us more adequate pay for our work.

Moreover, we should take better care of our sick members and see to it that they are not neglected. There should be a standing committee for this purpose and its duties should also apply to cases of totally disabled members as well as to cases of death.

One of our most important objects is to elevate the moral, intellectual and social condition of all our members and another,

equally important, is to improve the trade. By striving to attain these objects we will raise ourselves in the estimation of the public and by living up to union principles and practicing good moral law we will gain the people's sympathy. By the use of profane language, for instance, or cursing and swearing, our objects will never be attained; it is a perfectly useless habit; we should shun and despise anything that is profane or vulgar. We should train and exert ourselves in the use of language that would be proper in the presence of ladies or anywhere else, and if we use any other let us make up our mind that we will quit. By abstaining from profanity and vulgarity in all its forms we will win the confidence of the public and then we will be more likely to attain our objects.

Fraternally yours,

P. N. JENNINGS, L. U. 74.

Pensacola, Fla.

A Few Words of Encouragement.

Editor The Carpenter:

Permit me to quote a few words from Emerson as an encouragement for all union carpenters. He says:

"Man's perfidy is the cause of all seeming failures. Every reform was once a private opinion, and when it shall be private opinion again it will solve the problem of the age. The history of the nation lies within every man. Trust thyself! every heart vibrates to that iron string. Men should be redeemers and benefactors, noble clay in hands of the Almighty. This will bring success and reform always. Be not conformed to this world, but be transformed by the renewing of your minds. Man should stand upright and speak the truth though rude in all ways. A man's life should not be an apology; it is for itself, not for a spectacle; man must attain and maintain that lofty sight that will make the world yield its best fruits; he must believe in eternity, he can find all the truth, all the genius of eternity within his own mind." The brotherhood of man, the love that is all in all brings the true reformation; the Lord is in His holy temple, let all the earth keep silence; a battle lost, a war began, a battle for the right is never lost. We may have missed worldly honors and the world's plaudits, but we died rich, for our cause was just and right; we were victorious even in the defeat; our peerless leaders came with the olive branch in hand, Gompers, Mitchell, Morrison, that would have opened the ports of peace and prosperity. But the gift was rejected, our tents pitched a day's journey nearer the victory of right. Does the world understand the yearnings of a great heart —not for money or worldly honors, but for truth and righteousness, the yearnings of a generous public spirit of a good citizen to do something great and good in the world and for the world; yearnings of a man that is in deed and in truth an heir to the universe and a brother to humanity.

Fraternally yours,

N. W. ARNOLD, L. U. 650.

Pomeroy, O.

From Mayfield, Kentucky.

Editor The Carpenter:

Believing that the brothers of the U. B. generally, are taking an interest in matters pertaining to any sister Local Union, no matter where located, I wish to say a few words in behalf of Local Union 739, Mayfield, Ky., and relative to conditions existing in our town.

We have had a hard struggle all through the year past to keep our organization in working order, and indications point to a still harder fight before us. One year ago we had some forty odd members while today we find our membership dwindled down to twenty-six with but twenty members in good standing.

We have only one big contractor here and he has thrown down the gauntlet to organized labor declaring that from this time forward he will ignore the union and pay only what he thinks a man is worth. This is certainly plain enough—it means that unless the entire craft here again becomes aroused to their own interests and unless we put up a good, stiff fight to maintain our adopted schedule, which is only $3.00 per day for journeymen carpenters and down to any old wage for apprentices, we will have to work for greatly reduced wages.

To make matters worse, we have a number of small contractors here who are chronic scab-breeders and also a number of journeymen carpenters who are so blind to

their own interests and so unmindful of their duties toward their wives and children, their homes, their friends, their brothers, their country and their God that they are closing their eyes and hearts to the fact that in their indifference and disloyalty to labor's cause they are instrumental in bringing about impoverished conditions for themselves and their families. In oblivion of the fact that they are robbing us of all that we have labored and battled so hard to obtain, these men are content to go scabbing; they cut our scale to profit by our refusal to work below that scale and to reap a benefit from our efforts to secure a just compensation for our toil.

However, all clouds have a silver lining and prospect is not altogether black. The few who are yet with us are loyal and true to the cause; they will stand firm and never waver, and if those brothers who contemplate going on a still hunt for the "Eldorado," will give us a chance to fight our battle unhampered by their competition we will surely win and put the scabby curs, who would rob us of the God given right to a just reward for honest toil, down and out.

Fraternally yours,

J. T. LATHAM, F. S. L. U. 1739.

Mayfield, Ky.

In Behalf of the Mexican Political Refugees and Labor Leaders.

Editor The Carpenter:

On May 5 the political prisoners Magon, Villarreal, Rivera and Sarabia are to be tried in Tombstone, Arizona, and their sole chance of obtaining justice lies in arousing public opinion in their behalf. The case of Antonio de P. Araujo also comes up for appeal on May 1 and as his alleged offence consisted mainly in publishing a paper in Austin, Tex., in which he exposed the tyrannies of President Diaz, the labor press of America should do everything in its power to render him assistance, not only on the ground that he is a patriot but also because he is a brother editor persecuted for his utterances.

It is suggested that the inclosed pamphlet be reprinted in your paper and that a marked copy be sent to this office. More matter will be furnished upon receipt of the marked copy.

Dear Sirs and Brothers—For twenty months the Mexican patriots and labor leaders, Ricardo Flores Magon, Antonio I. Villarreal and Librado Rivera have been imprisoned without trial in United States jails. They have been refused bail and held "incommunicado" in their cells—that is denied the right of seeing their families or friends.

The man who has secured their imprisonment and is now seeking their extradition is President Porfirio Diaz, who destroyed all constitutional liberty in Mexico and reelected himself to office, by force of arms, seven times.

Why does Diaz want them?

Because in Mexico free speech has been suppressed, the right of ballot has been abolished, and the free organization of trades unions made a crime—sixty-four men, three women and four children were recently shot down at the strike in the Rio Blanco mills by the soldiers of Diaz.

Against all these tyrannies the Mexican political prisoners now in jail in the United States have been fighting for ten years.

Upon the testimony of an employe of the Furlong detective agency of St. Louis, these Mexican political refugees are accused of attempting to set on foot in Arizona an armed expedition to invade Mexico. This the prisoners absolutely deny, proving on the witness stand at their preliminary examination, first, that neither they nor any of their friends possessed weapons to arm such an expedition; and, second, that they were not in the territory of Arizona at the time. In addition, it was shown that the Furlong detective agency was in the employ of the Mexican government; that this detective agency had been pursuing Mexican political refugees all over the United States for years, and that these private detectives had already returned to the waiting Mexican soldiery across the border one hundred and sixty political enemies of President Porfirio Diaz.

But the most dangerous attack on American liberties has been the arrest and conviction of the young Mexican editor, Antonio de P. Araujo, who was sentenced to a term of two years and six months in the penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kan., for publishing a paper in Austin, Texas, in which he criticised the tyrannies of Diaz.

The lives and liberties of many other Mexican refugees depend upon the prompt action of all liberty-loving American citizens to whom this appeal for assistance is issued. Manuel Sarabia, once kidnaped out of the State of Arizona by the Mexican consul, is among the prisoners to be tried, as well as Encarnacion Diaz Guerra, Calixtro Guerra and Basilzo Ramirez.

But it is not only for the protection of the lives and liberties of these Mexican patriots that the Political Refugee Defense League has been organized, the right of asylum for all nationalities has been attacked in the persons of these men and the freedom of the press jeopardized.

The league calls upon your organization to elect a standing committee of three, which shall be known as the "Labor and Liberty Defense Committee," to act as your representatives and delegate members in the national organization of the Political Refugee Defense League. No dues are to be collected from the membership and all funds are to be raised by voluntary contributions. All questions for decision in matters of importance will be referred to the entire membership by referendum vote. Initiative measures will be accepted from any three organizations joining in a demand for the enactment of such measures.

Elect your committee and notify the national secretary. Fraternally,

JOHN MURRAY,
National Secretary Political Refugee Defense League.
180 Washington St., Chicago, Ill.

For the Advancement of Our U. B.

Editor The Carpenter:

I am sending you these few lines directed to the members of our U. B. with a desire to give expression to my views as to how every one of them can more effectively work for the future welfare of the craft and at the same time make a wonderful advancement in the upbuilding of our organization. Of course, there are many ways leading to this end. By dealing honestly with our fellowmen, not alone those in our unions but with the non-union men, and as Brother Cribbs of L. U. 500, Butler Pa., suggests in the April journal, by giving the outsiders a copy of our journal, or other union literature, much can be accomplished on the above lines. The same brother's suggestion, that our members make it a point to send labor and farmers' union literature to the farmers and merchants, also has my hearty approval. Tell them to read this literature and learn for themselves what organized labor is and what it stands for.

Now I wish that every member of our U. B. would put his shoulder to the wheel of progress and see if this body of workmen cannot do more in the future than has been done in the past for the uplifting of the craft and the upbuilding of our organization. By doing so we would enormously fortify our position in case of strikes or lockouts.

When we are enjoying the blessings of prosperity we should not forget that there may be hard times in store for is in the future, and that we must at all times and eagerly grasp the things that make us stronger and more able to stem the tide that may come upon us.

I sincerely hope that the members of our U. B. will take Brother Cribbs's suggestion seriously and hand, or mail copies of our valuable journal, after reading them themselves, to others that ought to be in the organization; it will certainly tend to educate them and show them that by keeping aloof, they are standing in their own light and help perpetuate unjust conditions. I hope also that the working people here in Florida and elsewhere will see the good labor organization has done and will do in the future for all mankind, so they may join our ranks and go along with us through the blessings and the sacrifices that we may encounter on our journey. Let us go onward and forward and let righteousness be the guide in our every day life.

Fraternally yours,
G. F. GILBERT, R. S. L. U. 1776.
Lakeland, Fla.

WANTED—Good, live men in different parts of the country to work subscriptions for the National Builder. For the right men we will pay a straight salary. Write us, giving qualifications.

NATIONAL BUILDER,
358 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Wichita, Kan.—Transient brother carpenters will please bear in mind that trade conditions in this city do not in the least warrant the coming here of any more carpenters at this time. We have more than enough here now to do all the jobs under construction this season.

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Paris, Ark.—Owing to depressed trade conditions and unprecedented slackness of work in this place, traveling brothers are earnestly warned to steer clear of Paris, Ark., at present and until further notice. Many of our home brothers are idle and unable to secure employment.

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Fernie, B. C., Can.—Transient brother carpenters are hereby advised to keep away from this city at this time as trade is very slow opening up and we have quite a number of resident brothers out of work with poor prospect for obtaining a job until a material change of trade conditions takes place.

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Chelsea, Mass.—We are overstocked with men here; business is at a standstill and trade so dull that it is almost impossible for any carpenter to secure a job at present. The outlook for the summer is rather discouraging and traveling brothers are advised to avoid Chelsea, Mass., for some time to come.

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Edmonton, Alta., Can.—Owing to our pending trade movement and the necessity to possibly check any influx to this city of carpenters in search of work, we would urgently request all traveling brothers to avoid this city until our agreement is signed, due notice of which will be given in this journal.

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Daytona, Fla.—Owing to differences existing between Local Union 1725 and the contractors and prospects for an early settlement not being very bright, it becomes imperatively necessary for all migrating brother carpenters to remain away from this city until our difficulty has been adjusted and until further notice.

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Muscatine, Ia.—Trade is exceedingly dull in this city and work very scarce. We have plenty of men on the ground to do what little work there is on hand and some to spare; nor have the contractors signed our agreement, and things are rather unsettled. Transient brothers are advised to stay away until further notice.

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Walla Walla, Wash.—In the interest of traveling brothers and for our own protection, we wish to state that we have more carpenters in this city at the present time than needed to do all the work going on. Newcomers will inevitable get stranded and their presence here will only aggravate the situation. Avoid Walla Walla until further notice.

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Kingston, N. Y.—On April 1 last, all employes of the H. M. Palen mill, because of the firm's refusal to grant them the eight-hour day, refused to go to work. The same day, a large cat with a litter of kittens moved out of the mill taking her young with her. This certainly shows that the cat was a union cat that sympathized with the men out on strike.

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Charleston, W. Va.—Carpenters contemplating a change of locality will please bear in mind that this city is a good place to keep away from at this time as trade is very dull and nothing doing. Most of our own men are idle with poor prospect for securing a job until a settlement with our contractors has been reached and our new wage scale has been effected on May 1.

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New Castle, Pa.—Trade is very dull here this season and scarcely anything doing. Such being the conditions existing here,

traveling brothers will readily see that their coming here at this time would be very unwise and neither benefit them nor resident brothers; we would earnestly advise them and all carpenters to give New Castle, Pa., a wide berth for the next few months at least.

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Hazleton, Pa.—Local Union 129 of this city desires to inform the members of the U. B., through the medium of our journal, that Hazleton is not a good place for carpenters at this time. We have a large number of men walking the streets waiting for a job and a chance to earn a living. We have made a trade demand, but as yet have not received any reply from the contractors. Carpenters are advised to remain away from here until further notice. Prospects for the summer season are not very bright.

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Port Chester, N. Y.—In the interest of migrating brothers we desire to call attention to the unsatisfactory condition in this city. Business of all kinds is greatly depressed, work very slack and prospects are not bright for the near future. As a result many of our members were compelled to leave town and look elsewhere for employment. Quite a few outsiders have lately come here in search of work but were sadly disappointed; we therefore would advise migrating carpenters to take warning and stay away from this city.

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Cincinnati, O.—This city is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. There is no opening either for resident brothers or newcomers; trade is very dull and as a result half of our membership is walking the streets idle. Traveling brothers contemplating a visit to this city should think twice before starting, and, in view of our pending wage movement and our demand to take effect soon, we would earnestly request all brother carpenters to steer clear of this place until trade conditions have improved and a settlement with the employers has been reached.

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Twin Falls, Idaho—Brother chips are earnestly warned to keep shy of this city for the next six months as trade is exceedingly dull and a great number of resident carpenters idle, many of them leaving the city. As a result of circulars being spread broadcast, the last two months, by shrewd and enterprising "grafters" this place has become flooded with men in search of work which is impossible to obtain. We are also having a hard struggle in our endeavor to maintain the closed shop in this town and until matters are more settled traveling brothers will do well to keep away.

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Missoula, Mont.—Misleading articles lately published in local and some of the eastern papers booming this city and claiming that an immense amount of building is being done here has been the cause of an influx of carpenters far beyond the needs of the town. To offset the evil effect of this idle newspaper talk and to spare migrating brothers disagreeable dissapointment, we now wish to inform them and carpenters in general that there are more men here now than can find employment and that they will be wise keeping away from Missoula, Mont., for some time to come.

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Rogers, Ark.—This is a town that never had any trade union until Local Union 1843 was organized in June of last year. We are having rather up-hill work here and it is a task, indeed, to get the men of our craft in line of whom we have about sixty here in town while only twenty belong to the union. We are trying to secure the nine-hour workday and a minimum scale of $2.25 per day and should any brother come this way let him be prepared to help us win the battle. Work is scarce at present, about half of our men are walking the streets. Transient brothers are warned not to pay any attention to ads. for carpenters wanted here, they are misleading.

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Great Falls, Mont.—All brother carpenters are hereby warned not to pay heed to advertisements appearing in the daily papers stating that building mechanics are wanted in this city. These ads., emanating from the Chamber of Commerce, are false and misleading and have the evil effect of attracting men of all crafts to this vicinity, which is now overflooded by building mechanics, carpenters especially. While it is true that many buildings are under course of con-

struction, the supply greatly exceeds the demand in the labor market and as we shall enforce our demand for an increase in pay on May 1 carpenters will do well to keep aloof from this city and vicinity until this matter is settled.

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Rockford, Ill.—We had a rousing open meeting Friday evening, April 23, to which non-union men were invited. Our hall was filled and we were honored by the presence of Mr. Mark Tardie, our re-elected union mayor, who addressed us. Mr. Fay Lewis also spoke, being followed by the Rev. Anthony Mills in a spirited address. After the speechmaking a buffet lunch was served consisting of sandwiches and coffee, the remainder of the evening being spent in games of cards and cigar smoking. We certainly had a successful meeting and great enthusiasm was shown by members as well as non-union guests. Two applications for membership were received that night and ten more will be acted on at our next meeting.

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Fort Smith, Ark.—Our Local Union 71 is prospering and thriving. We have initiated forty-three new members on the last ten days. There are about thirty or forty non-union men working at the trade who, most of them being ex-members, are loath to join us and would rather have a local union of their own and come into the U. B. under an initiation fee below $5. For reasons best known to ourselves, we are opposed to the formation of another Local Union. All contracts for new work here contain a clause calling for the employment of union carpenters and outsiders who have our common interests at heart will undoubtedly soon join Local Union 71 of their own volition, or, by circumstances, be compelled to leave town.

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Crowell, Tex.—Reports are being circulated and rumors are spread all over the country to the effect that there is a building boom in this city and not enough men here to do the work. We now desire to state that these reports, as well as rumors, are false and without any foundation; they are spread by town boomers and real estate men with a design to induce people to come here. Business being demoralized and the carpenter trade especially in a deplorable condition, those who respond, as a rule, are sorry for it. In fact, conditions are such that resident carpenters find themselves compelled to leave town and go elsewhere in search of work. We therefore would warn migrating brothers to keep shy of this place for the present and until further notice.

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Worcester, Mass.—With a view to inform the brothers of the trade of the deplorable conditions existing here and surrounding towns, the booming by the Board of Trade, Builders' Exchange, real estate dealers and others notwithstanding, we desire to state the following:

We have nearly nine hundred union men on our rolls with about one hundred non-union, fully enough to take care of all the work in sight and we wish to positively state that a great deal of the prospective work the papers are talking so much about is simply a bluff and a great advertising scheme resorted to to flood the labor market in this city. Much is said about the new depot for which excavations have hardly begun; it will take four or five months before it gets fully under way when we will have plenty of help to take care of the work. We have a minimum wage here of $3.28, but with the outlying towns unorganized, it requires incessant warfare to keep it any ways near it, to say nothing of the union brother often as bad or worse than the non-unionist as a wage cutter and who hides his unionism to go to work with an open-shop gang at any old wage. We feel that in the face of conditions as they are existing here in Worcester and vicinity, transient brothers should keep away from this district entirely for a while and give us an opportunity to redeem our lost ground and we surely have lost some, though not in membership. Wages have been cut and slaughtered during the financial stress to the entire satisfaction of the unscrupulous employer and not to the benefit of the public either, for in most cases the employers' rate for men has not been lowered. Again we wish to say to all brother carpenters, keep away from Worcester, Mass., and vicinity for the season of 1909 and give us here a chance to earn a living and to secure much-needed improved conditions.

Information Wanted.

F. H. Wilson, a former member of Local Union 792 Rockford, Ill., on November 8, 1908, left that city for parts unknown, deserting his wife and infant child. He is 35 years of age; 5 feet 4 inches in height; weighs about 140 pounds; dark hair, slightly brown; dark-brown eyes; sandy mustache, unless smooth shaven; aquiline nose; has an habitual smile and walks with shoulders well thrown back. Any one knowing of, or who can find any clew to his whereabouts, will convey a great favor by communicating with

W. E. GILCHRIST,
1103 S. Court St.
Rockford, Ill.

Why Wood Decays.

Piles driven by the hut dwellers of the Baltic centuries ago are as sound today as when first placed. The wooden coffins in which the Egyptians buried their dead are still preserved in perfect condition after thousands of years of service.

The longevity of timber under these two extremes of climate and moisture conditions has naturally made people ask, "What causes wood decay?" The answer is, fungi and bacteria, low forms of plant life which live in the wood and draw their nourishment from it. The organisms are so little that a microscope is required to see them, yet their work results in the destruction of billions of feet of timber each year; and the railroad corporation with its cross tie bill running up into seven figures and the farmer who spends a hundred or so dollars a year for fence posts are alike drawing upon the knowledge of experts in all parts of the world in efforts to learn the most economical and most satisfactory method of preserving wood against the inroads of decay. In studying the means of preventing decay, wood-preserving experts have learned many things about the obnoxious fungi which sap the life of timber.

The small organisms can grow either in light or in total darkness; but all of them require requisite amounts of air, food, moisture and heat. If one or more of these essential requirements is lacking, they cannot live, and the decay of timber will not take place. Wood constantly submerged in water never rots, simply because there is an insufficient supply of air. This condition accounts for the soundness of the old Baltic piles. On the other hand, if wood can be kept air-dry it will not decay because there will then be too little moisture. The timber used by the Egyptians will last indefinitely so long as it is bone-dry.

There are a great many cases, however, where it is impossible to keep wood submerged in water, or in an absolutely air-dry condition. In fact, a large percentage of the timber which is used is exposed to the weather, and is subjected to decay simply because it contains enough air and enough water for the decomposing organisms to get a foothold. Decay is most serious where the atmosphere is warm and damp, because these conditions are most favorable for its development. In the coal mines of Pennsylvania timber decays in two or three years because the temperature is warm and constant and the air is damp. And in the South, the warm, humid atmosphere often causes the timber to rapidly decompose.

Decay may be prevented by two general methods, by treating the wood with antiseptics, thus poisoning the food supply of the organisms which cause decay, and by treating it with oils which render it waterproof. A combination of these two methods is most commonly used, as when wood is treated with creosote, which fills up the pores in the timber and keeps out water and is also a powerful antiseptic.

The United States government considers the investigations of the preservative treatment of timber of such importance that the business of one branch of a bureau in the department of agriculture—the "office of wood preservation," in the forest service at Washington, is given over entirely to the work of experiments in co-operation with railroad companies and individuals in prolonging the life of railroad ties, mine props, bridge timbers, fence posts and transmission poles. Advice and practical assistance is furnished all who request this advice of the forester. The lengthening of life of timber means the saving of thousands of dollars annually through doing away with the heavy expense of labor and cost of material for renewals.—Wood Workers' Review.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 713, Niagara Falls, Can.—Our trade agreement to substitute the one expiring April 30, 1909, provides for an eight-hour workday, a reduction of one hour per day. The new agreement has been sanctioned by the Niagara D. C. We do not anticipate any trouble in getting our demand granted on or before May 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Monongahela Valley, Pa.—We are asking our contractors for a raise in wages from 37½ cents to 40⅝ cents per hour for eight hours' work; foremen to receive 50 cents per day over journeymen's wages. Overtime to be recompensed at the rate of time and a half and work on Sundays and holidays to be paid double time. We are determined to enforce the increased rates on and after May 1 next.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Unions 72, 179 and 231, Rochester, N. Y.—We have served printed articles of agreement on our employers which provide that on and after May 1, 1909, the minimum rate for carpenters shall be $3.50 and for cabinetmakers $2.50 per day of eight hours; time and a half for all overtime and double pay for work on Sundays and holidays. Our demand has been concurred in by the D. C.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 492, Reading, Pa.—While we are not looking for any change in working hours, which still are nine per day in this city, we have presented an agreement to the contractors for their signatures which provides for an advance from 30 cents to 33 cents per hour, to take effect May 1. We are fairly well organized, having but few non-union men in town, and there are good prospects for winning out without being compelled to enforce our demand by suspension of work.

Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.—At a meeting held March 20 this Local Union unanimously voted to make a demand upon the mill owners for a raise in the minimum scale of 37½ cents per hour to 40 cents per hour to apply to mill and bench hands only and to take effect May 1, 1909. Wages for outside carpenters are 45 cents an hour. We have four mills here in Springfield, all completely under the control of the above Local Union and expect to be master of the situation should it come to a clash with the mill owners, which, however, we are earnestly endeavoring to avoid.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Providence, R. I., and Vicinity.—An increase in wages from 41 cents to 45 cents per hour and double time for all over time is this year's demand of this district upon the contractors which we expect to take effect May 1, 1909. We have tried to have a conference with the bosses, but so far they decline to meet us demanding in the usual way the right to run their own business and proclaim their allegiance to the open shop system. We are at present engaged in the organizing of two new Local Unions which, we think, will be an addition to our membership of more than 300 members.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Passaic, N. J.—After we had quite some difficulty last year to get the contractors to conform with Section 14 of our agreement and meet us for the consideration of any changes in the yearly agreement, they have this year failed to reply to our invitations and we have not heard from them up to the present time. It looks very much as if there was no carpenter contractors' association existing in this city at this time or else they do not wish to jointly discuss any demand made by the men. We have now erased Section 14 from our agreement and presented it to each em-

ployer. We do not make any demand this year other than that the present agreement be fully recognized and maintained.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 1666, Kingsville, Tex.—This being a union town and all other trades being well organized and working under a contract with their employers we deemed it our duty to also come to an understanding with our bosses on a fixed schedule of wages and hours. With this intent we presented an agreement to them last March which, among minor points, stipulated that our minimum rate of wages shall be 28½ cents per hour and eight hours to constitute a day's work. Up to this time we have been working nine hours, receiving from $2.00 to $3.15 per day; 75 per cent. of the population here either are union or in favor of union; they are in sympathy with us in our demand and we can count on their moral support.

❖ ❖ ❖

District Council, Worcester, Mass.—This body, representing Local Unions 23, 408, 720, 858 and 877, is engaged in a movement, inaugurated last January, for better conditions, with good prospect for success. We are demanding a minimum wage scale for outside carpenters of $3.50 per day, present wages being from $2.75 to $3.28 per day of eight hours now established. It is also our aim to secure the eight-hour day and a minimum wage scale for shops and mills and have our label adopted by them. Shops and mills are still running nine hours. We have a total membership of 866 men with not much more than 900 mechanics in the district. It is in view of this favorable condition we believe that prospects are good for securing what we are asking for.

❖ ❖ ❖

Local Union 517, Portland, Me.—For several months past we have been negotiating with the Contractors' Association of this city in an endeavor to obtain their signatures to a trade agreement presented to them as early as in June, 1908. Although this matter is pending for this long period of time we feel that in justice and fairness we are entitled to the increase in wages of 10 per cent. which the agreement calls for. The contractors are charging their patrons $3.50 per day of eight hours for each man while they pay the latter from $2.00 to $2.75 per day. We have recently sent out thirty-five notices to contractors informing them that we expect the agreement to take force on May 1, this year, and received ten replies, three of which are favorable to our demand. Trade never having been better than it is at this time we are hopeful of getting our demand granted without much trouble or difficulty.

❖ ❖ ❖

Successful Trade Movements.

Red Bank, N. J.—Our demand for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day of eight hours or a minimum scale of $3.00 per day, has met with success. All our members are working under the increased rate since April 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

Monitowoc, Wis.—Six of our contractors having started work under the new schedule on April 1, we have practically won out in our demand for a reduction of hours from nine to eight and a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour an increase of 7 cents per hour.

❖ ❖ ❖

New Castle, Pa.—Peace and harmony prevail in this city between boss carpenters and men. Local Union 206 and the Building League have come to a settlement and have signed the wage scale for one year at $3.25 per day of eight hours, which took effect April 1.

❖ ❖ ❖

Ottawa, Ill.—We have been successful in obtaining the signatures of our employers to an agreement which has been in force for three years. There is no material change in the present agreement; we have neither gained nor lost anything, which, however, is the best we could accomplish under existing conditions.

❖ ❖ ❖

Nowata, Okla.—In order to avoid a strike we have agreed to a settlement of the point in dispute by accepting a proposition offered by the contractors making our minimum scale of wages 40 cents per hour, which scale is effective since April 1. We have, by this settlement, obtained but a slight increase but have established a long-coveted minimum rate.

Teague, Tex.—We met with no resistance at all when our 37½-cent scale went into effect; in fact, the contractors seemed highly pleased. We are having some difficulty, however, with one of our contractors who is lately working non-union men, while previously he has never been unfair to the union from which he holds a withdrawal card; we hope to also soon bring him to terms.

❖ ❖ ❖

Silver Springs, N. Y.—As previously stated, we did not anticipate any trouble and were confident that our reasonable demand for a reduction of working hours from ten to nine would be acceded to by the contractors. In this our hopes were not in vain, we are only working nine hours since April 1; we have won out without having to resort to any strike.

❖ ❖ ❖

White Plains, N. Y.—The Master Builders' Association of this city having disbanded, we are enforcing our agreement by dealing with the employers individually since April 1. They have been living up to the agreement since that date and so far we have had no trouble; nor did our members sustain any loss of time that might otherwise have been caused by a walk-out.

❖ ❖ ❖

Okmulgee, Okla.—On April 1 Local Union 1399 of this city won out in their demand for an advance in wages from 37½ to 45 cents per hour for eight hours' work or an increase of 7½ cents per hour. Only one member out of sixty-eight was laid off that day, all others went to work under the increased rate. Our members are delighted over this victory which was won almost hands down.

Cancer Pronounced Not Infectious.

All research work of the past five years has made it more certain than it ever was before that cancer contains no virus or other parasite foreign to the living organism. The assertion will be vehemently denied by many cancer experts of eminence, according to the third report of the imperial cancer research fund of London, a document recently issued but the evidence is pronounced overwhelming. The crucial importance of the subject arises from the question so often asked as to whether a relative suffering from cancer is dangerous to others, or if a historic family mansion should be burned down because many progenitors inheriting it had died of cancer.

During the past six years, it seems from the official report already mentioned, many tens of thousands of mice suffering from cancer have been under the most stringent observation in the laboratory. If cancer were communicable, animals housed along with those naturally suffering from or inoculated with cancer would be the first to suffer. In an experience extending over the six years indicated—almost three times the length of a mouse's life—exhaustive investigation has shown that this risk does not exist. * * * Experiment has proved that cancerous tissues retain not only the characters of the species of animal, but also those features distinguishing the several normal tissues of an individual, and because the general conclusions from comparative and experimental investigation are that cancer arises—strange as it may seem—independently and of its own accord, and even spontaneously and sporadically in each individual attacked by a transformation of healthy tissue, one case of cancer having no relation to any other. This general conclusion is based, says the report upon observations and experiment of very varied but confirmatory nature resulting in the most contradictory and baffling situation, from the therapeutic standpoint with which the science of medicine has had to cope since the spread of the black death through Europe.—Current Literature (April).

A proposition to establish a death benefit fund of $50 in the Cooper's International Union, recently submitted to the subordinate unions for referendum vote, has been carried by a vote of 1,152 to 1,041. The general executive board is now preparing rules for the distribution of such benefits.

Class distinction is a terrible thing. It is wrong. But it was brought about by the capitalists and is a fact, not a theory.

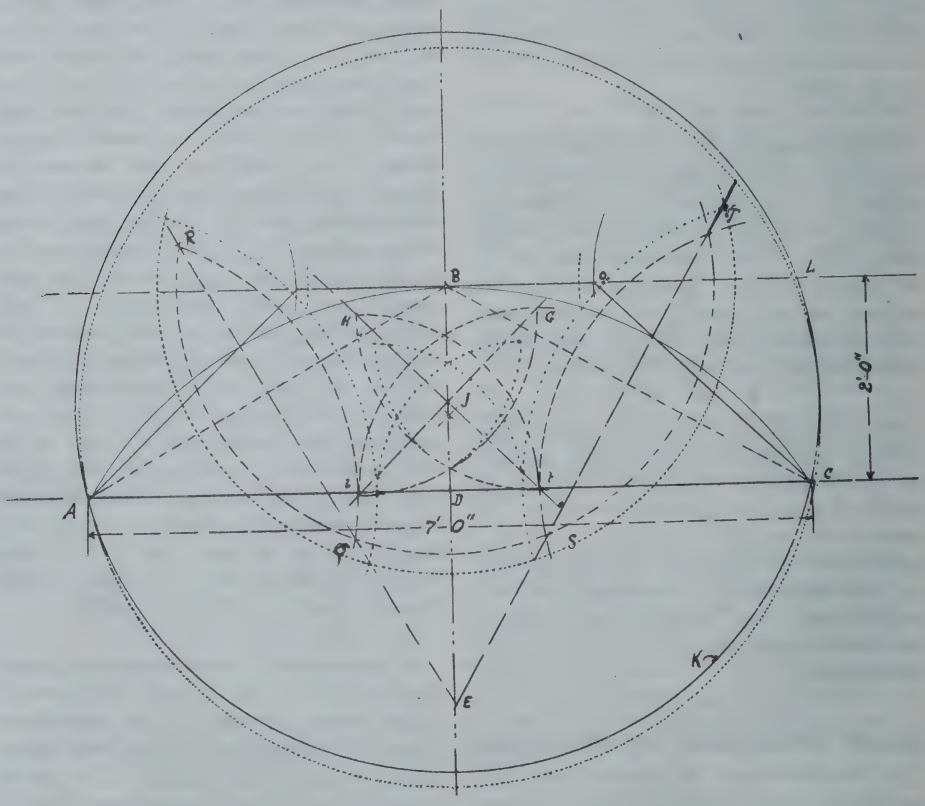
Trade organization makes better men and women, physically, mentally and socially.

That Bay Window With Three Equal Sides.

Editor The Carpenter:

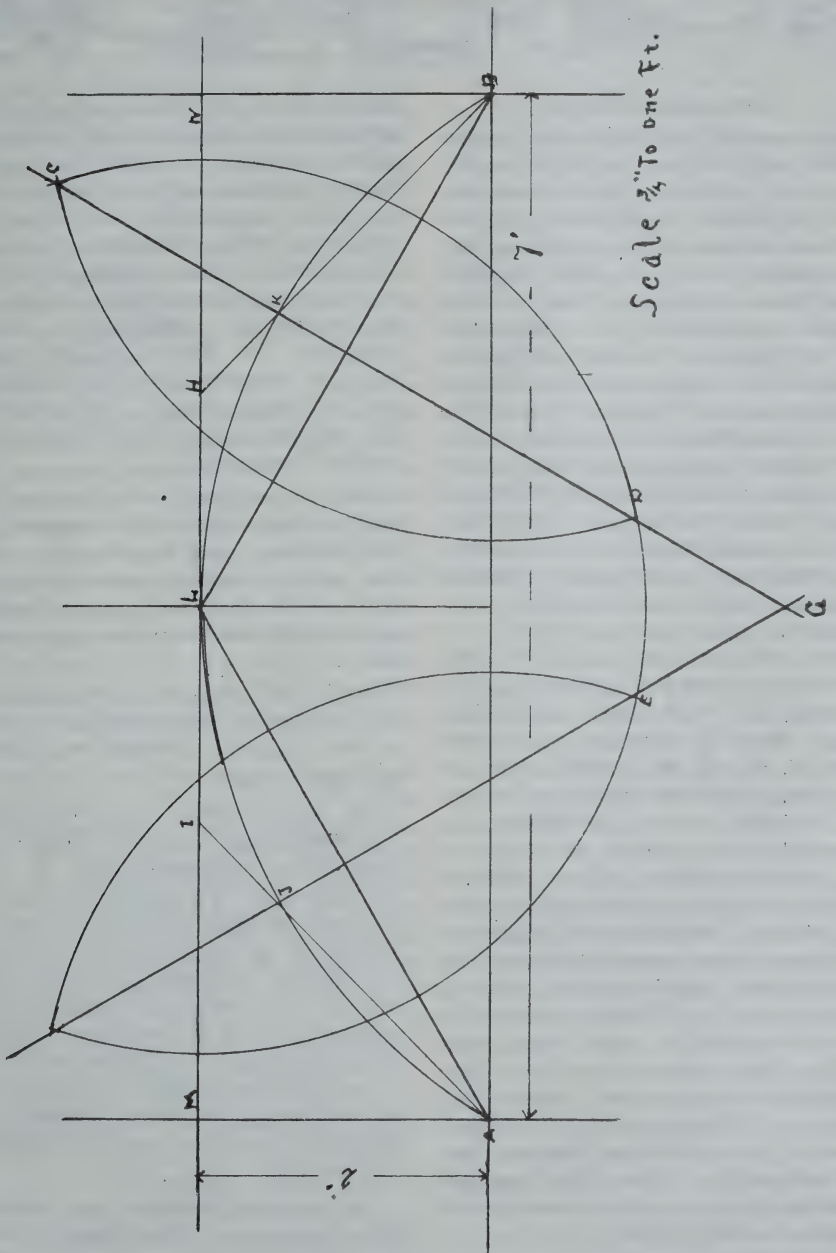
In an effort to work out the 7 ft. bay window problem by Brother P. F. Keegan, I found that I have to take exception with him. I fail to make it work unless the arc R Q S T is drawn to a certain proportion to the width as you will see by my pencil lines on his drawing, which will illustrate what I mean by enlarging the arc. It does not change center E but does change center J, thereby changing the circle K by diminishing the outside portion and increasing the inside of circle, thereby decreasing the front window.

Brother J. Reid of Local 1790 gives, to my mind, the simplest and most correct method in his second drawing. I do not send this for a correction of Brother Keegan, as I am a brother chip, but do a little in the line of drafting. I would like to see J. C. Swinnerton's solution published. This problem is something new to me. Although many years at the trade, I never came across it in actual work; for that reason I would like the solution mentioned.



The subjoined drawing I think more

simple and in all cases more correct. Let a b equal 7 foot arc, c d e f, any convenient radius, with 1 as center, and with a b as center, draw arcs on opposite side.



Draw lines c g and f g to intersect at g. With g as center, draw arc connecting a 1 and b through the points k and j. Draw lines b h and a i where they join the outside line. M n will be the point of intersection, h and i of window giving three equal sides. You may print this if you consider it worthy of space, as I see no other Canadian has sent an answer. I take a great interest in this kind of work and desire to learn what I can.

Fraternally yours,
J. R. MONTAGUE,
Local 713, Niagara Falls, Ont.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Gesetzliebende Bürger.

Unter unseren englischredenden Klassengenossen gehört es zum guten Ton bei jeder Gelegenheit zu beteuern, daß sie „law abiding," gesetzliebende Bürger seien. Ohne Gesetze kann ein Gemeinwesen irgend einer Ort nicht bestehen; auch in unseren Organisationen haben wir Gesetze denen sich jedes Mitglied unterzuordnen hat. Wenn man aber die Tatsache in Betracht zieht, daß die Gesetze der Ver. Staaten von Amerika ausschließlich von den Feinden der Arbeiter, von der besitzenden Klasse und vornehmlich in deren Interesse gemacht werden, daß die viel zahlreichere arbeitende Klasse an den Gesetzemachen keinerlei Anteil hat, so muß dieses Gebahren englischredender Klassengenossen unwillkürlich auf einen wirklich freiheitlich gesinnten Arbeiter einen komischen, ja beschämenden Eindruck machen.

Dieser Eindruck wird noch erhöht wenn man ferner in Betracht zieht, daß die Gerichtshöfe und Regierungen monarchischer Länder, Rußland vielleicht ausgenommen, Gesetze die sich auf das Verhältnis oder auf Streitigkeiten zwischen Arbeiter und Arbeitgeber beziehen, in einer, den Arbeitern viel günstigeren Weise auslegen, daß sie in einer viel liberaleren Weise mit den Arbeitern verfahren als dies im republikanischen Amerika geschieht. Und obschon sich Richter und **Regierungen dieser monarchischen Länder nicht** die unerhörten Eingriffe in die Rechte der Organisationen der Arbeiter erlauben wie dies hier im Laufe der letzten Jahre in unzähligen Fällen vorgekommen ist, so hegen die Arbeiter doch stets ein gewisses Mißtrauen, am allerwenigsten aber Ehrfurcht gegenüber den bestehenden Gesetzen, weil auch dort wie hier, kapitalistische Interessen die Gesetzgebungen und die Regierungen beeinflußen und beherrschen.

Abgesehen von den richterlichen Entscheidungen dieser letzten Jahre in welcher die Gesetze dieses Landes in einer Weise ausgelegt werden welche die Arbeiterorganisationen fast gänzlich zur Ohnmacht verdammt, durch welche ihr Widerstand gegen die Uebergriffe des Unternehmertums fast gänzlich gebrochen wird und ihre Bestrebungen nahezu illusorisch gemacht werden, haben die Arbeiter der Ver. Staaten viel mehr Ursache den bestehenden Gesetzen Mißtrauen entgegenzubringen und diesen ihren Beifall zu versagen, als die Arbeiter monarchischer Länder; und dies trotz unserer republikanischen Staatsverfassung. Die Freiheit die diese Verfassung den Arbeitern bietet, ist die Freiheit von der Herwegh singt: „Die Freiheit die uns nicht den Hunger stillt, ist doch nur ein elendes Trugegebild."

Die Voraussetzung, oder Annahme, daß das arbeitende Volk in einer Republik größere Freiheiten und Rechte genösse und in der Lage sei freier zu denken und zu handeln, als die Arbeiter in einer Monarchie, hat sich längst als ein großer Irrtum erwiesen.

Für die Verkehrtheit dieser Annahme liefern die Schweiz, Frankreich, aber besonders die Ver. Staaten von Nord Amerika den deutlichsten Beweis.

Ob republikanische oder monarchische Staatsverfassung, solange die heutige, die kapitalistische Produktionsweise, so lange das System der Ausbeutung des Menschen durch den Menschen fortbesteht; so lange der Privatbesitz an Arbeitsmitteln geduldet und der Arbeiter gezwungen ist seine Arbeitskraft an den Besitzer der Arbeitsmittel zu verkaufen, der ihn als Preis oder Lohn hierfür mit nur etwa einem Drittel des von ihm erzeugten Wertes abspeist, so lange wird der Arbeiter ökonomisch bedrückt, ökonomisch abhängig sein und kann somit auch nicht politisch frei sein.

So lange es Ausbeuter und Ausgebeutete gibt, sei es in einer Republik oder in einer Monarchie, so lange werden sich die Ausbeuter, die besitzende Klasse, als die Herren aufspielen. Die Arbeiter werden zu Hörigen, zu Knechten degradirt, sie sind einem System unterworfen das nur der Form

nach von der Sklaverei oder der Leibeigenschaft abweigt.

Die Herren, die Ausbeuter, beherrschen, mittelst des sich angeeigneten größeren Anteils an dem Arbeitserzeugnis ihrer Hörigen, mittelst ihres Kapitalbesitzes, die Gesetzgebung, die Gemeinde, Staats und Bundes-Verwaltung, die Presse, die Schule, die Kirche; und alle diese Faktoren sind einmütig bestrebt die Klasse der Hörigen über ihre ökonomischen Interessen und Lage in der Unwissenheit und in dem Wahne zu erhalten, daß zwischen Herren und Hörigen eine Interessengemeinschaft bestehe und daher die Hörigen, die arbeitende Klasse, keinen Grund habe der Ausbeuterklasse ihre Oberherrschaft streitig zu machen.

Diese Oberherrschaft der kapitalistischen Klasse ist aber in keinem anderen Lande so ausgeprägt und so unumschränkt wie gerade hier im republikanischen Amerika. Hier haben wir keine Aristokratin wie in Europa die wie dort, auf die Kapitalisten, ihrer Habgier und Profitsucht halber, mit Verachtung herabsieht, deren selbstsüchtige Pläne sie zu weilen zu nichte macht oder hindert. Hier haben wir reine Kapitalwirtschaft und in keinem anderen Lande kommt die dem Kapital eigne Brutalität und Rücksichtslosigkeit gegen die Arbeiter so scharf zum Ausdruck wie hier in Amerika.

Und wie steht es nun mit den Hörigen, den Arbeitern — Die große Masse derselben läßt sich durch den Sirenengesang im Lager ihrer Feinde betören; in ihrer Verblendung und ihrer Unkenntnis über ihre ökonomische Lage und Interessen stimmen sie bei den Wahlen für die Kandidaten der kapitalistischen Parteien und damit für diejenigen die die Gesetze machen und die Richter die sie auslegen. Sie küssen die Rute die sie peitscht, sie helfen selbst die Ketten schmieden die sie in ihrer Knechtschaft erhalten.

Unter diesen Umständen, das heißt so lange die Masse der Arbeiter nicht begriffen hat, daß ihre Interessen andere sind als diejenigen der kapitalistischen Klasse, daß um ihre Interessen wahren zu können, sie selbst an der Gesetzgebung Anteil nehmen müssen, und so lange sie sich noch in übertriebener Ehrfurcht vor den von ihren Feinden gemachten Gesetzen beugen, ist weder an eine Gesetzgebung die der arbeitenden Klasse gebührend Rechnung trägt noch an eine Beseitigung arbeiterfeindlicher Gesetze zu denken.

Und doch, wären unser Klassengenossen dieses Landes dem kapitalistischen Klassenstaate und seinen Gesetzen nicht so sehr in Demut ergeben, wäre ihnen der revolutionäre Geist der die Väter unserer Republik beseelte nicht so gänzlich abhanden gekommen, so hätte es Richter Wright nicht gewagt seine reaktionäre Entscheidung im Falle der geboykotteten Buck Stove and Range Company gegen Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison zu fällen. Es wären jetzt nicht Tausende von Dollars zu einem Versuche nötig diese Entscheidung rückgängig und die Verurteilung dieser Arbeiterführer null und nichtig zu machen. Mögten sich doch unsere amerikanischen Klassengenossen an den im königlich preußischem Staatsgebiete beschäftigten Arbeiter polnischer Sprache ein Beispiel nehmen — Vor etwa einem halben Jahre erließ die königlich preußische Regierung eine Verordnung, welche dekretirte, daß in Arbeiter-Versammlungen bei ihren Verhandlungen, nur die deutsche Sprache gesprochen werden dürfe. Daraufhin ließen die polnischredenden Arbeiter verschiedener Orte Preußens, in ihren Versammlungs-Lokalen schwarze Tafeln anbringen auf denen alle zur Abstimmung vorliegende Beschlüsse, Resolutionen und wichtige Bekanntmachungen nieder *geschrieben* wurden.

So haben diese Arbeiter das Gesetz befolgt und doch ihren Zweck erreicht.

Hoffen wir nun daß auch die organisirten Arbeiter dieses Landes Mittel und Wege finden werden ihre Rechte, trotz arbeiterfeindlicher Gesetze und richterliche Entscheidungen, zur Geltung zu bringen und ihre Organisation kampffähig zu erhalten. Das wirksamste Mittel in dieser Richtung ist das Union Label. Die Verbreitung desselben muß nun energischer denn je betrieben werden; ein jedes Mitglied, männlich oder weiblich, muß gewissenhafter denn je beim Einkauf von Waaren irgend welcher Art verfahren und nur Waare ankaufen die mit dem Union Label versehen ist, wo und wenn immer dies möglich ist. Wir erwarten, daß auch unsere gesetzliebenden Bürger in dieser Beziehung ihre Pflicht und Schuldigkeit ihrer Organisation gegenüber, voll und ganz tun werden. Die immer noch anhaltende industrielle Krise dürfte manche von ihnen zum

Nachdenken über die ökonomischen und politischen Zustände und Einrichtungen dieses Landes veranlaßt und ihnen die Augen geöffnet haben.

Der Sieg der Postbeamten.

Paris, 23. März.

Unter obiger Ueberschrift und Datum, schreibt man der „New Yorker Volkszeitung“:

Die Postbeamten haben heute ihren Ausstand beendigt. Sie kehren als Sieger zurück. Ihre energische, von Zuversicht und Begeisterung getragene und mit Selbstbeherrschung geregelte Aktion hat die Regierung zur Kapitulation auf der ganzen Linie gezwungen.

Eigentlich war dieser Erfolg schon am Sonntag gesichert, als Barthou und Clemenceau mit den Delegirten der Ausständigen unterhandelten, über den Kopf Simyans hinweg, der damit praktisch ausgeschaltet war. Sicherlich, eine formelle Zusage, daß der Unterstaatssekretär demissioniren werde, hat Clemenceau nicht gegeben, nicht geben können, ohne das Parlament und das Ministerium selbst, das diesem am Freitag ein Vertrauensvotum für eine „energische“ Politik abgezwungen hatte, zu desavouiren. Auch gestern noch hat Clemenceau mit scheinbarer Festigkeit erklärt: „Wenn Herr Simyan mir heute seine Demission überreichte, könnte ich sie nicht annehmen.“ Doch gerade aus diesem „heute“ sprach die Bereitschaft, alles zu bewilligen, bis auf dieses Kanossa der öffentlichen Buße. Die Ausständigen haben sich, nach einem bei ihrer Unerfahrenheit in der Taktik der Klassenkämpfe nicht verwunderlichen kurzen Schwanken darauf nicht weiter versteift und glücklicherweise den psychologischen Moment ihrer Aktion nicht verpaßt.

Sie haben auch im zweiten Punkte, worin sich das Schicksal dieser Bewegung entscheiden mußte, volle Genugthuung erhalten: alle Ausständigen sind wieder aufgenommen. Es gibt keine Maßregelung. Auch hier ist ihnen keine dokumentarische Zusage mit Siegel und Unterschrift ausgefertigt worden, aber Clemenceaus Versprechen ist darum nicht minder verpflichtend, weil es sich in biedermeierische Sentimentalität vermummt hat. “Nicht zur Gnade — denn dieses Wort liebe ich nicht — sondern zur Großmuth ist die Regierung geneigt,“ erklärte der Ministerpräsident gesstern in der Kammer. Un wie sanftmütig, wie durchdrungen von christlicher Mitleidsmoral sind die Worte: „Wir sind Menschen und gleich allen Menschen Irrthümern ausgesetzt und darum auch geneigt, Fehler anderer zu vergeben.“ Clemenceau will keine Maßregelung von Leuten, die Frau und Kinder daheim haben: „Wir sind keine wilden Thiere.“ Um die Demüthigung der verunglückten Tyrannenspielers ganz zu ermessen, muß man daran denken, daß dieser Satz zu Beamten gesagt wurde, die Clemenceaus frühere Gemüthsart auszukosten gehabt haben — denn nicht einmal die Selbstverleugnung, mit Delegirten verhandeln zu müssen, die früher wegen ihrer gewerkschaftlichen Agitation gemaßregelt oder in der jetzigen Bewegung als Demonstranten verurteilt waren, haben ihm die Ausständigen erspart. Aber er führte auch diesen bitteren Kelch ergeben an die Lippen.

Und nicht nur in diesen zwei wichtigsten Punkten haben die Strikenden gesiegt. Sie haben am Montag im „Journal officiel“ in einer eiligst zusammengestoppelten Verordnung die Berücksichtigung ihrer Wünsche bezüglich der Avancementsbestimmungen formulirt vorgefunden und sie sehen praktisch ihr Koalitionsrecht anerkannt. Und ihr Triumph äußert sich bis in äußerlichen Einzelheiten, so zum Beispiel, daß vor ihrer Rückkehr zur Arbeit das Militär und die Polizei von allen Postanstalten zurückgezogen werden mußte.

Wie ist nun dieser glänzende Erfolg zu erklären? Es wird nicht an Versuchen fehlen — ja man sieht sie schon auf den verschiedensten Seiten — ihn der Anwendung der Methoden des Syndikalismus zuzuschreiben. In diesem Sinne beginnen ihn besonders auch die großkapitalistischen und antirepublikanischen Blätter zu interpretiren, die ein Interesse daran haben, zu zeigen, daß die radikale Demokratie zur Auflösung der staatlichen Ordnung und zwar „Tyrannei der Gewerkschaften“ führe. In Wahrheit beweist dieser Strike nur die, von Socialisten jeglicher Richtung anerkannte und geförderte Macht der Organisation. Und gerade von den specifischen Methoden des revolutionären Syndikalismus haben sich die Ausständigen mit großer Selbstzucht ferngehalten. Es muß namentlich hervorgehoben werden, daß

die Arbeiter der Telegraphenverwaltung jede Sabotage ausdrücklich verurteilten und daß ihre Gewerkschaften sogar der Regierung Mannschaften anbot, um die von Unbekannten verübten Beschädigungen der Telegraphenleitung wieder zu beheben. Und diese Disciplin hat nicht wenig beigetragen, in den sonst gar nicht arbeiterfreundlichen Kreisen des Pariser Kleinbürgertums die Sympathien bis zum Schluß auf Seite der Strikenden zu erhalten.

Es wäre übrigens auch eine Verkennung der Sachlage, wenn man die besonderen Umstände übersähe, die den Strikenden zugute kamen. Vor allem waren es nicht die Unterbeamten und Arbeiter, die die Bewegung begonnen hatten, sondern Beamte, die, wenn auch nicht nach ihren Bezügen, so doch nach ihrer Herkunft und ihrer gesellschaftlichen Stellung zum Bürgertum gehören. Maßregelungen von Telegraphenbeamten und Telephonistinnen hätten die versippte Bürger- und Beamtenwelt, die nach den Füsilladen von Draveil nicht die geringste Bewegung der Teilnahme gehabt hat, nicht in vor revolutionären Mitteln nicht zurückschreckende Wuth versetzt. Weiter profitiren die Strikenden unzweifelhaft von der durch die reaktionäre Presse demagogisch angestachelten Abneigung gegen das Parlament und die parlamentarische Regierung. Bureaukratischer Zunftgeist hat ihnen bis in die höchsten Schichten der Beamtenschaft, der kleinbürgerliche Aerger über die „15,000 Frank-Männer" sogar bei den durch den Strike arg geschädigten kleinen Geschäftsleuten Sympathien verschafft. Nur die großen Ausbeuter, die in der Handelskammer vereinigt sind, zeigten konsequentes bourgeoises Klassenbewußtsein, aber die Regierung fühlte sich angesichts der gekennzeichneten Stimmung zu schwach, ihren Scharfmachergelüsten genug zu thun. Endlich ist auch nicht zu übersehen, daß nicht wirthschaftliche, sondern sentimentale Motive von den Strikenden in den Vordergrund gestellt wurden. Es war vor allem ein Kampf gegen Simyan und bot die Gelegenheit, diesem all den Aerger, den das Publikum mit der Post und besonders mit dem Telephon jahraus jahrein herunterzuschlucken hat, heimzahlen zu sehen.

Was wird des Ausstandes dauernder Gewinn sein? Es wäre eine Utopie, anzunehmen, daß durch einen Präcedenzfall der Respekt aller künftigen Regierungen vor dem Koalitionsrecht der Beamten gesichert sei. Aber der moralische Eindruck des Sieges ist jedenfalls geeignet, den Organisationen der Beamten eine bisher unerwartete Entwickelung zu verleihen. Ob sie auf eine dauernde Annäherung zwischen den Beamten, Unterbeamten und Arbeitern hinarbeiten wird? Wir wollen es hoffen. In der heutigen Versammlung, die die Wiederaufnahme der Arbeit beschloß, brachte die Vorsteherin der Telephonistinnen ein Hoch auf das Proletariat der Post aus. Wenn dieses Bewußtsein der Beamten, zum Proletariat zu gehören, Wurzeln schlägt, wird dieses Ergebnis der am weitesten wirkende Erfolg des Ausstandes sein.

Realization.

Above the shadow of the cross
A light beams o'er life's way,
Beyond our sorrow and our loss
A resurrection day;
Love's human ties that bless this life
Shall sweeter, holier be
Where bright above earth's pain and strife
Blooms immortality.

All that is sweetest, purest, best
Of fellowship divine,
In that new life forever blest
Will only brighter shine;
The love we live for here below
That hallows earth's dark way
Shall have, untouched by pain and woe,
Its resurrection day.

Our vanished hopes by faith's light shown—
All good for which we strive,
Far dearer, still more perfect grown,
We'll find them all alive;
For in that resurrection time
And in a happier sphere
Our cherished ideals grown sublime
In beauty shall appear.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Great was the revolution of 1776; Great was the emancipation of 1863! But greater than both will be the uprising that will soon make another date.—Rev. Herbert N. Casson.

Prejudice is a millstone loaded and cultivated by material interests for purposes of perpetuating an unjust social system.

Inaction is a sort of reaction.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Le Gouvernment entre les mains des Travailleurs.

Tranquillisez vous, mes amis! Nous n'en sommes pas encore à ce point. Le ciel, appelé quelque fois le firmament, n'est pas encore dégringolé sur nos têtes, et il est un vieux dicton qui prétend, que toutes les mesures sont prises pour empêcher les arbres de croitre au delà d'une certaine hauteure.

Ce n'est pas que nous ne manquions d'hommes extrait de la classe laborieux et compétent de prendre les rènes du gouvernement en mains propres; pas plus que l'on pourrai prétendre que ces memes rènes se trouvent entre des mains suffisament compétentes, oh non, pour cela non. Depuis feu le Ministre Ochsenstierna, de memoire suédoise, ces mêmes rènes n'ont jamais été entre des mains plus incompétentes qu'elles le sont àprésent, et ce susdit brave homme de ministre aurait pu tout aussi bien appliquer son fameux mot à notre temps moderne lorsqu'il prétendait que "l'on ne saurait se faire une idée avec combien peu de bon sens les peuples sont gouvernés.

Voilà que la classe reignante a entre ses mains tous les pouvoirs possibles. Elle y détient la force financière par les contributions, le pouvoir légal par la législature, la force brutâle par la police la milice et les soldats, et comme couronnement du tout, le pouvoir judiciaire appelé à sanctioner tout ce que la classe au pouvoir trouvera bon de nous faire avaler.

Cette même classe capitaliste détient en son pouvoir les moyens de production, les moyens de transport et de distribution, les matièrs premières aussi bien que le sol et le sous-sol de toute la terre, et qu'en a-t-elle fait? Sur ses traces nous trouvons l'incurie la plus révoltante, la malhonêteté la plus flagrante, l'injustice la plus indeniable, la misère la plus provoquante, le désordre en fait de production et l'insuffisence au point de vue de la distribution, la plus complête impossibilité de consommer ce que nous, les travailleurs, avons produit. Non pas parceque nous n'aurions le désire, ou que nous n'éprouvions le besoin de consommer d'avantage, non, simplement parceque le système de notre salariat ne nous le permet pas; c'est à dire, parceque l'on ne nous donne pas assez de quoi nous acheter ce que nous avons produit. De là il s'ensuit que le marché du monde est bouché; les produits naturels et ceux provenant de la main d'oevre restent entassé dans les magasins; la fabrication cesse, les ateliers et les fabriques restent vides, les chemins de fer inoccupés, les wagons entassés dans les remises, jusqu'aux grands bateaux naviguant sur les Océans, qui sont à moitié enfermés dans leurs ports; tandis que l'autre moitié traverse la mere avec 50% de son cargo ordinaire. En un mot, c'est la crise la plus complete, aussi bien financière qu'industrielle.

Le malheur est que c'est nous qui payons les frais de cette incurie; si le financier, le fabriquant ou tout autre capitaliste, perd son profit, nous perdons notre droit à la vie, c'est notre existence, celle de notre famille, de nos petits enfants qui est mise en danger, et s'il prend une année ou plus avant que cette crise se passe, et que tout rendre dans son état normal, il suffit de quellques semaines pour que le malheureux sans travail crêve de faim et de misère.

La seule excuse pour un état de choses parreille, c'est que le peuple, en le tolérant, y donne son consentement; il lui suffirai de prendre les reines gouvernementaux en propres mains au lieu de les laisser entre les mains si notablement incompétantes, pour qu'un changement immédiate se fasse sentir. Il est tout bonnement impossible de croire qu'un gouvernement composé d'ouvriers, laisse sans travail, ou tout autre moyen d'existence, plus d'un Million de citoyens et leurs familles sans venir à leur aide; la rangée de crêve-de faim qui s'aligne chaque nuit devant les grands restaurants de New York et d'autres grandes ville de notre pays, deviendrait chose inutile si le peuple se

débarrasserai d'un gouvernement plus qu'inutile, nuisible et criminel.

Ce n'est pourtant pas l'exemple qui nous manque; voyons un peu la liste ministerielle de l'Australie. Nous y voyons comme "Premier Ministre," Fisher, ouvrier mineur, pour le Ministère des affaires exterieurs, un ouvrier metalurgiste; tandis que le Ministère des postes et télégraphes est entre les mains d'un autre ouvrier mineur. Le Ministère de la guerre trouve à sa tête un ouvrier charpentier; comme ministre du Commerce on a choisi un ouvrier chapelier, et le Ministère de l'interieur est dirigé par un simple journaliste; nous ajoutons à cette liste, le vice-président de l'assemblée nationale, qui est un ouvrier brasseur.

Voilà des faits, des preuves de capacités fournis par des travailleurs; et pourtant le monde n'est pas renversé; le capital n'est pas abolie; la terre, y compris le continent australien, tourne toujours. Que dirons nos camarades de métier, nos membres des organisations ouvrières des Etats Unis, si nous allions proposer la liste suivante aux prochaines élections:

Secrétaire de l'Etat, Sam. Gompers.

Secrétaire des Affaires interieures, Dan Featherstone.

Secrétaire de la Justice, John Mitchell.

Secrétaire de la Guerre, personne (on laisera ce poste vacant).

Secrétaire de la Marine, Furuseth (secrétaire de la Sailors' Union).

Secrétaire du Commerce, Frank Morrison.

Secrétaire du Travail, T. L. Lewis (président des Mineurs).

Ce n'est pas le choix parmi les plus compétants qui nous embarrasserai.

En recommendant cette liste, on ne pourra pas m'accuser de radicalisme; ces hommes, pas plus que les ministres de l'Australie, ne renverseraient le Monde, mais je crois pertinémment qu'ils mériteraient leurs salaires d'une manière plus digne que leurs prédécesseurs, depuis les temps de Washington jusqu'à ceux de Roosevelt. S'ils ne nous donneraient pas l'abolition de la propriété individuelle, au moins feraient-ils leur possible pour la nationalisation des services publiques, tel que chemins de fer, télégraphes, téléphones, mines de charbon et de méteaux, etc. S'ıls ne sauraient pas abolir le salariat, au moins ils établieraient les huit heures de travail d'une manière obligatoire pour tous les métiers et tous les états.

A défaut de la collectivité des outils et autres moyens de production ils nous accorderaient certainement un minimum de salaire, et nous garantieraient également le droit au travail que nous est denié àprésent par le gouvernement actuel.

La pension de retraite pour les vétérans et les invalides du travail ne serais certainement pas mis aux frais des malheureux eux mêmes; je suis sure au contraire, que le nouveaux ministère imiterai l'exemple, que l'Angleterre nous a donné, avec la différence que l'on ne payera une pension moindre aux vétérans du travail que l'on a payé jusquà ce jour aux officiers de la Marine et de l'Armée, qui nous ont fourré les Philippines sur le dos.

Mais voilà que j'entends dire, que toutes ces lois et réformes ne sont pas faites par les divers secrétaires du gouvernement, mais bien par le Congrès et les divers législatures; c'est juste, aussi je vous prie de me permettre une petite explication; c'est que pour avoir un ministère, qui travaillera en faveur des intérêsts de la classe des producteurs, il nous faudra avoir une majorité de répresentants aux divers législatures et au Congrès, élus par cette même classe de travailleurs.

Comme on voit, c'est la chose la plus facile du Monde; il suffit de faire au jour des élections nationales, ce que nous faisons au jour des élections de nos chambres syndicales; c'est à dire, de voter pour un ouvrier qui aura pour mission de répresenter les intérêts de sa classe, sous peine de perdre son mandat le jour q'il manquera à son devoir.

Toute la difficulté se résume donc dans l'usage intelligent du bulletin de vote, dont tout ouvrier a le droit, voire même le devoir, de s'en servir; il ne s'agit donc que de la manière de s'en servir. Malheureusement cette difficulté est encore plus grand que le mal qu'il nous occasionne, et il coulera encore beaucoup d'eau sous les ponts de New York et ailleurs, avant que nos concitoyens comprendront l'usage intelligent de ce bulletin de vote.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

CORL, WILLIAM H., of L. U. 1190 Bellefonte, Pa.

SEERY, PATRICK, of L. U. 109 Brooklyn, N. Y.

CLAIMS PAID

DURING APRIL, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10617	Vaclav Mraz	54	$200.00
10618	James W. Arthur	132	200.00
10619	Mrs. Nellie C. Neilson	132	50.00
10620	John H. Fountain	175	200.00
10621	Mrs. Margaret J. Swim	241	50.00
10622	Christian Kling	325	200.00
10623	Henry Burger	359	200.00
10624	Mrs. Sophia Bathory	422	50.00
10625	Mrs. Anna Kissinger	534	50.00
10626	Mrs. Ida Gilbertson	751	50.00
10627	Mrs. Jessie Somerville	1244	25.00
10628	Harry G. Hill	1253	200.00
10629	Geo. L. Hawkins	265	200.00
10630	L. W. Weesner	281	50.00
10631	Henry Bartels	786	50.00
10632	Mrs. Bertha E. White	854	50.00
10633	J. A. McDowell	1874	200.00
10634	Mrs. M. L. Chamberlain	10	50.00
10635	John Henrich	13	200.00
10636	Richard Mansfield	22	50.00
10637	Henry Penlecka	22	200.00
10638	Mrs. Lillian Sullivan	55	50.00
10639	Wm. C. Lyon	180	200.00
10640	H. B. De Garmo	1434	50.00
10641	John Westrup	168	200.00
10642	Mrs. Kate Carey	340	50.00
10643	Mrs. Elizabeth McNamara	340	50.00
10644	Mrs. Anna Reinke	513	50.00
10645	Mrs. Carrie Smith	532	50.00
10646	Frank S. Basford	548	200.00
10647	A. G. Fouch	1111	200.00
10648	Jos. Favro	144	200.00
10649	John Schulthies	372	200.00
10650	Paul Ritschel	375	200.00
10651	Vincent Dube	408	50.00
10652	Ferdinand Kistenmacher	522	200.00
10653	Joseph Jankiewicz	1473	200.00
10654	Lawrence Ostermeier	2	50.00
10655	Mrs. Susan D. Arnold	31	50.00
10656	Wm. Ames	361	50.00
10657	Fred Brown	416	200.00
10658	Mrs. Florence B. Glazier	478	50.00
10659	Mrs. M. J. Boughton	798	50.00
10660	Edgar M. Kimble	941	50.00
10661	Gust. A. Johnson	85	200.00
10662	Mrs. Mary E. Bonner	747	50.00
10663	Thomas Heffernan	958	50.00
10664	Samuel Cooper	1779	200.00
10665	Mrs. Elizabeth Backlund	1	50.00
10666	F. S. Bastress	22	200.00
10667	John L. Barcalon	122	200.00
10668	Samuel Gentel	122	200.00
10669	Christopher Heron	122	200.00
10670	John Fitzgibbons	311	100.50
10671	Mrs. Georgia Wood	377	50.00
10672	Christ Nitzel	703	200.00
10673	Mrs. Pauline Zwengrosh	1596	50.00
10674	Wm. Swind	47	200.00
10675	Mrs. Sadie M. Hamilton	165	50.00
10676	John H. Morrill	266	200.00
10677	John Crownquist (dis.)	7	400.00
10678	Mrs. Mollie Stroble	288	50.00
10679	Rudolph Bosse	309	200.00
10680	Mrs. H. E. Whelpley	540	50.00
10681	Fred Heppe	687	200.00
10682	Michael Murphy	718	200.00
10683	Joseph Suter, Jr.	1011	200.00
10684	Andrew J. Tuxbury	1086	200.00
10685	Ernest Conklin	871	200.00
10886	John L. Nale	142	50.00
10687	H. W. Larsen (bal.)	181	47.00
10688	Mrs. Lea (Blanchette) Morin	408	50.00
10689	Mrs. Franciska Becker	422	50.00
10690	Mrs. Georgetta Purdy	1597	50.00
10691	Fred Scharf	3	200.00
10692	Samuel White	26	200.00
10693	J. D. Schumacher	131	50.00
10694	Frank L. Tompkins	132	200.00
10695	Joseph L. Pilarzyk	231	200.00
10696	Mrs. Johanna Behnke	242	50.00
10697	Casper Zeigler	464	200.00
10698	C. A. Jones	696	200.00
10699	Jesse B. Gavitt	831	200.00
10700	Mrs. Marguerite Plaute	859	50.00
10701	Edwin A. Vaughn	1018	200.00
10702	Joseph Roth	1704	200.00
10703	Frank C. Sprague (dis.)	26	400.00
10704	Arthur Lamond	134	200.00
10705	Carl Freisy	958	200.00
10706	J. T. Brown (dis.)	1285	400.00
10707	August Mennieke	1	200.00
10708	Mrs. Elizabeth L. Lowery	73	50.00
10709	Leon Boiteau (dis.)	134	100.00
10710	Mrs. Annie E. Brooks	202	50.00
10711	Edgar Jay Dunham	247	200.00
10712	Joseph Adamek	260	200.00
10713	Frank L. Smith	746	200.00
10714	James Ring	774	200.00
10715	Herbert L. Hutchinson	914	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10716	Mrs. V. J. Fischer	946	25.00
10717	Moss Foss (dis.)	1082	400.00
10718	Mrs. Catherine Johnson	1596	50.00
10719	Christ Looston (dis.)	7	400.00
10720	Wm. Olson	10	200.00
10721	Joseph Privatt (dis.)	184	100.00
10722	F. P. Hendricks (dis.)	202	400.00
10723	Simon Kirkey (dis.)	203	400.00
10724	John R. Daniels	210	50.00
10725	Mrs. Anna W. F. Singer	419	50.00
10726	Wm. Horn	464	200.00
10727	Carlos Carpenter	481	200.00
10728	Nick Miller	1	200.00
10729	J. S. Hinchman	8	200.00
10730	Mrs. Victorine Brisson	43	50.00
10731	Patrick Sugrue	43	50.00
10732	Mrs. Amelia Kowald	62	50.00
10733	Peter Marsh	62	200.00
10734	Mrs. Mary E. Hall	73	50.00
10735	Mrs. Ella I. Steinmeier	132	50.00
10736	Wm. D. Hicks	193	200.00
10737	W. P. Stewart	268	200.00
10738	Robert La Roache	326	100.00
10739	F. M. Bridges	329	200.00
10740	John J. Haggerty	401	200.00
10741	Mrs. Mary Miller	677	50.00
10742	W. N. Hutchins	696	50.00
10743	Mrs. Catherine Bennett	750	50.00
10744	J. M. Richmond	949	200.00
10745	John P. Eakin	981	50.00
10746	Mrs. Emela A. Johnson	1747	50.00
10747	Mrs. Maggie Owens	52	50.00
10748	Mrs. Emma I. Acker	75	50.00
10749	Mrs. Mary Frank	98	50.00
10750	John Trickett	110	200.00
10751	James A. Kitchell	119	50.00
10752	Mrs. W. D. Anderson	141	50.00
10753	Henry Leonhart	141	50.00
10754	Mrs. Nora Gallagher	163	50.00
10755	Wm. C. Rea	167	200.00
10756	Frederick Kohler	179	200.00
10757	Mrs. P. McWhinney	211	50.00
10758	C. L. McCleland	255	50.00
10759	Mrs. Augusta S. Hamilton	301	50.00
10760	Mrs. Mary E. Storms	301	50.00
10761	Mrs. Anna B. Hillyer	316	50.00
10762	Mrs. Emogene Saunders	322	50.00
10763	Richard A. Gray	374	200.00
10764	Hiram J. Deline	481	50.00
10765	Mrs. Rosa Schurman	490	50.00
10766	Mrs. Carolina Oestringer	509	50.00
10767	Chas. Duhamel	551	50.00
10768	Peter Mullin	575	200.00
10769	Chas. J. Suthergreen	639	200.00
10770	Manuel Silva	696	50.00
10771	John Johnson	720	200.00
10772	Geo. Kirk	911	50.00
10773	Patrick McCormack	1058	200.00
10774	Duncan McKay	1214	50.00
10775	Mrs. Beckie Medvidoff	1270	50.00
10776	Velere Poliquin	1560	200.00
10777	Mrs. Johanna S. Spittle	1722	50.00
10778	Mrs. Mary Olson	1923	50.00
10779	Wm. J. Burridge	51	200.00
10780	Henry B. Hof	203	200.00
10781	Mrs. Lucy L. Skerrett	273	50.00
10782	Vincent Keeler	306	50.00
10783	Mrs. K. Miller	375	50.00
10784	F. X. Leclair	408	50.00
10785	Wm. J. O'Donnell	482	200.00
10786	Mrs. Lydia Shuberg	535	50.00
10787	Clark J. Thompson	548	200.00
10788	James J. Kennedy	715	200.00
10789	Mrs. Nellie Balfoot	117	50.00
10790	Wm. B. Woods (dis)	246	400.00
10791	Ernest L. Coombs (dis.)	690	200.00
10792	J. W. Pierce	817	50.00
10793	Wm. H. Thompson	988	50.00
10794	Letcher C. Jones	428	200.00
10795	Mrs. Henrietta Giroux	434	50.00
10796	Francis De Bell	490	50.00
10797	Hugh J. Hughes	985	200.00
10798	Mrs. Annie C. Bratton	1363	50.00
10799	C. Frederickson	1524	100.00
10800	Mrs. Lillie C. Jones	1761	50.00

Total $24,203.50

Health Among a Nation's Assets.

The individual's duty is to keep himself well—that is to say, in conditions for performing his part of the work of the world. * * * How to do this Professor Fisher indicates in two words, "Avoid poisons"—poisoned air, poisoned water, poisoned food, poisonous thoughts, poisonous emotions and just plain poisons like alcohol, tobacco and drugs. Breathe deeply of pure air, eat abstemiously of foods demanded by appetite. Exercise for the delight of physical expression, not to win a game or because you think you ought to—and exercise the intellect and the emotions as well as the muscles. Wear as few clothes as possible, and these of porous materials, so disposed as not to weigh heavily upon, constrict, or destroy the balance of the body. Bathe frequently enough to keep the skin in condition for performing its eliminative functions. Keep cheerful. Don't worry.

The man who does these things will not only be making his country greater and richer, but also will be laying up a great treasure for himself and his descendants forever.—World's Work.

Whenever a strike is won I realize we are so much nearer the ultimate eradication of tuberculosis.—Dr. M. Fishberg.

The labor unions in Superior, Wis., will build a $40,000 labor temple and club house.

DIRECTORY OF BUSINESS AGENTS

Aberdeen, Wash.—L. L. Alexander.
Albany, N. Y.—Thos. Gilmore, Room 21, Beaver Block.
Alexandria, La.—R. H. Williams, 1415 Elliot st.
Alton, Ill.—O. V. Lowe.
Annapolis, Md.—George E. Wooley, 8 West st.
Ardmore, I. T.—D. N. Ferguson, Box 522.
Asbury Park, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 1st st. and Central ave.
Atlanta, Go.—H. J. Moris, 249 Formwalt st.
Atlantic City, N. J.—W. D. Kaufmann, 24 S. Mt. Vernon ave.
Auburn, Ill.—J. E. Higgins.
Aurora, Ill.—E. R. Davis, 72 S. Broadway.
Baltimore, Md.—Wm. Albaugh, Boarder State Bank, Park ave. and Fayette st. Special Agent: Wm. Phillips, Boarder State Bank, Parker ave. and Fayette st.
Barre, Vt.—R. L. Hayward.
Battle Creek, Mich.—C. M. Parks, 333 Lake av.
Belmar, N. J.—A. L. Clayton, 824 Central ave.
Bergen County, N. J.—J. W. Courtner, Ridgewood, N. J.
Binghamton, N. Y.—Jeremiah Ryan, 153 Washington st.
Birmingham, Ala.—G. F. Chisolm, 321 1-2 N. 20th st.
Boston, D. C.—Collin W. Cameron, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 33, J. E. Potts, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1393 (Wharf & Bridge), Joseph E. Kelly, 19 Partridge ave., Somerville, Mass.; L. U. 1410 (Shop & Mill), C. N. Kimbal, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 1824 (Cabinetmakers & Mill), E. Thulin, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 954 (Hebrew), M. Goodman, 30 Hanover st.; L. U. 386, Dorchester, J. E. Eaton, Fields Cor., Dorchester, Mass.; L. U. 67, Roxbury, Wm. D. McIntosh, 120 Dacia st., Roxbury, Mass.; L. U. 443, Chelsea, T. J. Smythe, 22 Carter st., Chelsea, Mass.; L. U.'s 441 and 1653, Cambridge, and 629, Somerville, H. W. Davis, 347 Columbus ave., Boston, Mass.; L. U. 438, Brookline, W. H. Walsh, 166 Washington st., Brookline, Mass.. L. U. 218, East Boston, C. H. Morrison, 16 Pope st., East Boston, Mass.
Brainerd, Minn.—J. W. Welch.
Bridgeport, Conn.—Wm. Kraut, Box 316, Stratford, Conn.
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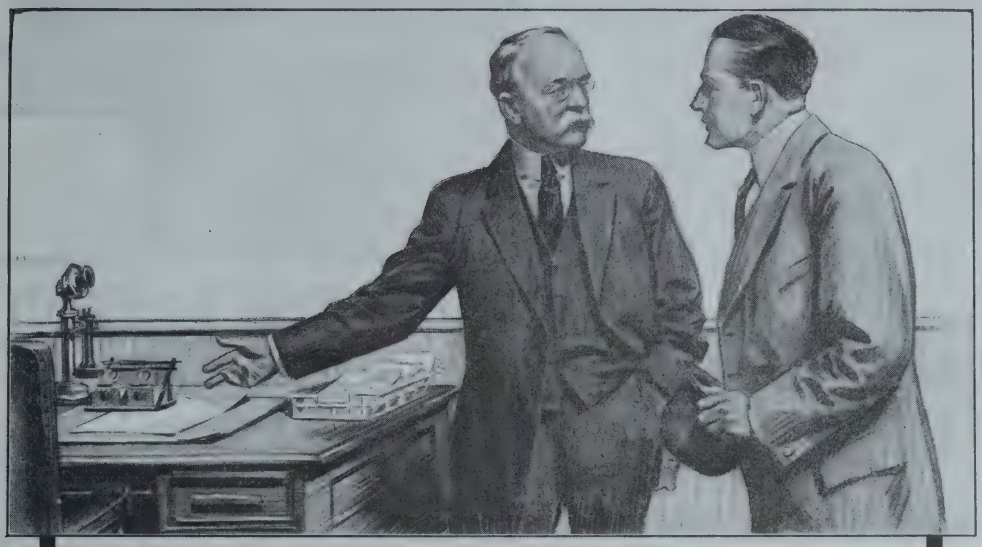

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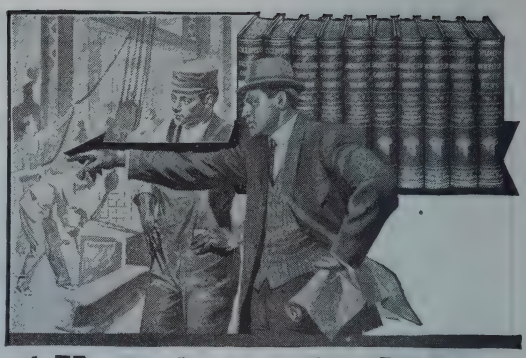

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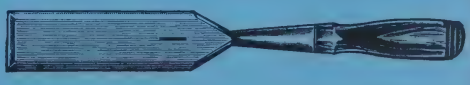

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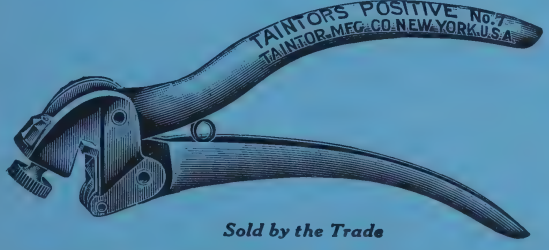

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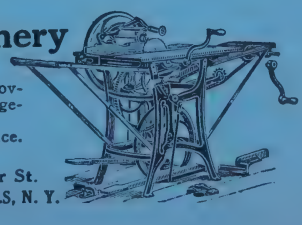

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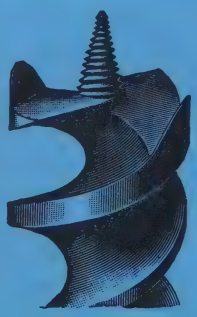

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The Carpenter

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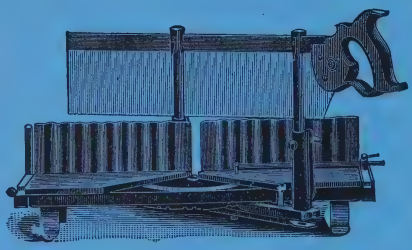

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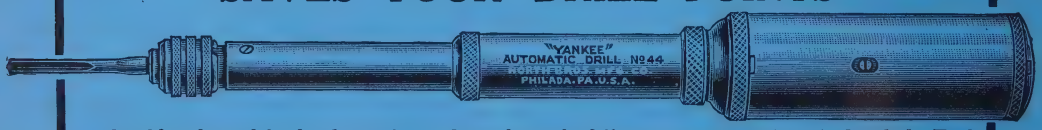

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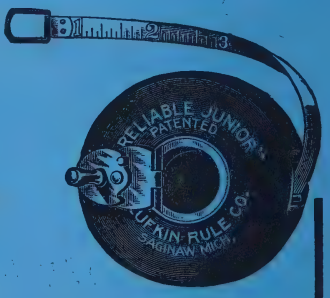

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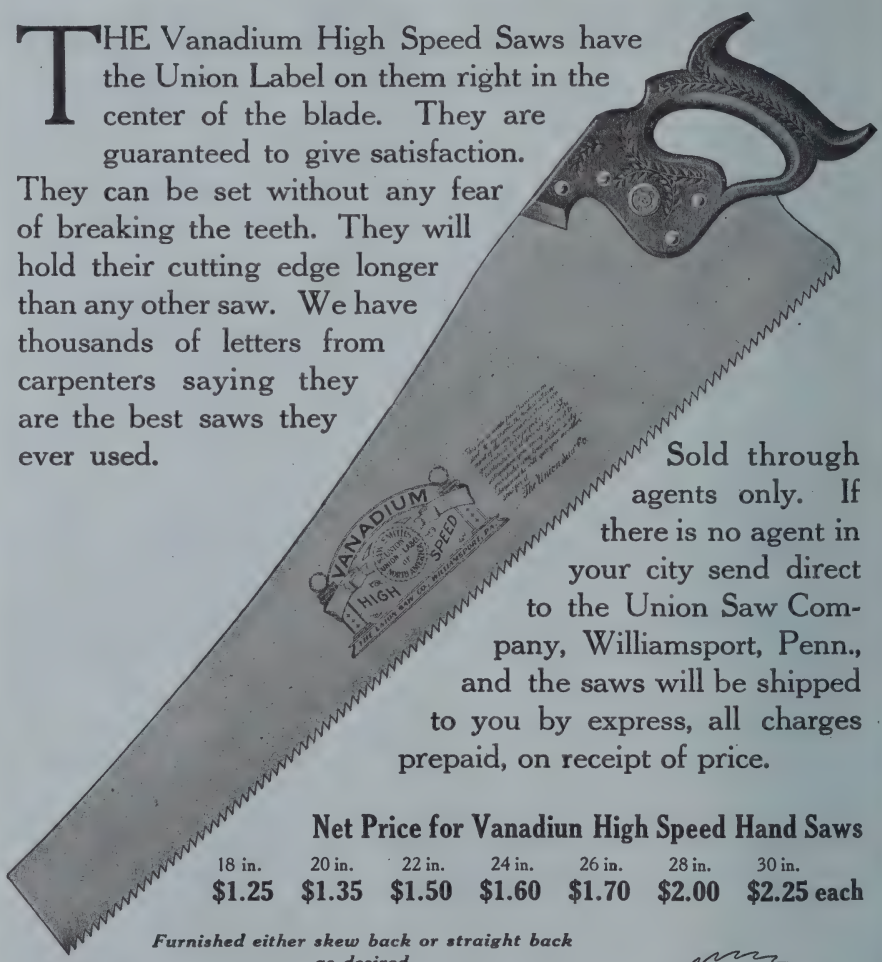

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

SPRINKLING SUNSHINE

By CAPT. JACK CRAWFORD

I never like to see a man a'rastlin' with the dumps,
'Cause in the game of life he doesn't always catch the trumps;
But I can always cotton to a free and easy cuss
As takes his dose, and thanks the Lord it isn't any wuss.
There ain't no use o' kickin' and swearin' at your luck,
Yer can't correct the trouble mor'n you can drown a duck.
Remember, when beneath the load your sufferin' head is bowed,
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

If you should see a fellow-man with trouble's flag unfurled,
And lookin' like he didn't have a friend in all the world,
Go up and slap him on the back and holler, "How'd you do?"
And grasp his hand so warm he'll know he has a friend in you.
Then ax him what's a-hurtin' 'im, and laugh his cares away,
And tell him that the darkest night is just before the day;
Don't talk graveyard palaver, but say it right out loud,
That God'll sprinkle sunshine in the trail of every cloud.

This world at best is but a hash of pleasure and of pain,
Some days are bright and sunny, and some all sloshed with rain,
And that's just how it ought to be, for when the clouds roll by,
We'll know just how to 'preciate the bright and smilin' sky.
So learn to take it as it comes, and don't sweat at the pores
Because the Lord's opinion doesn't coincide with yours;
But always keep rememberin' when cares your path enshroud,
That God has lots of sunshine to spill behind the cloud.

The Carpenter

LABOR'S BURDEN BEARERS.

(By John B. Powell.)

HISTORIANS of the American Republic will associate with its existence two really great men who unquestionably bore the heaviest burdens of political and national import ever borne by any person or persons in the life of the nation.

Washington had the burden of fighting for "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" which he and his armies obtained and transmitted to the generations of the future, and upon which he and they erected this Republic that it might stand as one among the nations of the earth. Weak as it was, he surrounded it with strong walls, gave it a sound roof and furnished it with adornments of no mean comfort and importance.

And the Republic lived.

When Abraham Lincoln was called to guard the structure he found it buffeted by great storms of political ambition and treachery so fierce and powerful that appeal to arms was a necessity. The noble pursuit which he had received from Washington he courageously broadened and solidified that none should riot on the toil, the sweat and the blood of a fellow being, but, instead, every citizen have his just due, his birthright and the free use of his powers for his own and others' good, thus, too, raising a multitude of men to a new civilization, a higher intelligence and a broader self-respect.

And the Republic lives.

Today the world is witnessing an effort to destroy some of Washington's adornments and Lincoln's preservation of God's gift to man—freedom from human slavery—as seen in the rehabilitation of the monster of capitalistic power that is standing with the whip of industrial slavery, over not only the black man, but every man, woman and child who of necessity is earning a livelihood by the toil of the body and the sweat of the brow.

This is not all.

The world's eyes are wide open in amazement, staring at the fact that the very liberties, guaranteed by the Constitution which Washington approved and Lincoln defended, are, with amazing audacity and ruthless impunity, being torn from the sacred parchment by judges who have been placed in position to protect both.

And the people are wondering how long the force and frequency of the blows upon the fair forehead of freedom are to be permitted, or how soon the beloved form will fall in the throes of a cruel, unwarranted, undeserved death, and whether America is to be the Ireland of the twentieth century, and the American people forced back into the tyranny, the despotism and the degradation their forefathers faced in the time of the Georges, when minds were controlled, mouths closed and the arm made to do the bidding of masters.

The incentive of the War of the Revolution was "a long train of abuses and usurpations," that made it a duty to throw them off and provide new safeguards for future security. The Civil War had its incentive in the attempt to dismember the Union, though there later developed the desire to enlarge the enslavement of the human being, and upon these two issues it was fought to a triumph over them.

The oppressions of the past are, in form, the oppressions of the present. There is the same attempt to prevent the liberty of speech, appeal to one's own peers, the due process of law and to compel submission to judicial tyranny, the autocratic power of capital and the shackling of the industrial arm of the toilers of the nations.

Quite recently the entire press, as also the people, of the land have been struck with terrific force by, virtually, this same power, and the former begin to see that their presses may have to stand idle, and the latter that they may be compelled to walk the streets with closed mouths and manacled wrists, and it seems almost a certainty that both the people and the press are beginning to realize that labor's organizations and leaders have really been standing in front of and protecting them

while receiving the blows from the assassins of industrial and individual and collective rights, liberties and freedom.

The leaders themselves recognize the fact that they are and have been fighting for what affects the right of opinion and expression while fighting foes who seek to destroy the laboring man's right to establish and maintain organization equal in power and extent to bodies formed and supported by and for capital and capitalists, and that in the engagement they have became the defenders of the right of free speech and of the press, of communities and of peoples at large. And they see—as any one can—that to surrender to such foes is but to suffer again a tyranny from which Washington rescued the country, a slavery which Lincoln abolished, and again to bear "a long train of abuses and usurpations."

It is an unpleasant fear that too many members of labor unions have not realized, or do not care, how insidiously dangerous these foes are, or how tremendous is the burden upon the leaders who are contending against every foe and enemy that is endeavoring to control not only industrial conditions, but almost every matter of possible concern to the government, the nation and the people, and that they have been forced to join tripartite interests to labor's and make all a common cause.

The regret goes with the fear that the faint-hearted are found largely among those who, on November 3, 1908, failed or refused to support the leaders and the great majority of wage people in the effort to defeat those who caused and are responsible for the humiliating state of civic and industrial reverses.

They doubtless now see that had certain issues which have since developed been forced upon attention at and before November 3, 1908, there would be a different action, a different feeling, on the part of the government that is, that which is to be, those who made but are breaking bright promises and the enemies in the open and under cover.

"Be loyal to friends, honorable with all, honest in all things, speak the truth, defend the right, oppose the wrong, fight for honor, honesty, fidelity and truth and remember that these compose the nobility of man," comes to us from Greek sages, and who will not aspire to possess such virtues, or remember that the men who are fighting labor's battles are imbued with such high nobility, and are, therefore, deserving of the greatest measure of strong, solid, substantial, unwavering support.

It takes money to carry on war, for war is ——. Everywhere in the land where it is waged, a battle only here and there, and often a surprise.

The plain question for union men, for all wage earners and the common people of the country is, whether these leaders shall be forced as one man to say with the noble Irish patriot, "If you will but grind the corn to feed my hungry countrymen, let them live and bury me." Rather let all say—"Live! and the mills shall be ours." Better this than to ask whether each and all shall bear great financial burdens while bearing the weight and worry thrown upon the brain, whether they shall see themselves, and those for whom they are and have been fighting, surrendering to the forces that are endeavoring to silence the right to think, speak, act, print and publish what is approved by divine and moral law, reason and logic.

Princes of Privilege.

It is not enough to rid ourselves of a king in government and an autocrat in church and a hierarchy in education, leaving untouched the kings of finance, the barons of industry and the princes of privilege in general. To leave these privileged individuals alone is to give them the necessary economic power to take unto themselves the rule in government, church and school. The process is inevitable; we must go forward toward democracy in industry or backward toward autocracy in government, church and school. We simply cannot escape.—Rev. C. R. Lunn, in Homiletic Review.

Equal parts of ammonia and spirits of turpentine will take paint out of cloth, no matter how hard or dry it may be. Saturate the spot two or three times and then wash out in soapsuds.

The Carpenter

A TRAGEDY IN CONTRAST.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

"A better kindness 'tis I hold,
Than giving the discouraged gold,
To put *new hope*, pure, sweet and rare
Into his heart and keep it there."

A COMFORTABLE public, those who are in neither extreme of the social scale may most impartially comment on the tragedy in contrast. Penury waits and weeps in wretchedness while plenty revels in wanton waste of luxury. Is it only a survival of the fittest that is typical in this contrast?

Two hemispheres gasp in astonishment at the splendor of Gotham's social extravagance in the recent famous Martin dinner entertainment, while the problem of the unemployed grows greater and more difficult for philanthropy to cope with.

There was once a beautiful queen who wasted the treasure of Egypt in profligate revelry. At a most wonderful banquet designed to dazzle the ruler of another nation, she dissolved two magnificent pearls in some chemical solution, and mixing them in a goblet of wine, drank to the health of her monarch guest. And her impoverished subjects found in this vainglorious display no new respect for their sovereign. The recent dinner party, where the feast was spread on a mammoth round table thirty-five feet across, and the floral decorations alone cost a comfortable fortune, is similar to the historic folly of the Egyptian queen. In this glimpse of Fifth avenue luxury run riot, the disinterested spectator sees a strange portent of coming rebellion.

The pulse beats of general revolution are more distinct, so declares astrological prophecy, than ever before in modern times. Social extremes and their conditions of striking and pitiable contrast must be considered among many signs of the times.

The tragedy of contrast is pressing its unwelcome lessons on the minds of American people. The sumptuous feast on Fifth avenue, and perhaps less than a mile distant, the bread line loaf and the lodging ticket! And this is only one illustration among many. Homeless and hungry men, whether through fault or misfortune, are ever recruiting the ranks of the unemployed. Helpless children and ragged women are to be provided for, and charity struggles with the situation.

The great heart of philanthropy, the very embodiment of divine love, aches with the burden of responsibility increasing upon it. Without questioning causes, philanthropy has its hands full in dealing with effect. In helping men to help themselves, morally as well as materially, bread for the starving soul as well as the suffering body is the true form of Christian charity. The unbalanced condition of financial methods and industrial conflicts must receive attention and adjustment from other sources, but their results—pauperism's cry of destitution, the homeless to be sheltered, the hungry to be fed, the suffering everywhere to be ministered unto—call for immediate relief. The tragedy in contrast is the play of human events at this time, and the mighty pageant of excessive wealth and torturing poverty is sufficiently realistic to make countless millions mourn. Its pathos would seem enough to make even "angels weep."

Mammon has built a great chariot whose wheels are crushing and bruising humanity in the wild, idolatrous march of so-called progress. The money-mad few in the gilded chariots are deaf to the anguished moan of the victims in their path. They heed not the appeal for mercy from the needy throng forming a part of the great parade. They are perhaps too engrossed with the pomp and vanity of their own part of comedy to look for a while on the multitude below them who take the role of tragedy.

Methinks if they should look for a time into the shadows and catch but a dim outline of existing wretchedness—if they hearkened but a short space of time to the weary sighs, the stifled sobs and the desperate shrieks of the prostrate, crushed and

groveling masses, they would rouse from their seeming stupor of excesses, and realizing the tragedy of contrast, their hearts would break for pity.

No need, then, for charitable lodging houses, bread lines, organized charities, Industrial Christian Alliances; no need for our poets and idealists in economic studies to become "glorious freaks" in their service for humanity. No need for religion to break out in so many new creeds and forms of fanaticism; no need for socialism's uncompromising struggle. The ultra rich would come down out of their blood-bought magnificence into the realm of the commonplace. In their sudden awakening all other fanatics would be surpassed in zealous work for humanity. Helping men to help themselves would become a fad of the fashionable.

How we make use of our opportunities here determines the wealth amassed in the future existence—the worth of the treasure we have accumulated where "Moth doth not corrupt nor thieves break through and steal."

The tragedy of contrast teaches us charity, self-denial, and beauty of brotherhood.

"Count your wide conquests of sea and land,
Heap up the gold and hoard as you may—
All you can hold in your cold, dead hand
Is what you have given away."

COMPARISONS.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

THE managing editor of the "biggest daily in town" was polite, but firm. There could be no increase granted to any of the reporters at that time. Advertising was slow, the circulation manager had reported a slump—and well, in a word, there was "nothing doing."

Barker, who as general reporter, with seven months' experience, at $8 a week, swallowed the information with a gulp. He had worked faithfully to make himself valuable to the paper and could recall night after night when he had been awakened from a warm bed to "cover" an accident or a fire, and when he had sat up until after midnight repeatedly "grinding out copy" after a hockey match or other public entertainment in order that the linotype men wouldn't get all "balled up" by an avalanche of copy the next morning. And all the time he had had in mind the veiled promise that when he was "worth it there would be an increase in salary."

"You must understand," said the managing editor, not unkindly, "that you are only learning the business and are, therefore, not as valuable to us as the more experienced men."

"But I am turning in just as much copy as men getting double and over my salary," was the reply, "and I work longer than any other man on the paper."

In reply the M. E. pulled forth from a convenient pigeon-hole a mass of letters—letters from college-bred (and otherwise) applicants for positions. The text of the letters was pretty much the same. Some of the would-be Dickens weren't particular about "salary," others asked $5 and $6 a week "to begin with."

In the city in question are six other daily papers, and inquiry has revealed the fact that with few exceptions the salaries paid the average reporter are lower than those paid the men who eke out existences in the ditches and sewers.

At a meeting of the Press club, which has a membership of nearly 200, the question of salaries has been raised several times, but in a rather luke-warm manner, for at the table with the speaker would perchance be a managing editor, and mayhap even an editor-in-chief.

In consequence of repeated guarded complaints, however, after several lengthy discussions, a committee was appointed to interview the managements of the different dailies, and intimate that salaries should be increased.

Of the seven dailies, one alone granted

an increase in salaries—and said increase was only a very slight one.

One of the unwritten laws of the Press club is that it must not savor of a labor union in any way. If the employers see fit to grant increases when asked to, well and good; if not—well, so be it.

Among the numerous arguments advanced against giving the club the appearance of a labor union was that "owing to the vast difference in ability and general usefulness exhibited by newspaper men it is impossible to set a standard scale of salaries."

The question of a minimum scale of salaries was completely overlooked, or at least ignored. Because a favored few were fortunate enough to possess ability to command large salaries and hold good positions the men lower down—the men of "average ability" must needs toil away at wages lower than those of a common laborer.

All readers of the Carpenter are conversant with prevailing conditions among the organized crafts, but what of the vast army of unorganized professions and trades?

Several years ago, when the writer was an active member of one of the strong building trades unions he believed thoroughly in organized labor from the standpoint of one who performed manual labor for a livelihood.

Several years' experience on the other side of the fence—the unorganized profession side—has convinced him that in due time all classes of workers must and will organize.

The examples set forth in the lead of this article are drawn from actual facts, and lest there be a misunderstanding the writer wishes to add that he is fortunate enough to be one of those who command a good salary, and is therefore not speaking from the standpoint of one "soured on existence."

Eliot, of Harvard, may rant and rave, along with other mollycoddles (apologies to he of the "big stick") about the avaricity and overbearing attitude of organized labor, but the sane man doesn't live who, in the bottom of his heart, doesn't admit that the cause, at least, for which the labor unions are striving, is a just one, and a necessary one.

A man seated in a comfortable arm chair in front of a cozy fire-place can no more appreciate the suffering of a waif of the street facing a blinding snowstorm than can a man upon whom Dame Fortune has smiled sympathize with a less fortunate brother.

Associated with the fathers and sons of wealthy snobs all his life Eliot is in no position to discuss the welfare of the sturdy, brave-hearted, real men who go to make up our great modern trades unions.

What can be more unfair than the attitude assumed by the great banking and other business establishments toward the unemployed who seek positions from them? Taking advantage of the well-known fact that there are nearly always more workers than there are positions the salaries are actually made so low for the average clerk that he can scarcely exist, let alone live.

Surely some of our leading employers will have much to answer for in the hereafter. The wanton reduction of wages and employment of women in men's places—at half the salary—have tended to reduce the number of marriages to an alarming degree, and in consequence fair women who were created to preside over a comfortable home instead are drudging their lives out over machines, looms, etc., while honest, willing men—men who would make good husbands and gentle fathers—are walking the streets in despair, seeking the work which nature provided for them to do.

An evidence that labor is coming into its own, perhaps sooner than expected, is evinced in the interest being taken in the labor problem by many of the great monthly magazines of today. Within the past few weeks I have read no less than four timely articles on the labor question in magazines that formerly devoted their time and space to eulogizing some capitalist or college president.

The attitude of the courts is proving a boomerang to the interests they apparently try to serve, and public sympathy is gradually swerving toward organized labor. And this is as it should be and must be,

for organized labor, whether it so desires or not, is the champion of the public as well as the honest toiler, for it destroys to an appreciable extent the power of the trusts and exposes to public view all that is bad in the capitalistic bugbears with which the American public is burdened.

The union organizer is, as the capitalist says, an "agitator," but he is agitating for the welfare of the masses.

American capital is all right in its place —we must have business institutions (not trusts)—but its place isn't the entire financial trough.

We've been promised a "revolution" by radical parties since time immemorial and we'll witness it, too—but not in the sense some people imagine. There won't be a battle with arms or anything like that. It will simply be the battle of public indignation against capitalist overbearance and the revolution will consist of the bottom dropping out of the present American financial system.

NEW PRINCIPLES IN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW.

(By Hon. Howard E. Robertson, Jr.)

HE Justice Wright decision takes its place upon the records of courts principally as the most remarkable display of judicial bias, prejudice and vituperation recorded in American jurisprudence, especially since it is directed against men who who have risen to world prominence through an exercise of brilliant brain service and a true, firm devotion to those who are compelled to earn their living by hard toil instead of easy efforts in political office and the still less exertion of capital's assignments. But the great astonishment which the decision awakens is, however, found in the new principles which it presents in constitutional law, the most noticeable being that the Constitution does not possess the power to accord to the citizens of the country nor the press the right of free speech, and that its guarantee does not go beyond the concern of the federal government.

The Justice says, "The Constitution nowhere confers the right to speak, to print or to publish," and the wonder is that the Justice did not include the verb "to think" in this ungenerous denial.

I am of the belief that the American bar will look upon this as a wonderful discovery and not as a menace that their profession will be lost or thrown out of court, the greater fear being that the Constitution, Congress and the law may find it highly proper not to or "confer" upon the Justice, but rather deprive him of the right to speak, to print or to publish any more of his opinions or decisions in language des halles—"of the markets," i. e. billingsgate.

Hardly a lawyer in the land is not amused at the new principle of constitutional authority over free speech and liberty of the press, Justice Wright declaring "the Constitution guarantees, only in so far as the federal government is concerned, the Congress shall not abridge" the right of free speech, or of the press, a proposition which may mean that the Constitution is a constituent and not the foundation of the federal government, but there is absolutely no authority for any such view. On the contrary, Clause 2, of Art. 6, ordains that "the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and judges in every State shall be governed thereby," which certainly brings the federal government and every judge under the Constitution as such supreme law. The clause has still a longer and broader sweep, for it prescribes that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States," and that "No State shall deprive any person of life, liberty and property," or "deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the law," and it is the disregard of these provisions by the courts that have imposed upon labor unions and the laboring masses the compulsion of yielding to the deprivation of

their rights until they can succeed in concentrating their votive power strong enough to bring about a change in the personnel of the judiciary.

Blackstone says: "What the law gives as common rights it recognizes by assuming that (1) they exist, (2) are properly and legitimately established, (3) that they are ordained by original fundamental authority, and (4) that they are under the protection of such original authority," which, Cooley says, "is the theory of the American Constitution" and that "it concedes to every State and citizen common rights vested in common interests, and requires of Congress and of States such laws as will grant such rights and protect such interests," and former Chief Justice Chase said: "It is not in the power of Congress or any court to change the Constitution, or of Congress or any State or court to abridge any right, privilege or immunity recited in or guaranteed by the Constitution; the instrument must be observed, respected and retained in its meaning and purpose and not enlarged or extended beyond accepted limit;" and certainly if such great authorities are worthy of acceptance, I cannot see why the Constitution of the United States is not the supreme law of the land and has exclusive jurisdiction and direction over what it grants, recognizes and protects.

In his recent decision Justice Wright asks: "How knows the worker in Texas, Florida, Maine and Oregon of the merits of the original controversy of the thirty-six metal polishers in Missouri?"

How know the people of the country of Justice Wright's decision?

It was before him that 500 members of unions having international organization were employed by and in dispute with a foundry whose president was also president of the National Association of Manufacturers, the company being a member thereof, and that the official journals of said unions and of organized labor circulated among said members, also, more or less in Texas, Florida, Maine and Oregon; that the great dailies of St. Louis, the seat of the controversy, reached Texas and the Southwest, those of New Orleans, Florida and the South; New York and Boston, Maine and the East; Chicago, St. Paul and Minneapolis, Oregon and the Northwest, and that all these were joined in the same manner by local newspapers. Did not he know that the people are readers? that his decision would be as it has been read in all parts of the country and is looked upon as an undignified, splenetic aspersion upon the intelligence of said 500 employes and of the workers in Texas, Maine, Florida, Oregon and every other State of the Union?

Did he not know that American Industries, the official journal of said Manufacturers' Association, declared labor's publication, being official organs, were therefore "the mediums upon which organized labor and its friends (it ought to have said, also its enemies,) rely in gathering information about labor controversies and the causes of strikes and boycotts." Did he not know that the same paper specially mentioned the official publication of the disputing employes?

I never learned from books, tutor or neighbor to speak, print or publish vituperation against my fellow citizen, client or not, or neighbor or friend. As an intelligent, educated person I claim the meaning of the compound "unfair" and "every other phrase, word and words of similar import" and how and when to use them in qualifying my sense of the equitable and just, and I deny the right of any judge, "in Missouri or elsewhere wheresoever" (which last compound is so inelegantly and superfluously used by Justice Wright) to charge me with illiteracy and ignorance; indeed, I have honored my former schoolmate and neighbor by giving his decision, after careful and complete reading, conspicuous shelf in my library—as a curiosity. Moreover, I believe I have a right—I know I have the intelligence—to solicit aid, assist and direct any person or persons, firm, corporation or company, "wheresoever" located, to purchase, use or deal in what I believe is fair to me and my friends, or to do the reverse if unfairness is shown or practiced, so long as I accord like privilege to others, for my use of the word "fair" is that of Blackstone, who says that "honesty of thought and purpose carries with it the principle of

liberty in speech and action in considering every circumstance which consults and weighs the interest of parties alike for and with all in reaching the equitable and just.''

I do not belong to any labor union. Some of their members have been and are my clients. So are capitalists; but I have preferred no case from the latter where my convictions convinced me the industrial and constitutional rights of the former were to be attacked without warrant of statutory law. The capitalists are, I believe, aided by courts—not all but some—in conspiring, to abridge if not destroy such rights.

Justice Gould quotes the case of the U. S. vs. Standard Oil Company, 152 Fed. 294, wherein the company are alleged to ''have participated in every part of the conception and work of a combination,'' and says, ''Who aids in the performance of these acts and co-operates with others, knowing them to have the same design, is, in fact, in conspiracy,'' hence I cannot believe that my friends, the wage earners of the country, nor myself, are endeavoring to abridge or destroy liberties guaranteed to us by the Constitution, and it seems to me that Justice Gould himself has laid the foundation for judicial impeachment and legal criminal prosecution. At the same time, I agree with Professor Grey, that the proper course is to yield until the court of last resort has passed upon the vital principles, but to continue the fight until a Congress is obtained that will enact law making judges liable for erroneous construction of the laws and the Constitution of the country.

THE PERFECT LADY.

(By Gertrude Barnum.)

I SAW a living skeleton standing by her looms in a cotton mill in Fall River. Steam curled up from grids in the floor and wound around her like a winding sheet. The crashing, roaring, shrieking noise of machinery descended about us like a cataract and drowned our voices. We spoke with our lips and fingers, in the deaf and dumb language of the mill.

''Do you like this work?'' I asked in signs.

''I can't complain,'' she replied.

In the weave room of a cotton mill you breathe a combination of steam, cotton lint and tuberculosis germs, and you feel as though you have been put in the wash, wrung out, and hung up without starch.

It was hard to talk to the living skeleton. Her looms were so close together that we were constantly bumped by one or the other of them; the straps, belts and wheels threatened us above, below and on all sides. It was very exciting.

The skeleton calmly proceeded to thread her shuttle with her lips and tongue. At this I made signs of horror.

''Don't do that,'' I protested. ''You will suck tuberculosis from those shuttles.''

''Got to thread them,'' she replied.

I asked how it happened that she was running twelve looms, while the union standard was only eight. Most haughtily she replied that she was not a member of the union.

''Do you think I would belong to a union with those Dagos and Kanucks?'' she said, grimacing and gesturing her extreme scorn.

''The ruling passion strong in death,'' I reflected, as I dodged away under the whirring straps and belts.

That girl would have called herself ''a perfect lady.'' She preferred death to association with the girls she considered beneath her in social rank. I was reminded of a story I once heard of two urchins going home from kindergarten and quarreling as they went. Too young to speak plainly, they were swearing in baby talk.

"You dan Sheeny!" cried Tony.

"You dan Dago" retorted Ikey.

They were snobs at the age of four.

What is good society, anyway? Rich, leisure class women see the names of their choicest friends in the daily papers, in the lists of the "muck-raked;" that seems to make no difference so long as the "muck-raked" continue to live in homes with plenty of bath tubs and servants. These society ladies adore parrots, puppies and other pets, yet they ignore any woman out of favor with the four hundred. So it goes through all our ranks. Without rhyme or reason, the stenographer snubs the shop girl; the shop girl snubs the factory girl, and all feel superior to domestic servants. When you hear of a woman speak of getting into society you may be pretty sure she means getting out of society. The more narrow and exclusive her social set, the prouder she grows; she has no dream of broad human companionship.

The things which unite us all are much deeper and stronger than the things which divide us; but it usually takes an earthquake to remind us of our boasted "equality and fraternity." It is the girls of today who must build up the true society of the America of tomorrow. We must pin our faith to the power of their quick sympathy, their tact, their idealism to break down the foolish barriers of caste, and teach the children true American principles.

This is a matter of life and death for working girls, and the clever ones know it. Fortunately that living skeleton at Fall River is an exception. Probably by this time she has narrowed her circle to six feet of ground in the county's exclusive corner of the graveyard. I wonder what satisfaction there is in being the corpse of a "perfect lady."

LEGAL STATUS OF THE BOYCOTT IN GERMANY.

(By Philip Rappaport, in The Layers' and Helpers' Journal.)

The United States are, or is, according to the grammar of the patriots, a republic. Germany is a monarchy. The American workman is told that he is in possession of the greatest freedom on earth, and he believes it.

He is also told that the working-men of European monarchies, especially Germany, are fearfully oppressed, that there is no freedom whatever in that country, and he believes it.

Furthermore, he is told that labor party politics, or Socialism, may be alright for a country like Germany with its monarchical and otherwise oppressive institutions, but that in free America, with its free constitution, its free laws, its free people, and its political equality, no such thing is necessary, and he believes this also and votes for every party except the one which represents his class. In Germany the Socialists polled one-third of all the votes, but—well, that is all right for Germany.

Now, it so happened that recently a judge in this free republic sentenced the president and two other officers of the American Federation of Labor to comparatively long terms in jail for contempt of court. The court had enjoined them from boycotting a certain manufacturing firm, had enjoined them from putting its name on the unfair list and of publishing anything in support of their boycott. In other words the court declared the boycott unlawful, as another court did some time ago by awarding damages to a firm manufacturing hats.

So far the American courts have declared the boycott illegal, and they have issued injunctions right and left to prevent the workingmen from making a strike effective. They have not only enjoined strikers from picketing, but also from peaceful persuasion, things which to my knowledge German courts have never attempted.

Under these circumstances, it would certainly be interesting to compare German justice with American justice and to see what in similar cases the courts of the country of militarism and oppression decided.

I take the decisions which I quote from an article in Section 11, Volume 27, of the Neue Zeit, the scientific organ of the German Social-Democratic party.

In 1904 the owner of a place of amusement in Bremen refused to accede to the demands of the musicians in the matter of wages. A strike, the employment of non-union men, and the declaration of a boycott followed. The musicians distributed circulars in front of the place, asking the workingmen not to patronize it because of the employment of strikebreakers.

The owner of the place sued for damages. The Oberlandesgericht, a court of the rank of our state supreme courts, decided that the musicians had violated no law, that they in no way injured the freedom of the owner of the place, that there was nothing in the circulars which was not true, that the business and the credit of the plaintiff was not injured by the statement of any untrue facts and that therefore the plaintiff had no case.

A somewhat similar case was one year later decided by the Reichsgericht, a court of the rank of our United States Supreme Court, in favor of the plaintiff, but only because the musicians had in their circulars made some misleading statements and had not sufficiently explained the cause of the boycott. The court in its decision said:

"True, in the class struggles and the struggles for wages between employer and employe the boycott is not a means of warfare violating good morals and forbidden by them, nor does it become a violation of good morals, if one or the other side calls, by publication, upon others for aid though they have no interest in the matter in dispute, but the boycott may become unpermissible by the manner in which it is used."

The court then shows that in this case the statements in the circulars and handbills were incorrect, misleading and not complete enough to enable the reader to form his own judgment.

In 1904 the bakers in Kiel went on strike. A boycott and a suit for damages followed. The Reichsgericht decided as follows: "The defendants have omitted in their publications all personal attacks and slanders. All they did was to seek the support of others, by asking them to buy only of those who had granted the wages asked.

"This proceeding did not become immoral by the use of the press. There is nothing immoral in thus asking the aid of other people for the accomplishment of an aim, as long as the publications contain nothing improper and objectionable." The decision was in favor of the defendants.

In a similar suit in 1906, the decision in all the tribunals from the lowest to the highest was in favor of the plaintiffs. The case had originated in Berlin where a boycott had been declared by the union against certain bakeries. But in this case the damages were not awarded for the boycott itself, but for the manner in which it was carried on. The court expressly declares that the violation of good morals consisted in this, that the handbills contained vicious personal attacks, from which it could be clearly seen that the object of their publishers was not to inform the public of the matter in dispute and to enable it to form its own judgment, but to arouse personal hatred against the plaintiff.

In a case arising in Hamburg, in 1905, the highest tribunal, the Reichsgericht, awarded damages to the plaintiff. In its decision the court said:

"If in a struggle of this kind the public, through the press or other printed matter, is requested to take sides with one of the parties and to assist in the achievement of a favorable result, such action can only be considered as not against good morals and permissive, if it can be rightfully presumed from their general nature that the public has sufficient knowledge of the matters in dispute and the causes which led to the boycott.

"Where such is not the case, it can be rightfully demanded that those who wish to drag non-interested parties into the struggle explain in their publications the matter in a manner sufficient to enable those who are thus called upon for aid to form a judgment of their own. But it is against good morals to merely attempt to injure the opponent by inciting hatred

through the use of offensive language and catch-phrases calculated to play on the feeling of solidarity. This, however, has been done in the case before us.''

From these decisions and the language used by the courts it is plain that the boycott is legally allowed in Germany, and that the question of its propriety is not one of injury in dollars and cents, but one of good morals. The workingmen's right to request the public to aid them by withdrawing patronage from the boycotted place or person is fully conceded. All that is necessary to avoid a violation of good morals is truth in the statements of facts and enough of them to enable the public to judge for themselves which side is deserving their sympathy, and furthermore the omission of offensive and inciting language, as well as of personal attacks that have no connection with the matter in dispute.

This is the legal status of the boycott in a country where the workingmen have a strong political party of their own, while in our country, where organized labor supports the parties of the capitalists, the publication of unfair lists is forbidden and the officers of organized labor are sentenced to prison if they do publish them.

Further comment does not seem to be necessary.

INTERVIEW OF TRADES AND LABOR CONGRESS WITH THE DOMINION GOVERNMENT.

(From ''The Labor Gazette.'')

On January 12, 1909, a delegation representing the executive committee of the Trades and Labor Congress of Canada had an interview with the Rt. Hon. Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Prime Minister, and the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux, Minister of Labor. The meeting was sought for the purpose of presenting certain resolutions and requests agreed upon at the annual meeting of the Congress, held at Halifax, N. S., in September, 1908. The following is the text of the memorial presented to the Prime Minister:

To the Right Honorable
Sir Wilfrid Laurier,
Premier of Canada.

''The representatives of the Dominion Trades Congress in placing before you the desires of this body as regards legislation, also wish you to notice the construction of this Canadian Congress, which is the expression of a discontent with present conditions, and an attempt to remedy, if possible, under existing governments, some of the abuses under which labor suffers. To be brief, last year the Congress was composed of the affiliations of 628 trades unions, representing 40,728 direct paying affiliations. In addition to this, 46 central bodies (local) are affiliated; these councils represent approximately 150,000. From the Atlantic to the Pacific, the workers have expressed a desire for the legislation which the representatives of this body place before you and your administration.

1. Proposed amendments to the Lemieux Act.

2. That assisted immigration and the granting of bonuses be strenuously opposed; that certain nationalities and classes of people who, either by temperament, non-assimilative qualities, habits, customs, or want of any permanent good which their coming brings to us, are not a desirable acquisition to our citizenship, be excluded, including Chinamen, Hindus and all other Asiatic peoples.

3. That an old age pension fund be established by the government.

4. That the 8-hour day be enforced on all government works.

5. That the government make such provisions as will insure the strict enforcement of the fair wage schedule in every government contract; that a clause be inserted in the fair wage schedule making null and void any contracts made by employes contracting themselves out of the schedule rate; also that a clause be inserted imposing a penalty for every violation of the fair wage schedule; that a fair wage officer be appointed who will reside in the west, and that a clause be added to

the fair wage resolution compelling employers to pay back wages within 48 hours after the decision of the fair wage officer.

6. That competent inspectors be appointed to inspect all gears, tackle, etc., used in the process of loading and discharging vessels in all Canadian ports.

7. Appointment of a commission on technical education.

8. That an immediate increase in salary be granted for the letter carriers, in keeping with present conditions.

9. That the legislation making it compulsory for candidates at federal elections to deposit $200 be repealed.

10. For a compulsory legal holiday on general federal election day.

11. That the appreciation of the Congress be expressed for the good work done by the Department of Labor, and the government urged to create a portfolio to be known as the Minister of Labor.

In presenting the views of the Congress with respect to the Industrial Disputes Investigation Act, Mr. J. G. O'Donoghue, Solicitor of the Congress, asked first that during the progress of an investigation under the act the introduction of professional and low strike breakers should be prohibited, apart from Canadians who might through necessity be induced to accept employment in such contingencies. Taking the case of the C. P. R. machinists' strike as an example, Mr. O'Donoghue pointed out that the men had suffered the criticism of public opinion, owing to the fact that it was at their instance that the board of conciliation had been appointed. He requested that the onus of asking for a board of conciliation should rest with the company in all such cases. He also represented that in order to comply with the law, labor intersts were obliged to secure a vote of every union before being able to declare that a strike was likely to occur. In one particular case this had cost over three thousand dollars, and he asked that the law should be amended so that the labor representatives might make this declaration without resorting to a general vote.

In reply to the delegation it was promised that the proposed amendments to the Election Act would be referred to the Department of Justice, and that consideration would be given to the request on behalf of the letter carriers. Japanese immigration, it was stated, does not exist at present as a grievance to labor interests. The Hindu problem was admitted to be a difficult one, but none are coming in now. As to assisted immigration from Great Britain, only a proper class would be admitted in future. With reference to the amendment of the Lemieux Act, consideration was promised. Referring to technical education, the Prime Minister stated that the Dominion regarded education as primarily within the jurisdiction of the provinces. An inspector of gear and tackle, it was said, had been employed in Montreal last summer by the Department of Marine.

Take Time.

Take time to be patient and kindly—
Time to be neighbor and friend,
Just pause in the worry and hurry
To do the good we intend;
Take time in this age of confusion
And much running to and fro—
Some other may sorely need us—
Then swift to the rescue go.

There are many good resolutions
So oft and earnestly made,
Then put off no more till tomorrow
The courtesy long delayed;
Speak now the friendly word of comfort
Sweet encouragement impart,
For love outspoken to the lonely
Cheers our own o'er burdened heart.

Then be unselfish on life's journey
Though in haste we rush along—
It will help us rather than hinder
To cheer the world with a song;
Take time to bless others in passing
Let us do kind deeds today.
It will make earth brighter and better
If we no longer delay.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

In my position as President, I could scarcely be justified were I to omit raising a warning voice against this approach of returning despotism—the effort to place Capital on an equal footing with, if not above, Labor in the structure of government.—Abraham Lincoln.

Don't buy a hat that has not the union label under the sweatband. By refusing to purchase any hat without a label you will help the hatters win their fight.

EDITORIAL

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, APRIL, 1909

It appears that, though there was a marked decline from the record of 1907, the building record of last year does not show the immense falling off anticipated and experienced in other branches of industry. Bradstreet publishes reports from eighty-three cities, showing the value of new buildings erected during the two years to have been $591,191,042 in 1908 and $656,084,169 in 1907, so that the aggregate expenditure in the industry fell but about 10 per cent. Of the eighty-three cities from which reports were received, thirty-five show gains for the year, and forty-eight show decreases. Among the larger cities, New York, complete, with the exception of Richmond Borough, shows a decrease of 11.4 per cent. from 1907. Chicago, the next highest city in expenditures for new buildings, records a gain for the year of 16 per cent.; but Philadelphia lost 22.6 per cent., Pittsburg 17.7 per cent., San Francisco 37.7 per cent. and St. Louis 2.4 per cent.

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The effect of this last industrial depression on labor organization, the eagerness of capital to take advantage of the situation by cutting wages, should by this time have convinced every intelligent member that if trades unions wish to maintain their militant character in the future and retain their resisting power, that if they wish to keep the organization intact and keep wages up, they must adopt a more adequate and extensive system for the protection of their membership. To do that, however, it requires a greater degree of individual self-sacrificing on the part of the rank and file, in which they are still greatly lacking. To keep ourselves and our organization in fighting condition during an industrial depression, which under our present financial and industrial system is bound to make its appearance from time to time, we must pay higher dues. We must pay weekly or monthly dues high enough to accumulate in our treasuries sufficient money for a defense fund from which to support our members involved in strikes or lockouts. In addition to sick and death benefits already established in most trades unions, the organization must provide for a weekly allowance for its members out of work, for its superannuated and for the relief and protection of its members in other emergencies.

It requires a much smaller sacrifice and it is much cheaper to regularly contribute towards a defense fund, an out of work fund and an old age pension fund than it costs to renew the fight to regain lost ground, to restore wages and to get the members who, through enforced idleness and inability to keep themselves square on the books, have dropped out and possibly gone to work below standard wages, back

into the fold again. In times of peace we must prepare for war; the strong must step in for the weak and the young for the aged! This only is true brotherhood.

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The most remarkable feature of the great strike of the French postal and telegraph employes is the fact that it was a strike against the government. The Under Secretary of Posts and Telegraphs had made himself obnoxious to the employes by the initiation of a system of promotion by marks instead of seniority, in which personal favor cut a larger figure than ability or meritorious service. This was the employes' principal grievance and, to get redress, they demanded the dismissal of the obnoxious official. The government, though refusing to concede the demand, has issued a set of rules governing promotion, to replace the system initiated by the Under Secretary, by which the latter is practically ignored, and it is generally understood that he will quietly be disposed of. Thus the postal and telegraph employes have practically gained their point and won a decided victory.

The idea of striking against a republican government may seem preposterous to many of us in this country; nor is there any probability of a strike against our federal government ever to occur as long as that government is inclined to meet the grievances of the postal employes, employes of navy yards, army posts, etc., in a spirit of fairness. The telegraph systems in this country being owned by private corporations, the government would not be and has not been affected by the strike of the telegraph operators of two years ago.

Yet, a strike against a municipal government, and even a State government, in this country, we regret to say, is nothing new. It has only too frequently occurred, especially in our larger cities, that a municipal building or other construction or repairing work carried on by the municipality, had to be tied up because of violations of the law regulating hours on such work, or on account of violations of the prevailing rate of wages law. In fact, in many instances it has been found that a State or municipal government proved a more unfair employer and was harder for labor organizations to deal with than most private concerns. This is not astonishing either when we consider the fact that through our own ignorance and indifference State and municipal administrations are made up of men either identified with or subservient to capitalistic interests, which in every case may be seen in the background.

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A genuine Taff-Vale decision, and one similar to the decision rendered in the Danbury Hatters' case, has recently been handed down by a Canadian court. On March 16 the Manitoba Court of Appeals affirmed the decision of the lower court assigning $25,000 damages against the plumbers' union and large sums against individual members. The suit was brought by the master plumbers at the close of the big strike a year ago. In addition to the ruinous damages, a permanent injunction against picketing is made. The verdict is expected to be the model for similar suits growing out of strikes in all provinces of the Dominion, and the union will carry the case to the Privy Council. Indirectly the effect of the decision will be felt in the United States, since all labor organizations in Canada are affiliated with those in the United States. It renders the head officials who reside in the States equally liable under Canadian laws.

The court held that for a number of persons to combine together to procure others to break contracts is unlawful, and if such others are induced to break and do break their contracts this constitutes an actionable wrong.

It is no justification for the defendants to show that they were not actuated by malice or ill will against the persons injured by their acts and that they only sought to further their own interests. The picketing or besetting of the plaintiffs' shops with the object of inducing the men to cease working, is also unlawful. The trial judge was right in holding that the individual defendants were liable to the plaintiffs in damages for the wrongful acts complained of. The strike was the act of the union as a body and not that of individual members. Members of the union were forced to quit work by reason of the

strike having been declared by a vote of the union.

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To employ and afford means of relief to members out of work for a long period of time, the London, Ont., Trades and Labor Council has established a toy factory. The deportment of the employes, says a special correspondent of the New York Call, has been eminently satisfactory to the management. The prediction that they would be careless in regard to their work has not been borne out by the facts. With possibly only one exception every individual has put spirit into his task, and has labored intelligently and conscientiously.

The management has started to manufacture 500 toy locomotives. The length is two feet. It is a high-grade toy. One placed on exhibition in a prominent window in the business center of the city was a revelation to the public, and many were the expressions of praise passed upon its handsome appearance. Everything in connection with this toy was manufactured in the factory, including the twelve metal wheels upon which it runs. The management are also manufacturing 500 locomotives and cars of smaller and cheaper grade, as well as 500 miniature stoves. Other smaller and cheaper toys will also be turned out. A supply of ironing boards and hangers manufactured are selling very satisfactorily, and have brought a good price.

Following are some of the rules for the government of the factory, which are posted up in a conspicuous place:

"This establishment is run upon the principles of self-help and mutual assistance.

"It pays no dividends to shareholders, and does not aim at the accumulation of profits.

"Until further notice the hours of labor in this workshop shall be six per day, from 9 o'clock a. m. to 12 'clock, noon, and from 1:15 to 4:15 o'clock p. m.

"Tools, when used, must be promptly returned to their proper place.

"This shop shall be kept in as cleanly a state as possible, and each evening before closing shall be swept out and all waste material properly deposited."

The committee of management believe that by the winter of 1909 they will be in a position to greatly increase the staff of employes. The present hours of labor make a workday of six hours. The men are worked in relays, being given from four to six days in shift, according to the necessity of the case. Every man is paid for his work, and it does away with the element of charity altogether.

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From an article printed elsewhere in this issue it will be seen that even in monarchical Germany the right to boycott unfair firms is recognized by the Supreme Court. The court's rulings in boycott cases is, that a labor organization or its members, in soliciting their sympathizers to refrain from patronizing an unfair concern, are not guilty of any crime; it merely stipulates that the solicitations must be couched in a proper language and a fair account of the reasons therefor be made public so that intending patrons can form their own conclusions on the merits of the case.

Survival of the Fittest.

Only one oyster embryo out of every five million produced grows up through all the successive stages of youth to the adult state. Even in animals which produce a small number of young there is great destruction, and taking all the individuals into consideration only a single pair of young arrive at maturity to replace their parents. There is no exception to the rule that every organic being naturally multiplies at so high a rate that if not destroyed the progeny of a single pair would soon cover the earth. The elephant is reckoned the slowest breeder of known animals; it commences to breed at thirty years of age, dies at one hundred, and has six young in the interval. After seven hundred and fifty years, supposing all the offspring of a single pair fulfilled the rule and were not destroyed in an untimely way, there would be nearly nineteen million elephants alive descended from the first pair.—Sir Ray Lankester, in London Telegraph.

Prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.—Bacon.

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D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Ruling on Jurisdiction Controversies.

The Executive Council of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., at their meeting held in Pittsburg, Pa., last February, made the following important rulings on jurisdiction controversies between the organizations here below referred to:

Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union vs. American Brotherhood of Cement Workers.

After a careful and most thorough examination of all evidence, documents and prepared statements covering the dispute between the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers' Union, as submitted, the Executive Council finds that charters have been granted to two organizations; one of which claims to cover all forms of cement work, while the other organization claims to cover 70 per cent. of the actual work in dispute, which, if borne out by facts, would seem to indicate that a dual form of organization exists within this department on the work in question which would, were a definite decision granted at this time, make such a sweeping change in existing conditions as to greatly complicate, if not render abortive, any attempt at a practical and final settlement of the dispute.

It is agreed, therefore,

1st. The members of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union who are exclusively employed in cement construction, as laborers or mixers, shall continue membership in the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union.

2d. Laborers engaged in cement construction, known as either laborers, mixers, or helpers, shall continue their membership in the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers' Union.

3d. Cards of laborers or mixers engaged in cement construction of either organization, who are in good standing, shall be recognized by both organizations.

4th. Both the above named organizations shall refrain from organizing laborers or mixers, engaged in cement construction, in

cities or localities where the other organization has already covered the territory, in accordance with its own laws.

5th. In cities where the work is jointly controlled by locals of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers' International Union and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers, the local organizations shall be required to appoint a committee of three who shall decide working rules regulating wages, hours and other conditions in that particular locality.

6th. The International Unions herein named shall each appoint a committee of three, who shall meet at the call of the president of the Building Trades Department, and thereafter at stated periods, to settle such grievances as may arise, and devise ways and means for the general good will of all.

7th. If at any time the joint committee provided for in Section 6 fails to agree on the selection of an umpire, the president of this department shall appoint a member, whose duty it shall be to decide the question at issue. Such decision, when rendered, shall be final and binding and shall remain in full force and effect until mutually amended by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

8th. It is understood that in the event either of the two parties fail to comply with the provisions of this decision by failure to participate in any conference called by the president of this department for the purpose of adjusting any existing differences the subject matter in contention shall be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department, and the decision reached by the Executive Council shall be final and binding with all local councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

9th. This decision must be maintained inviolate by the respective International and Local Councils; nor shall affiliated local councils permit violation of the terms of this decision by locals or either International declaring a strike to abridge any conditions herein named.

This decision shall be considered in full force and effect pending a further investigation of disputed points, to be reported to the Executive Council at its next meeting.

The above in no wise affects members of the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers or of the Hod Carriers and Building Laborers not employed in cement construction, as it applies to building erection.

United Association Journeymen Plumbers, Gas Fitters, Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers,

vs.

International Association Steam and Hot Water Fitters and Helpers of America.

Working Agreement.

1st. Each of the above named organizations shall refrain from organizing Steam Fitters and Helpers in cities and localities where the other organization has already covered the territory, in accordance with its own laws prevailing prior to November 1, 1908.

2d. Each organization shall submit a list of their bona fide locals, covering localities that have been controlled from the time that this decision is intended to be operative. Such list of locals must be certified to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

3d. In cities where the work is jointly controlled by locals of the I. A. Steam Fitters and the U. A. Steam Fitters, the two local organizations shall each be required to appoint a committee of three men, who shall draft working rules regulating wages and hours in that particular locality, and establish a minimum initiation fee, by which a member may be admitted to either organization and such agreement, when made, shall be respected and enforced by the Internationals herein named.

4th. Each organization shall use their best endeavors and all possible means to thoroughly organize the Steam Fitters and Steam Fitters' Helpers in localities unorganized. Such unorganized localities shall be deemed a legitimate field for organizing work of the organization whose representatives shall first commence the work of organizing.

In the event of failure upon the part of the first claimant to organize the locality in question, it shall be considered open field for operation.

5th. The International Unions herein named shall each appoint a committee of three, who shall meet at the call of the president of the Building Trades Department and thereafter at stated periods, to settle such grievances as may arise and devise ways and means for the general good will of all, as provided for in Section 6, to the end that a solidification, federation or permanent understanding may be brought about in the pipe-fitting industry.

6th. If at any time the Joint Committee provided for in Section 5 fails to agree on the selection of an umpire, the president of this department shall appoint a member, whose duty it shall be to decide the question at issue. Such decision, when rendered, shall be final and binding and shall remain in full force and effect until mutually amended by and with the consent of the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department.

7th. Each general organization shall, under no circumstances, allow the forming of locals or admittance of men into locals when there is a lockout or strike between the employers and either organization.

8th. Any member of either organization entering the territory of the other, either on his own account or by reason of having been sent by his employer, shall join the Local Union in whose territory he desires to work and conform to the laws of the organization controlling the territory, but in no case shall other than the prevailing conditions be imposed upon the member entering the locality.

9th. It is understood that in the event either of the two parties fail to comply with the provisions of this decision by failure to participate in any conference called by the president of this department for the purpose of adjusting any existing differences, the subject matter in contention shall be referred to the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department and the decision reached by the Executive Council shall be final and binding with all Local Councils affiliated with the Building Trades Department.

10th. This decision must be maintained inviolate by the respective Internationals and Local Councils; nor shall affiliated Local Councils permit violations of the terms of this decision by locals of either International declaring a strike to abridge any condition herein named.

This decision shall be considered in full force and effect on and after February 15, 1909.

To insure and guarantee permanent peace among the Building Trades, the Executive Council of the Building Trades Department herewith recommend that each organization to this dispute shall take a referendum vote of their membership on the advisability of eliminating all divisional lines of trade demarcation, so that each member may follow the avocation that his knowledge and ability best equip him for, and so as to determine whether one international trade union or organization may be established in the pipe-fitting industry.

This referendum in question shall be taken in duplicate, copies of which shall be furnished to the Building Trades Department and shall be made returnable on or before the 1st day of January, 1910.

Also through the good offices of the officials of the Building Trades Department two more jurisdictional contests or misunderstandings were brought to an end, as the two following agreements signed by the officials of the organizations concerned, will show:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 5, 1909.

"Agreement entered into between the representatives of the Operative Plasterers' International Association and the American Brotherhood of Cement Workers at the headquarters of the Building Trades Department on January 16, 1909:

"The Operative Plasterers' International Association claims for its members all exterior and interior plastering, whether of stucco, cement or any patent material, when done in and by the usual methods of plastering.

"We contend the covering of all walls, ceilings, soffitts, piers, columns, or any other part of a construction of any sort, when any part of said construction is covered with any plastic material in the usual methods of plastering, is the work of the plasterers.

"The above claim is recognized by the

representatives of cement workers as not to apply to the construction of any concrete work in building erection or the forming or casting of asphalt or cement blocks, nor does the term "Compo" employed in the above claim refer in any manner to concrete construction.

Signed on behalf of American Brotherhood Cement Workers: ALFRED TRACY.
T. E. KEOUGH.

Operative Plasterers' Int. Ass'n:
JOHN DULIN,
PETER G. COOK.

To the Officers and Members of Affiliated International Unions and Local Councils —Greeting:

Agreement entered into between representatives of the Operative Plasterers' International Association and the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, held in Washington, D. C., January 12, 1909, covering the points in dispute between these two trades, and having reference to scratch coating:

"This agreement made and entered into by the Operative Plasterers' International Association, and the Ceramic, Mosaic and Encaustic Tile Layers and Helpers' International Union, for the purpose of defining the demarcation lines of jurisdiction covering the preparation of walls and ceilings for reception of tiles:

"First: It is agreed that on all walls upon which a foundation or base coat if put on by the plasterers; ample room shall be allowed for a final coat of not less than three-eighths (⅜) of an inch to be put on by the tile layers to act as a binder and regulator for the float-coat upon which the tile is placed.

"Second: It is also agreed that the plasterers shall use only sand and cement in preparation of walls for work above stipulated.

"Third: It is further agreed and understood that this shall not interfere with the right of the tile layers to do all scratch-coating on small jobs of one or two ordinary bath rooms.

"Fourth: It is further agreed that no scratch-coating shall be put on, except by mechanics of either trade.

"Signed by:
"H. C. RAASCH,
"Pres. Tile Layers and Helpers' I. U.,
"JOHN DONLIN,
"Pres. Plasterers' Int. U.,
"C. H. LEPS,
"Representing Tile Layers and Help. I. U.,
"PETER COOK,
"Representing Plasterers' Association."

Expulsions.

T. J. Tompson of L. U. 653, Chickasha, Okla., has been expelled by the L. U. for defrauding a brother member.

George Stewart of L. U. 1673, Three Forks, Mont., has been expelled for obtaining money from the L. U. under false pretenses.

C. C. Good of L. U. 665, Amarillo, Tex., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Rejection of Candidate.

L. Goodman has applied for admission in L. U. 11, Cleveland, O., on three successive meeting nights and was rejected each time.

Recording Secretaries, Attention.

The quarterly circular for the months of April, May and June, 1909, with blanks for the report of trustees, blank bonds for the financial secretary and the treasurer, and containing password, etc., has been forwarded by the General Office to all Local Unions of the U. B. under date of March 25, 1909.

Recording secretaries not receiving the circular in due time are requested to notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Columbia, Mo.	Lawrenceville, Ill.
Michel, B. C., Can.	Rector, Ark.
Van Buren, Ark.	West Point, Ky.
Kennett, Mo.	Baltimore, Md.
Louisville, Ky.	Durant, Okla.
Villa Grove, Ill.	Greenfield, Mass.
Americus, Ga.	San Antonio, Tex.

Total. 14 Local Unions.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.
Anadarko, Okla.
Ashland, Ky.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Austin, Tex.
Baltimore, Md.
Belleville, Ill.
Brantford, Ont., Can.
Bridgeport, Conn.
Buffalo, N. Y.
Chicago, Ill.
Cleveland, O.
DeLand, Fla.
Demopolis, Ala.
Denver, Colo.
Detroit, Mich.
Duluth, Minn.
Edwardsville, Ill.
El Reno, Okla.
Ely, Nev.
Fort Wayne, Ind.
Gary, Ind.
Hartford, Conn.
Helena, Mont.
Hendersonville, N. C.
Houston, Tex.
Johnson City, Tenn.
Kansas City, Mo.
Knoxville, Tenn.
Lawton, Okla.
Los Angeles, Cal.
Louisville, Ky.
Lynn, Mass.
Marion, O.
Memphis, Tenn.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Miami, Fla.
Milwaukee, Wis.
Mulberry, Fla.
Nashville, Tenn.
Muskogee, Okla.
New Haven, Conn.
New Orleans, La.
New Rochelle, N. Y.
New York City.
Norfolk, Va.
Oakland, Cal.
Owensboro, Ky.
Philadelphia, Pa.
Pittsburg, Pa.
Pottsville, Pa.
Pueblo, Colo.
Richmond, Va.
Rockford, Ill.
Salineville, O.
Sayre, Pa.
Seattle, Wash.
Salamanco, N. Y.
San Antonio, Tex.
San Francisco, Cal.
Tacoma, Wash.
Wheeling, W. Va.
White Plains, N. Y.
Youngstown, O.

Rise in Cost of Living.

That living has soared rapidly upward in the last ten years does not need statistical proof. Common experience is enough for most of us. Yet the figures are interesting. For instance, take what the bulletin of the labor bureau calls the "annual per capita cost of the necessaries of daily consumption." It rose from $74.31 in 1896 to $107.26 in 1906. Coal which cost $3.50 a ton in 1896 cost $4.50 a ton in 1906. Manufactured commodities were 32 per cent. higher in 1906 than ten years before. What one called raw commodities are 50 per cent. higher. "All commodities" averaged 35.4 per cent. higher. Rents have soared everywhere. That wages have increased largely in many industries in this decade is equally true, but that they have increased correspondingly in any but the most favored industries—those where either the unions exercised compelling power, or those where the managers were unusually enlightened—is doubtful. The last government bulletin on wages covers an investigation into about 4,000 establishments, employing 334,000 persons, engaged in manufacturing and mechanical industries, the kind of establishments where, of course, the forces which raise wages act most freely and successfully. This bulletin shows that in 1906 the weekly wages of the 334,000 were 19.1 per cent. higher than in 1896—while, as said, the cost of all commodities was 35 per cent. higher. Wages increased 3.9 per cent. in 1906 over 1905, while the cost of commodities increased 5.9 per cent.

Now what does this mean? Why, simply this, that at a time when wealth is rolling up as never before (this country increased its wealth between 1900 and 1904 by about $20,000,000) a vast number of hard-working people in this country are really having a more difficult time making ends meet than they have ever had before. It also means that in a great number of other hard-working families the increase in wages has been so little in excess of increase in the cost of living that it may be almost said to be a discouragement instead of a comfort by intensifying common conviction of the workingman that no matter how much he earns he will still have to spend it all in the same hard struggle to get on; that there is no such thing for him as getting ahead.

There is no escaping the seriousness of such a situation as this. The only chance of peace and of permanency in this country lies in securing for the laboring classes an increasing share of increasing wealth. It is not enough that the wages of men keep up with their forced expenditures—they must go beyond. There must be a growing margin between the two—a margin wide enough for the laborer to see it and be able to draw hope and encouragement from it. When the margin has shrunk, or not visibly increased, unrest and discouragement must follow.—Ida M. Tarbell, in the American Magazine.

The difference between the so-called open shop, demanded by the employers, and the union shop, demanded by the workers, is the difference between absolute monarchy and constitutional government carried over from the political to the economic field.—New York Call.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

P. Carlin.

The last three months I worked in Rockland, Ill.; Davenport, Iowa; Moline, Ill.; Muscatine, Iowa; Iowa City; Orion, Ill.; Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Sioux City and Burlington, Iowa; Appleton and Madison, Wis., and Fargo and Bismark, N. D.

By instruction from the G. P., I went to Tri-City, consisting of the three localities first mentioned, where, in company with Brother Carlson, we tried to organize the shop and millmen in that section. We visited the factories until both were ejected from the premises, and then notified the men by mail that we would meet them on the street. We saw them and invited them to a meeting where we succeeded in obtaining twelve candidates.

We then proceeded to Orion, Ill., there installing a new Local Union. In Muscatine I held an open meeting of millmen, which was rather poorly attended. Calling at the Roach & Muscer mill at noon, I talked to about two hundred men, who seemingly were all anxious to join a union, but when, in company with a number of our outside men, I called again, they hesitated and wanted to take that step at a later date. I next went to Iowa City, where I found our organization in good shape and doing fine; while there I attended two meetings of the Local Union.

Visiting Cedar Rapids, I found our organization grown in membership as a result of their successful efforts in the past. This favorable state of things I sorely missed in Appleton, Wis., as our Local Union in that locality was in bad shape, attributable to internal strife. I held a meeting with our members and gave them advice, which I believe they will profit by.

As to my mission in Burlington, I submitted a special report to the G. P.

To Sioux City I went for the purpose of addressing a series of revival meetings covering a week, and must say they were a success from every point of view. We had present clergymen, contractors, business men, in fact men of all walks of life, the crowd in attendance increasing with each meeting. The speakers were: Mr. Perkins, one of the well known employers and a newspaper man; his subject was, "Organized Labor," and he did fine; J. W. Kline, president of Blacksmiths' Union; A. C. Smith, vice-president Painters and Decorators' Union; A. L. Ulrich, president State F. of L.; Mr. Smith of the Cigarmakers' Union, and your humble servant.

I then called a meeting of the building tradesmen in an effort to prepare the organizing of a B. T. D. of A. F. of L. in Sioux City. We had a big crowd.

Leaving the latter city, I went to Fargo, and regret to say that I found our members in a state of lethargy and unwilling to further the cause of the union or their own, but I must admit that the weather was severely cold at the time of my visit, which may have been the cause of their resting on their oars. I am at this writing in Bismark, N. D. Things begin to look brighter.

W. J. Shields.

During the past month a reviving of the interest among the membership was apparent. More and more of our locals are seeking assistance on the lines of arousing the craft to renewed activity in an endeavor to obtain better conditions the coming spring. This is as it should be and demonstrates the fact that the movement is permanent in character. At times interest may relax owing to adverse conditions, but as illustrated in the present state, it against asserts itself when opportunity and possibilities for still further advancement present themselves. Most of the membership waited on are exhibiting a disposition of the kind referred to; they feel the need of better conditions and are

working on the lines that have brought us out of bondage up to where we are at present.

I have covered a wide scope of territory and visited a number of locals since my last report. Space does not permit the dealing with all instances, but I will single out those that in my judgment will interest the most. Coming first in this particular is the controversy between the George E. Keith Company, manufacturers of shoes in Brockton, Mass., and the B. T. D. of the same city. This company, it is claimed, employs 12,000 people and every shoe worker employed is in the union. The stamp of the shoe workers is used on the product of the factory. The grievance of the building trades craftsmen in the case is that they are excluded from the privileges as enjoyed by the shoe workers. It was presented to the company by a delegation of one from the several trades whose interests were affected. The Keith Company put its case into the hands of Judge Reed and requested the Judge to get in touch with myself, with the understanding that if the Judge and I couldn't find a way out of the difficulty, then the case was hopeless. Quite a few conferences have already been held and the firm has conceded all but the wage scale. We are still negotiating and hope for a satisfactory settlement.

The ship carpenters of the Boston water front have taken up the work of extending their conditions and I have been called into consultation with these boys for the consideration of the best method to successfully operate this movement. This union has on its list of membership many men old in the work of trade unionism. Their experience makes them good advisers and safe leaders, and it is safe for me to say that their movement will ultimately not lack in results.

The C. L. U. of Greenfield, Mass., invited me to speak at a mass meeting to which were invited all carpenters. This town having no U. B. union, the C. L. U. used this plan to awaken an interest in organization among the craft. The chief reason of inviting me was that I might direct my speech at the carpenter with the hopes of bringing him into the movement. In this I was successful later on, having organized a Local Union of thirty-two members on March 25, and it is possible that I may pull through.

Manchester, N. H., invited me to enter into consultation with their membership on the question of establishing a minimum wage scale. The men are fairly well organized and by careful handling this movement for extended recognition should pull through successfully.

The members of our Boston Wharf and Bridge Carpenters' Local waged a successful fight against a New York firm who are rebuilding the big Cunard docks. The question involved was the attempt of this employer to force our men to subject themselves to work on tides, while the rule of our boys was eight hours, between 8 a. m. and 5 p. m., with overtime pay for all other time work. This would undermine the security of the present hour system if permitted to operate, as the conditions would obtain with every employer in this line throughout this territory. The change would have been of serious consequences, and so about 225 men stacked their tools and struck. The battle lasted three days. As the end of this time the boss capitulated and our men went back well satisfied that their self-sacrifice and firmness had saved the situation for the interest as a whole.

I had the pleasure of putting in a week's service in New Jersey, participating in meetings arranged in Paterson, Elizabeth, Jersey City and Newark. The meetings as a whole were splendidly attended and well arranged to insure satisfactory results. In fact, my impression of the men I met was that they had been schooled in the lessons of trade union activities, not of today or of yesterday, but that their development had come down to them from many a hard-fought contest that has kept them busy during the best years of their lives. There are many scars visible and in some of these locals the wounds are still open, causing suffering. Their position is best illustrated in their continuous defense of union principle. They were up against it last year and stand ready for the same kind of business this year. A strike here and there causes them uneasi-

ness, but still the defense goes on. In the presence of characters of this type one feels like saying Hurrah, for they have accomplished something and made this old world of ours a better place to live in. I was well satisfied with the week's work, and on leaving I fully appreciate that my success was made possible by the splendid arrangements, backed by the untiring energy of those men who work from the standpoint of doing their work well that relief will come to somebody else. I was that somebody. Brother Quinn, First General Vice-President, had charge of the campaign, and its success reflects credit to his managing ability.

O. L. Bradford.

In the last four months I have visited nearly all the locals in Colorado. The last financial depression hit many of them in this State a hard blow, lack of work causing a loss of membership and a loss of interest right at the time when the hardest work should have been done by our members.

In a few places our Local Unions came near losing their charters. I was told by some of our members in La Junta in December that the charter there would go back no difference what was done. I found a number of the best workers of the La Junta local working in Las Animas, and after talking the matter over with the officers of the Las Animas local, they decided that that local could afford to allow members of the La Junta local to work in Las Animas without taking their clearance out of La Junta for the time being. Thus we managed to hold that charter through the hardest part of the winter. Now that work is picking up and more interest is being taken, the boys there are getting along better.

In Rocky Ford several bad moves, such as fining members without a trial or hearing, walking off of jobs and making no attempt to straighten them up, etc., had caused their membership to dwindle down to seven men and the local had not had a meeting for over six weeks. I called a meeting and persuaded as many as possible to attend. We had the disputes thrashed out, then settled each case, elected some new officers and again got things started. I believe the members there will profit by the experience.

This report would not be complete without my saying something about our boys in Cripple Creek. Few men outside of Colorado can realize what our members there have had to contend with. Being thrown into a bull pen and shipped out of town in a box car is bad enough, but after coming back to a town where one owns a home and has a family, to be told that you must sign a contract to belong to no labor union, is almost the last straw for a union man. Is it any wonder that most of our members there are Socialists? But our members with a few exceptions resisted, and today they have the respect of even the mine owners themselves.

By order of the General President I audited the books of Local 515 of Colorado Springs about the first of the year. I found the accounts of a past treasurer in bad condition, but the shortage was not so great as it had been found by the local auditor and trustees.

In Denver our D. C. withdrew from the B. T. C. on account of the seating of delegates in the B. T. C. direct from the local of Amalgamated Carpenters instead of from the D. C., as the constitution of the B. T. C. provides. This brought on a fight with the B. T. C. which, I believe, is now about won. Brother Loos was sent to Denver by the General President to take charge of the fight for the U. B., and he has done good work. Why the constitution of the B. T. C. should be violated by that body itself in order to further the ambition of one or two men and aid them in building a machine, is something I do not understand, but that is what has been done in Denver. Mother Jones stated the truth in a few words when she, as I understand, told the president of the Denver B. T. C. in an open meeting a few nights ago, "It would be better if you would get out and do something of value to the labor movement instead of trying to import scabs into Denver to take the places of union men."

At the present time I am in Pueblo, where our local is making a demand for

an increase in wages, to go into effect July 1. While conditions are fairly good, yet we can never tell in Colorado what will happen, and I would advise members to stay away from Pueblo until the boys here have won their demands.

In conclusion, I desire to say that I believe this will be a banner year for the carpenters in Colorado. With two hard winters past and prospects good for building in the summer, I hope within the next three months to have the organization of several new locals to report.

Harry L. Cook.

Shortly after forwarding my last report to the journal I received instructions to proceed to East St. Louis, Ill., and audit the books of the entire district, which I carried out at once and reported results in a special missive to the G. P.

During my sojourn in East St. Louis I attended a joint meeting held in the city hall, and I wish to state that much good was accomplished on this occasion for all Local Unions in that section. Visiting the D. C. office at St. Louis, Mo., I had the pleasure of meeting many of the old war horses and leading members of that city, who all assured me that had building operations not been held back by a foot of snow in the city, there would have been few idle men. So the fact remains that trade is very dull and the number of unemployed very large.

Since leaving St. Louis I have met many brothers who, despite my advice from time to time to give that city a wide berth, had gone there in search of employment and utterly failed.

Trade in all cities has been extremely dull for the past year and, of course, St. Louis is no exception. There are 5,000 members and their families living in St. Louis and these members are depending on the work in St. Louis, they fight to maintain conditions in that city, and last but not least, they assist one another all within the spirit of human law. Would other cities do likewise there would be less hardship among unemployed members and migration would be checked to a great extent.

On the other hand, just because some brothers get it in their heads to go here and there for a change and do not realize their expectations, they begin "knocking." I would say to migrating and idle brothers, Don't go to the libraries looking over the building permits; don't pay attention to the generally misleading statements in the daily press purporting that in that city or that locality there is a boom in the building industry. Sit down and write to the General Office, or better yet, to the secretary of the Local Union in the place you contemplate going to and find out the true situation. At whose instigation do you suppose these glowing reports or ads appear in our daily papers? Certainly not at the instigation of the 5,000 carpenters in St. Louis. Do you suppose they are anxious to see how many carpenters can be crowded up in the city, or that they like to see you go hungry without a place to sleep other than the river front? Surely not! If you would just open your eyes and use a little common horse sense you would see the green-eyed monster, the Citizens' Alliance, in the background as the cause of the whole dastardly scheme.

On February 9 I attended the second anniversary of L. U. 105 in Cleveland, Ohio, and I frankly confess that I never knew there was so much excellent talent in our ranks. Singing, dancing and a sketch by Brother Phare were features of the program. Lunch and coffee was served and all voted to await February 9, 1910.

I next visited Cincinnati, Ohio, there being some misunderstanding among the millmen of that city, which was settled, and special report on the matter sent to the G. P. The situation in Cincinnati, the city being the go-between of the North and the Southwest, is much the same as in St. Louis and, though it is the home of President Wm. H. Taft and the home of the Sunshine Club, times are dull just the same. Here my advice is: Pay no attention to newspaper ads! There are 3,000 members in the district fully able to handle all work coming along.

Again being called to Cleveland, Ohio, I once more proceeded to that city to straighten out matters of importance, which I did, and if some members feel hurt by it they have themselves to blame.

J. H. Bean.

Reporting on my work in the South as general organizer, and speaking especially of my own people, I wish to say that the U. B. has as yet not found its way in many sections of that part of the country and the enunciation of the gospel of unionism and the work of gaining a foothold for any labor organization is a difficult task and naturally progressing very slowly. Its progress is at this time seriously hampered by scarcity of work and in many sections the people of wealth. The authorities are not favorable to organized labor, and to their influence it is due that in many instances even the working population is prejudiced against it.

There are further reasons why unionism is not progressing in the South as it should be. Not every man who joins the carpenters' organization is really a union man. Often men join, pay a few months' dues, and when they find out they cannot get something for nothing, they stop paying and finally drop out. A true union man is always willing to pay his share of the costs when good results may be looked for and he knows that only through organized and concentrated efforts an improvement of his condition is to be achieved. Such men are good material, and as it requires good material for a good job, so we must have good material to maintain a union and keep it in fighting trim. Union blood can only flow in union veins and union blood is necessary to make up a man with union principle, moral courage and individual activity. Wherever I have gone preaching the gospel of unionism I have tried to impress the men of the necessity of acquiring these most necessary qualities or assets. For the past few weeks my lectures before my people were on the following, in my opinion, very interesting subjects: "Innocence," "Nonsense" and "Common Sense." I have shown that the first is conducive to happiness, that there is no reason for the second and great demand for the third. The latter is what we need to make the U. B. what we expect it to be and hope it will be in the near future.

It is nonsense for any nation, race or people to think that it is possible to hold a fellow in the ditch and not be drawn in with him; it is lost time to try it. If capital plans to hold labor down and carry out her will it will have to go down herself, but common sense would be utterly opposed to it.

Among the unions visited was L. U. 1316, Demopolis, Ala. At that time they felt it impossible to hold their charter, their membership having dwindled down to seventeen. After my visit, and when last heard from, their membership had increased to thirty-five and their meetings were better attended than ever before. But they are complaining of not receiving an adequate number of copies of our journal, The Carpenter.

Government by the Judiciary.

Any nation which aspires to despotism ought really to keep its eye nowadays on America.

Much of the crude old machinery used in Europe for defeating the will of the people ought to be junked.

The machinery of czars, kaisers and kings is about as antiquated as a sharp stick used as a plow.

We Americans are an inventive people, and perhaps our greatest contribution to political institutions is government by the judiciary.

Enterprising foreign governments ought to import a machine of this sort.

With this clever machine the capitalists, the landowners and the royalty needn't offend anybody. They leave all that to the judges. Whatever stands in the path of despotism the judges will take care of and brush aside.

We find more and more that judges can be absolutely depended upon for vetoing any act for the benefit of the people, for annulling any law levied against vested interests, and for suppressing any of the little liberties which may happen to annoy those in power.

One of the most interesting examples of the power of the judiciary is observed here in Connecticut.

Some enterprising gentlemen recently forced through the Connecticut Legislature a Corrupt Practices Act, modeled on the

English law, and intended to prevent bribing, treating and other forms of unduly influencing voters. It was intended to restrict election expenses, and to get publicity in such matters.

Elections have been bought in Connecticut from time immemorial. The farmers and the workers sell themselves year by year in the political market.

A railroad owns the state, the Legislature, the prosecuting attorneys, the courts. It manages quite easily to hold all things in its grasp.

I suppose the reformers in Connecticut were pretty much delighted when they forced through this particular bill. They thought, probably, they had outwitted the railroad's attorneys and the railroad's legislature.

But now, after a particularly corrupt campaign, in which the two candidates for Governor spent about fifty-six thousand dollars, an investigation of corrupt practices was asked of the court, and, of course, the court promptly declared the law unconstitutional.

It appears that corrupt practices are constitutional.

The rule of the State by the railroad is constitutional.

The rule of the State by the people is unconstitutional.

It appears the blacklist is constitutional, the boycott unconstitutional.

It appears that for the people to confiscate a penny of a corporation is unconstitutional. For a corporation to confiscate the leg or arm of one of its workmen is constitutional.

It appears that a law limiting the hours of labor is unconstitutional. The practice of unlimited hours of work is constitutional.

It appears that the Sherman Anti-Trust Act was not meant to bother the trusts. It was meant to break up unions.

It appears those who steal an election are acting constitutionally, but the people, when they want their votes honestly counted, are violating the constitution.

In fact, this judiciary is a most extraordinary piece of political machinery. It is a marvelous invention in government.

It is a work of genius. It is difficult to see how England, France, Italy, Germany, Austria and other civilized countries have got on so long without this marvelous machine.

Its wonderful efficiency, its perfect action, its power to cripple and obstruct the works of democracy make it perhaps the most perfect instrument of despotism ever devised by the mind of man.—Robert Hunter.

The Majority Must Rule.

A union man obeys the laws of his organization; if he does not he is unworthy the name—he is not a union man nor is he, broadly speaking, an honest man in any way. It is not within his province to refuse to obey a law of the body because he does not like it or because it may perchance clash with his personal interests. A law of the union once established by a legal majority must be obeyed by the individual until it is repealed; it cannot be nullified by certain members because they deem it unwise, or do not approve it, or fancy it to be unjust. That would, indeed, be an aggregation of superhuman intelligence which could produce a code of laws so perfect that every individual of the association would be perfectly satisfied. How clear it must seem to any one who will give the matter a moment's honest thought that if one law of the union may be annulled at the behest of one individual any other law of the same body may be set aside by some other individual, and thus the whims or whines of a few variously disaffected members might utterly destroy and sweep away the best set of laws ever put together by the brain of man. These are basic truths so broad, so simple and so plain that they need no word to reinforce their strength. They apply at all times and in all places.—Washington Trades Unionist.

If kings and statesmen had to do the fighting, there would be few wars. If mine owners and railway owners had to dig coal and tend the throttle and the brake, mines and railways would soon be made safe places to work.—New York Call.

CORRESPONDENCE

Work the Carpenters Claim.

Editor The Carpenter:

The carpenters of New York City are up against it, especially in that section of town where office buildings reign supreme. The new building code limits semi-fireproof buildings to fifty-nine feet in height, and the result is that wood in office buildings bids fair to become as extinct as the Dodo. What is known to the trade as hollow steel doors and trim has supplanted wood in structures of this kind and we are the sufferers. Here we have to fight for this work through the Board of Arbitration.

Upon the suggestion of our First General Vice-President we are sending you a copy of the summing up of our side for publication in The Carpenter in order that the craft may be advised as to the nature of the work and get busy in other cities where this substitute for wood is used.

Mr. Neal proceeded to sum up on behalf of the carpenters as follows:

Mr. Chairman—In refusing to hear any more of our witnesses you deprive us of the right to prove absolute jurisdiction in the fourteen jobs that we have done, and therefore our list must be accepted, as not one of the jobs cited has been questioned.

We believe that we have demonstrated beyond any reasonable doubt that the work in question is exclusively carpenters' work; proven it by evidence showing that we were the first to handle this material, and again demonstrating, to not only our employers, but to the employers of the sheet metal workers, that we, by our long experience in erecting trim and hanging doors, so far excelled the sheet metal worker in speed and accuracy of adjustment that the carpenter is the best equipped both as to training and from an economical standpoint, to perform the work in question.

We have proven that we are the best equipped for this work by showing you that the Dahlstrom Co. have been obliged to employ our men to rectify work done by sheet metal workers; we have also shown that material of this character, purchased from the Dahlstrom people by building contractors, has been erected by carpenters.

We have proven to you that employers, within the jurisdiction of the Plan of Arbitration, manufacturing this material, have employed our men to the entire exclusion of the metal workers.

We have demonstrated beyond all question of doubt that, notwithstanding the higher wage paid our men, builders and manufacturers in this city prefer our men to the exclusion of all others.

We have, I believe, impressed your committee with the fact that our men have been continuously employed at this work since its first introduction into this city.

The evidence on the Hispanic Society Museum, at 155th street, as embodied in the evidence of our witnesses, the affidavit of Mr. Allan Bell, and the letter of the New York representative of the Dahlstrom Co., gives you as clear an illustration of the superiority of our men as is possible to give. While this firm did yield to the claim of the metal workers at that time, as stated in the letter, still it shows in what desperate straits the firm was in—to be obliged to tear out the work done by the metal workers, which had been condemned by the owner—and employ carpenters to re-erect it.

We do not dwell upon this with the view of impressing you that the sheet metal worker is an incompetent mechanic by any means; but we said then, and we say now, and we have proven to our employers, and they to their employers, that they are out of their element in attempting to erect this material as it should be erected.

After three years of trial for this one firm, the firm is still unsatisfied with the results obtained, through the employment of the metal worker; and this brings us right up to the point where we can answer the question put to us the other evening: "Why did we not claim it?" We answer. Because we had it. Our men were employed and we were satisfied that the builders of this city would very soon realize that the carpenter was the man for the work, and that, with the certainty of death and taxes, the carpenter would come into his own; and he has, and we have proven it.

We ask you gentlemen who are familiar with the interior finish of structures, and we presume you all are, to examine the exhibits we have presented here to-night. Common sense will tell any man, providing he is unprejudiced and fair-minded, that the hanging of a door like any one of the exhibits, requires the same

operation, the same skill, the same accuracy of adjustment, as the door hung by carpenters from time immemorial.

You will note that while these doors are cited as hollow metal they, as a matter of fact, are nothing of the kind. The exhibit finished to represent circassian walnut contains a core of cork, while the panel is not hollow in any sense of the word, as it contains a close filling of asbestos. Our exhibits all contain a core of composition of some description and the metallic cover adheres to that in much the same manner that the cover of a kalameine door adheres to the core of wood.

We wish here to call your attention to the fact that we received a decision in regard to composition doors on the job known as the Gotham Hotel, corner of 55th street and 5th avenue.

Cork also comes within our jurisdiction, except where it is dipped in pitch.

In the evidence now on record we have the assurance that the bucks to which these doors are hung are of wood; that cutting must be done in order to adjust the hinge properly; cutting into wood must be done in order to allow the striking plate to perform the function for which it is intended. Blocking out with wood grounds must be done and done by a carpenter, in order to adapt the door to its opening and in order to bring about accurate adjustment of the trim. The fac simile of the work done in the Singer Building now before you, demonstrates far more clearly than words that this is a clean-cut carpenter proposition.

Our witnesses have explained to you the method of erection; I ask you to compare their evidence as to the proper method of erection with that of the sheet metal worker, and draw your own inferences as to who is most competent.

We have shown that our men did erect work of this character on jobs they cited as their own; the Marbridge building, the U. S. Express building, the Singer building, and the job at 110th street and Riverside drive, as well as the jobs we have done exclusively.

We are surprised at the attitude of the metal worker in making an issue of the 77th street job, where jambs and trim are of kalameine, with the single exception of the corridor trim, which is of neat length and requires but a few moments to screw fast to the wood blocking the carpenter his prepared to receive it.

We ask you, as business men, as mechanics, if it is reasonable to expect a carpenter to stand aside and watch a metal worker set in place a side of trim, or have a sheet metal worker stand aside and watch a carpenter prepare a ground for the reception of that trim, in a case of this kind, when seven-eighths of the entire opening is of material that has been in possession of the carpenter without dispute since its first introduction into the market.

On the job at 136 W. 57th street, we ask you, if you consider it a sheet metal worker's job to let large single action hinges into wood trim? Or must both carpenter and sheet metal man stand side by side and one await the royal pleasure of the other? Or would Mr. Lynch, as he has stated in his testimony, use a hack saw and a cold chisel for this work? This idea of having two men for one man's work appeals very strongly to some trade unionists happily now almost extinct, but we ask you if it appeals to the business man, or to the up-to-date mechanic of today?

Compare the kalameine jamb with the exhibit before you and draw the line of demarcation, if such a thing is possible; in one the metal is drawn over the wood, in the other it is laid or set over wood; its function is the same.

The kalameine jamb is cut to receive the hinge, as is also the wood buck, backing up the metal casing placed over it. The operation is identical, except that we cut the metal in the kalameine jamb, and the metal is cut for us in the factory in the metal jamb.

Mr. Johnson's naive admission that he thought he might at some time join the Brotherhood of Carpenters proves that he, at least, realized that the work he was doing was carpenter's work and that the time was not far distant when the carpenters would come into their own.

In every instance the witnesses for the other side have admitted the constant attendance of a carpenter was essential; and why shouldn't they? When they know this is strictly carpenter's work and that the position they have taken is untenable. Their method of getting partial control of the work of this one firm is perhaps none of our business; and the man who got it for them is entitled to credit and would be entitled to much more credit had he secured work for his organization that his organization was familiar with and not work belonging to other craftsmen whose experience of a life-time makes them the only trade unionists to whom this work should and does belong.

In structures of today the bucks are set plumb and out of wind; this is done at the time when all material is raw; the ceilings dripping and the floor wet; bucks are braced from ceiling and fastened to the floor; then the bricklayer sets the partition wall and all wood is soaking wet. Then you find, in many cases, the buck exposed to the heat of a salamander on one side and extreme cold or dampness on the other. The usual result is a warped or twisted buck. How does the sheet metal worker overcome this? The answer is he doesn't overcome it. the carpenter does. The sheet metal man says he blocks out with steel or metal strips in setting his metal jamb. He might on the hollow side, but what does he do on the round side? Does he cut the buck down to plumb and to size with his hack saw and his cold chisel? The carpenter has told you how it is done in language so unmistakable that even the blind can see.

We have been asked why we do not claim the

sheet metal cornices of buildings and skylights? We answer by saying that we would cut as ridiculous a figure at this work as the sheet metal worker we cited three weeks ago in his attempt to do our work with a hack saw and a cold chisel. There cannot be and there is no comparison here, as cornices are made of the unfinished material and are as strictly in line with the sheet metal man's work as are pipes and ducts used in the heating and ventilating business.

While the work in question is house trim, a substitute for wood, finished and enameled in imitation of wood, fastened to wood by wood screws and nails, worked upon with carpenters' tools, and is emphatically carpenters' work.

We find in Mr. Pratt's testimony that his idea of the difference between the jamb and the trim is vague, to say the least; while Mr. Bobb states that we intend a deliberate steal. He should get some one more competent to define just what he infers we are after.

A treatise upon door hanging, written by Mr. Pratt, would be as comprehensive as if written in the original Greek and no translator in sight.

According to Mr. Pratt's own statement his experience in metal trim dates back but two and a half or three years; this has a tendency to place us in doubt as to whether he ever worked upon the Hispanic Museum at all, as that job was done in 1905. We are quite sure that had Mr. Pratt been upon that job, our Mr. Hogan would have been glad to point out to him that it was the jamb the door was hinged upon and not the trim.

He testified that upon the 55th street job he fastened the outer edge of his trim to the buck with screws; yet, in the testimony, we find that there was a channel iron behind each buck and the wood buck in itself, not being over 1 1-4 inches; this makes this feat a physical impossibility, and the idea of tapping an iron buck at an angle, which would have to be done, if fastened in this way, might be all right in theory, but in practice a farce. It might be interesting to know just why the metal worker did not put the locks on upon this job. We find in the testimony of the metal worker that there is nothing to take off a door, that they come to the job in finished sizes, yet their counsel tries to drag from our witnesses how they would remedy a door, or a side of trim that was not of the right size. The reply of our Mr. Sayre is clean-cut and decisive on this point: "He would send it back to the shop."

Mr. Johnson says he nailed the jamb in place, but he has a lapse of memory as to what he nailed it to; perhaps he nailed it to the iron buck.

He tears down the plaster in order to make his trim fit; this causes us to believe him absolutely when he says there might have been a screw loose somewhere, when asked why carpenters were sent to go over the work of the sheet metal worker.

When asked what could be done if the buck opening was too narrow for the admission of the door, Mr. Page frankly admits he would send for a carpenter, and is equally frank as to nails and wood screws.

Mr. Lynch's method of straightening a jamb with a bent iron cleat and how he "drilled doors into bucks" is a mystery to us, and we don't propose trying to solve it.

In the list of jobs cited by the metal worker we find but eight jobs in which they did the work, exclusive of our men, while in the remainder of their list carpenters were employed, not only to erect work, but to rectify work done by them.

While the carpenter cites fourteen jobs in which we (the carpenters) started and completed the work to the exclusion of the metal worker and in addition worked upon the jobs they cite, to the number of seven, making a total number upon which we have worked of 21 jobs.

We have proven that our men started and finished the job on 155th street; that our men were two months on the U. S. Express building; that our men erected work in the Hendrick Hudson apartments; that our men erected steel trim in the Bourne and Singer buildings fourteen months ago and are there yet; and working for the prevailing rate of wages ($5 per day of eight hours) and not for a lesser rate, as the counsel for the metal workers would lead you to believe; that our men erected doors in the Marbridge building and were obliged to go over the work of the metal worker, on the East 80th street job.

The other side has tried to make the point that we, as carpenters, must apply ourselves strictly to wood and that we have no experience and no right to use drills and taps on iron bucks in the erection of doors; as a matter of fact, we can, if called upon to do so, produce witnesses enough, skilled in that line, to fill this room.

Our witness has cited a sufficient number of jobs where work of this kind was done, to convince any committee that it is essential that a carpenter must be and is conversant with drilling and tapping, and that it must be done by the man erecting the work, in order to secure perfect and accurate adjustment.

If this is not sufficient proof of our ability to do this work, we ask that you consult the manufacturers of metal covered doors as to who they send to erect a heavy door that must be hung to an iron jamb—the carpenter or the sheet metal worker.

We fail to see by what right a sheet metal worker can claim this work. The Plan of Arbitration deals with only employers and employes parties to this Plan and never at any time have sheet metal workers had possession of the erection of this work as done by employers, parties to the Plan. Therefore, under the

Plan of Arbitration, they have no right to claim jurisdiction over work that has never been in their possession.

Section 21 provides that in a dispute concerning the jurisdiction of trade, the work shall be performed by such mechanics, members of unions, parties to this Plan, as the trade contractor may have elected to employ. Now the trade contractors, parties to this Plan, having elected to employ the Brotherhood of Carpenters, parties to the Plan, for the erection of this work, and have continuously employed us without any protest whatever being filed with this Arbitration Board, until the present complaint on the 77th street job which, as we have pointed out, is mostly kalameine, their case must, of necessity, fall to the ground, as never at any time have they been in possession of the work cited in their complaint, through our employers, parties to the Plan.

While the name of the Dahlstrom Co. has entered largely into this controversy, that firm is not a party to this Plan and is in no way governed by the Plan; yet, we have demonstrated to you that this company did elect to employ carpenters upon the first job done in this city. We have shown you that after the metal worker, by means best known to himself, succeeded in having the carpenter removed, this company was again obliged to call upon the carpenter to make perfect and complete the job left imperfect and incomplete by the metal worker.

We have also shown that this company still elects to employ carpenters.

If the question hinged alone upon the work of this one firm, we have proven that the metal worker did not, and does not have absolute jurisdiction, while under the Plan, by which you must be guided, by which and upon which you must base your decision, you find that carpenters and carpenters alone have possession of this work, by the fact established that employers affiliated here have and do employ our men to the exclusion of all others on this line of work.

Now, as Section 22 of the Plan provides that: "The work that has heretofore been recognized to be in the possession of a trade shall not be submitted to arbitration," we claim absolute jurisdiction upon this work and the metal worker has no right, under the Plan, to enter a claim for our work at this time because of their ability at one time in coercing an independent firm into employing the metal worker upon that they were unfamiliar with.

Now that the sheet metal worker has brought this thing to an issue we will not go backward; we will advance with the times, and we ask a clean-cut decision in our favor by right, by ability to make good, by inheritance, if you will, and in the interests of harmony, not only in the building trades but in the interests of the public at large.

We have closed our case and a decision is now pending in the Executive Committee of the General Board.

Fraternally yours,

D. F. FEATHERSTONE,

Secretary-Treasurer Joint District Council of Greater New York and Vicinity.

The Unemployed Problem.

Editor The Carpenter:

It must be evident to those interested in bettering the condition of the toiling masses of the country that if those depending upon their daily toil for a living are to have the opportunity to use their brain and brawn to produce wealth, something must be done in the near future—primarily in their own, but ultimately in the interest of the whole community.

Under conditions that exist today it is simply impossible to uphold union conditions unless the opportunity to work is opened up to the many thousands now seeking work under conditions that will insure a living.

It is beginning to be recognized that the day of depending upon private enterprise to furnish the necessary work to keep the masses of the people steadily and profitably employed has gone by, never to return. The city, state and nation will be the biggest employers of labor in the future.

When we realize that wealth can only be produced by labor applied to the raw material that has been furnished in unlimited abundance by the Creator, and realize the inexhaustible needs of the masses of the people the world over for everything that makes life worth living, it is certainly a reflection on the intelligence of those in control of our public affairs, whether in city, state or nation, that conditions should continue that compel men anxious to work to waste time and see themselves and families impoverished, simply because the opportunity is denied them.

Pending the denial of the right to work, it is only fair the community, which by this state of affairs is the biggest loser, should in some measure reimburse those who through no fault of their own find themselves out of employment. A reorganization of our industrial system is imperative. The first step towards such re-

organization is outlined in the following resolution adopted by the convention of the unemployed, held in St. Louis, Mo., January 22-25, 1909:

Whereas, At the present time there are many men and women deprived of the means of employment, and unable to find work of any kind, and

Whereas, Such a condition is a menace to the best interests of the country, not only in entailing suffering upon children, as well as parents, but in constituting a constant pressure towards acts of violence and crime, and

Whereas, The situation is extraordinary and abnormal, owing to the last fifteen months of panic conditions and calls for emergency action by the U. S. government; therefore be it

Resolved, That we, the national convention of the unemployed, propose the following amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

THE RIGHT TO WORK. Art. XVI.

1. The opportunity to work shall be guaranteed to all citizens of the United States, regardless of creed, color or sex, and the government failing to provide same, shall provide proper means of support to those unable to find work.

2. The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation.

This will guarantee every man a living.

Our U. B. should take action on the resolution in an endeavor to improve the condition of which we, in common with others, are the victims today.

Yours fraternally,
ALEXANDER LAW,
L. U. 340, New York City.

Differs With Brother Hayes and The Editor.

Editor The Carpenter:

The December issue of The Carpenter contains a communication under the caption, "Anent Tool Insurance," by Brother L. Hayes of L. U. 1105 (millmen) of Springfield, Mass., in which he says he was very much surprised at Question No. 18, Constitution and Rules for Tool Insurance Fund, especially the preamble of same. He also says that for thirteen years his tool chest has been insured with the Springfield Fire and Marine Insurance Company, anywhere in Hampton county, Massachusetts, except in a planing mill, for $100.00, at a premium of $2.00 per year.

Well, had Proposition No. 18 been carried Brother Hayes could have had his tools insured anywhere in the United States or Canada, including a planing mill, for the sum of $100.00 by paying a premium of about 10 or 15 cents per year.

If there is anything astonishing regarding the proposition it is how any member who did not wish to join the insurance fund could vote against the proposition in order to keep those who wanted to join from having the opportunity of doing so.

The proposition provided for purely voluntary participation and mutual obligations and benefit, and no one was compelled to join or insure even if passed. Further, as it would not have cost the organization one penny, it is hard to see what excuse there was for any member of the U. B. to register a vote against the proposition.

I notice an editorial in the February issue of The Carpenter commenting on the defeat by the referendum vote of the proposed "Tool Insurance Fund," wherein the assertion is made "that a fiasco would have been the inevitable result."

The experience of the late Furniture Workers' Union will not and does not bear out the editor's opinion. The fact is, that the late Furniture Workers' Union, as well as the Amalgamated Wood Workers' Union, have for many years successfully operated under exactly such a plan, except that they paid 7 per cent. into the reserve fund, while here 10 per cent. was provided for, and notably in St. Louis (1596) and New York (309) such fund is in existence and successful operation for many years by individual Local Unions. Now, any man that can show that things can be done by a Local Union, or locally, that cannot be done better and cheaper nationally, has discovered the remedy against the trusts, and incidentally produced a sound argument against national organization.

A Furniture Fire Insurance Society, with headquarters in New York City, doing a national business, has also successfully operated under the same plan for a great number of years, and experience has proven that even after such catastrophes as the Boston, Patterson and San Francisco fires, all losses were paid within a

week's time and the cost of insurance by assessment has at no time after such catastrophe been over 20 cents per year on each $100.00 insured. This has covered all losses, together with cost of management, while in ordinary years the cost is never over 10 cents on $100.00 per year.

And if locally such a system can be successfully operated, it is hard to see why not nationally. Members and the confidence inspired by the knowledge that the funds and the system is controlled by the national office, is a prime requisite for success. Moreover, a member does not want to lose his insurance because he may want to, or have to, transfer his membership.

In view of these facts it is hard to see upon what the opinion of said writer is based, and the "outside carpenter, who constitutes the major part of the membership," had no excuse for voting against a proposition which, if established, did not compel him to join or pay one iota towards its support. That they do not understand is unfortunate; but no man should vote on anything he does not understand. The proposed plan was submitted in explicit detail on every point in order to avoid this very contention and make it easy for anyone to understand who would read and study it.

The author of the proposition submitted has at successive conventions voiced a demand for a necessity to all shop and mill hands, and with the full support of all large centers, such as San Francisco, Chicago, New York, St. Louis, etc., and surely the establishing of one salaried office, or clerkship, connected therewith did not insure "a fiasco" for the plan. Past experience in both the Furniture Workers and A. W. W. has proven the cost to be from 10 to 20 cents a year per $100.00 of insurance, and with an organization as large as ours, even with this salaried manager, the cost could not go over 50 cents per $100.00 of insured value, and would probably never reach one-half that figure.

The difficulty seems to me to lie more in the well known fact that the major part of the membership attends only a called meeting and always conscientiously votes against every proposition which may involve an additional cost of 5 cents per month for dues. They all want everything they can get—for nothing.

The proof of that lies in the defeat of the proposition for a defense fund. When lockouts and trouble come these are the first to demand financial support from the General Office and who always vote against paying to the General Office the 5 cents per month necessary to enable it to accumulate a fund from which to give it.

Knowing that this failure on their part to provide the sinews of war is making their organization an easy mark for defeat, destroys its power and makes it impotent for benefit; yet they are generally the first to desert when financial aid is not forthcoming. Despite this I do not believe that the "faithful few" who are consistently and persistently struggling to make this organization invincible in strength, and thereby of real and substantial benefit to its members; they that are farsighted enough to deal with conditions that will surely arise, and aim always to give every individual member of our union the combined strength of all, both financially and otherwise, in all our struggles, will for that reason become discouraged or desist. Experience has proven that every measure inaugurated for the benefit of all the order has suffered repeated defeats through selfish motives before it finally prevailed.

Education and persistence will accomplish these reforms, as they have many others heretofore.

Yours in unity,
GEO. J. BOHNEN, L. U. 476.

The editorial referred to by Brother Bohnen does not contain even the faintest intimation from which to draw the conclusion that we are looking with disfavor upon the tool insurance feature; on the contrary. Prompted by a desire to assure its adoption by our U. B., we have, in the August, 1908, issue of the journal, pointed out some flaws and defects in a "Code of Laws Governing Tool Insurance Fund" proposed by L. U. 422, San Francisco, at the same time advising our Local Unions and members to immediately take the matter up, discuss it and improve the proposed code of laws in order that the Salt Lake City con-

vention be in a position to intelligently act and decide upon it.

The fact that the late International Furniture Workers' Union, and possibly the Amalgamated Wood Workers, have for many years successfully operated a tool insurance on a plan though, as we shall see later, not the same but similar to the one recently voted on by our membership, is well known to us. It must be stated, however, that a tool insurance fund having been inaugurated and maintained by the cabinet makers of New York City and Philadelphia more than ten years previous to the formation of the I. F. W. U. in 1873, the feature was well understood in all its details; it was well appreciated and thus popular with the furniture workers in all larger cities of the country.

This cannot be said of the carpenters. Had our members taken due interest in the feature and, as we said in our August editorial, had those of our members having experience in tool insurance advised our General Officers in their endeavor to bring the matter to an issue, or had they submitted to them some feasible plan, the matter would not have been dragging along and been pending before the G. E. B., which body was unfamiliar with the feature, for four years. This indifference or unpopularity of the feature with our U. B., as regrettable as this may be, was ultimately emphasized by the referendum vote. And we all know from experience that any scheme or measure of whatever nature that is so seriously lacking of support from and unpopular with the rank and file, as the tool insurance has proved to be with us, is doomed to failure.

Yet, our assertion that, had the proposition been carried and an attempt at the consummation of the plan as submitted been made, a fiasco would have been the inevitable result, is not merely based on the ground that the feature was not understood and unpopular; it was not the feature; it was certain provisions in the proposed constitution and rules that we found objectionable, and we have distinctly stated so in our editorial.

Said constitution and laws were based on the assumption that the participation of our membership in the fund would be a large one. This is evidenced by Section 6, which reads: "The bookkeeper shall be a paid employe and his salary shall not exceed $4.00 per day of eight hours, and he shall be selected and employed by the Secretary." This assumption, as we have seen, was a grave mistake; we claim that not more than 10,000 members at the most could, under existing circumstances, have been secured for participation in the fund, and hence the section providing for the employment of a bookkeeper especially and solely for the fund was unwarranted and would have caused an unnecessary drain on its resources.

To make ourselves more clear, let us see how the tool insurance worked with the late International Furniture Workers' Union. The tool insurance feature, as are all benefit features with bona fide trade unions, was with that organization but a "side issue;" it was not compulsory, and though we are not now in a position to give exact figures, we believe that placing the membership of its tool insurance fund at 10,000 is a fair conjecture.

The organization was of a pronounced militant character, constantly carrying on a lively campaign of education to which the general or national secretary had to devote the major part of his time. The I. F. W. U., besides the tool insurance, had a centralized or national system of sick and death benefits, which also took up part of the national secretary's time; and as to the time he had to devote to the transaction of business pertaining to the tool insurance, unless there was a heavy loss of tools and an assessment was being levied, it amounted to about a day in a week. While it occurred in the course of years that an assessment had to be levied more than once in a year, it also frequently occurred that the levying of an assessment was not necessary for a period of eighteen months and more at a time, smaller losses of tools being covered from the interest on the 7 per cent. of insured tool value constituting the guarantee fund deposited in bank.

Now, supposing an attempt was being made to institute the tool insurance feature in our U. B. as an optional feature. As previously observed, we doubt that in this

case even a membership of 10,000 could be secured for participation. But if so, this membership would then equal the tool insurance membership of the late I. F. W. U. The bookkeeper would have to place his books in proper shape and his department in proper working order. He would have to enter the names of 10,000 members, the amount of their insurance, the amount of deposit thereon, also the amount of the first assessment received from each member, as an assessment would be necessary at the outset, acknowledge receipt and forward vouchers for the money received. For this work we would be very liberal by allowing the bookkeeper three months' time. After the elapse of this time, however, and unless another assessment would have to be levied, the chances would be that the bookkeeper would receive within a week a hundred names and deposits of newly initiated participants, or notices of withdrawal of members, or of increase or reduction of amount of insurance desired by members. To make the necessary entries, acknowledge receipts of these communications from possibly twenty Local Unions and to forward vouchers and perhaps surplus deposits on reduced insurance, and here and there pass on and pay a claim, we would be equally liberal by allowing the bookkeeper two days. How about the remainder of the week? There would certainly be no work for him and he would have to go idle either five hours of the day of eight hours, or four days of the week.

A competent bookkeeper could not be employed at a salary less than $20.00 per week, and it would have required at the outset an assessment of 15 cents per member—figuring on a membership of 10,000—to meet this one single item alone. Sections 4 and 6 of the proposed constitution and rules would surely have proved a stumbling block, and as our Salt Lake City convention submitted the proposition as a whole, permitting no alterations or amendments, our membership had no other alternative but to vote the tool insurance proposition down and out.

In his reply to Brother Hayes, quoting him as saying that for thirteen years he had his tool chest insured anywhere in Hampton county, except in a planing mill, for $100.00, Brother Bohnen is in error. What Brother Hayes did say was, that he had his tool chest insured for that period, except in a planing mill for $150.00, for $100.00 at a premium of $2.00 per year.

This simply means that when Brother Hayes was employed in a planing mill he, for reasons best known to himself, carried a higher insurance.

Brother Bohnen deserves credit for bringing up the tool insurance feature to open discussion, which, had it been entered into four years ago, after the matter had been before the Milwaukee convention, would have drawn much-needed light on the subject and undoubtedly the proposition would have been more favorably considered by our membership.—Ed.

Salient Thoughts and Principles.

Editor The Carpenter:

A few months previous to the general convention held in Niagara Falls, N. Y., and while accompanying the General Secretary on a belt-line trip down the gorge, we talked over reminiscences and events of the past, and while relating to him my experience of eight years of active work in the trades union movement on the Pacific Coast and in Salt Lake City prior to my coming to the Cataract City in 1895, I promised Brother Duffy that some day when I had the time to spare I would write an article for him to print in The Carpenter. As I now have plenty of leisure I will make that promise good. First, you will permit me to say that Niagara Falls is the best place I know of for union men to steer clear from for several months to come, for there are many empty houses here, and contemplated improvements outside of the municipal water plant you read about in subsidized press articles are mostly hot air, designed to exploit labor and to separate the small investor from his hard-earned dollars. In spite of the tremendous depression in business caused by the cornering of the savings of the people by the Wall street gang, Local 322 has held its own and was able, commensurate with its membership, to subscribe a double eagle for the defense of the grand old man, the

peerless Mitchell and the untiring Morrison.

The sentiment of the union was expressed in the declaration of Past President Berry when he said, "If we had but twenty cents in the treasury after the order was drawn, then twenty dollars would not be too much for such a purpose."

The brothers saw the force of his remarks, for all remembered when each member went down into his jeans for a dollar to wipe out the debt incurred by the member who so lavishly expended the funds of the union in entertaining the delegates of the Fourteenth Biennial Convention in 1906, which shows that the U. B. men of Niagara Falls are not quitters.

Although Local 322 in its ten years of existence has been hit hard in its encounters with the Builders' Association and won out after several hard-fought battles, and has had to court-martial some of its officers, it has cleared its debts and is now waiting to commence operations with a crew of over two hundred men armed with quarterly working cards when the building season opens up. Neither will our efficient business agent, Brother Kew, tolerate or show any mercy to any outsider who sneaks in and offers to work for less than the regular scale of 40 cents per hour, nor a member who tucks his clearance card away in his vest pocket and conceals his badge beneath the lapel of his coat.

Now that I have told you about the condition of the trade in this city, I wish to say that I was much interested in the article of the wife of Brother Austin of Local 1023, Alliance, Ohio, which was published in the January issue of The Carpenter. I think Sister Louisa M. Austin states the case more clearly than the others without casting any reflection on the brothers, for she knows what she wants and tells her husband how to work shoulder to shoulder with his brothers and obtain it for her sisters. I wish we had more of similar articles from our wives and sisters. When we see our wives becoming interested in the trades union movement it encourages us fellows who have grown gray in the past twenty-five years struggling for better conditions. It is our wives, mothers and sisters who now, after we have won the eight-hour day, can best conduct the warfare on the trusts and unfair concerns, for they handle the finances of the union men. Our time being taken up with our daily toil as bread-winners, they necessarily become the distributing agents of our earnings, and it lies in their power to part with them for the products of labor for our existence to fair or unfair concerns. Or, more plainly speaking, it lies within the power of the female portion of our families to directly cater to the growth of unionism by purchasing goods which have been produced by labor working under fair conditions and which has received a just compensation. They may be a great factor in the furtherance of labor's cause by demanding and accepting none but goods bearing the union label, which is the workingman's trade mark placed upon the product of his toil and carries with it a guarantee that it was made under fair conditions, that a living wage was paid to those who produced it, and that neither children, Asiatics or convict labor, or sweatshop labor worked upon the goods.

The label becomes a certificate of worth from the workman himself who produced the articles and testifies to their quality by proving that they are union made goods. Brothers, do you think if this principle was observed by every union man that our General Secretary would feel as if he had not done his duty unless he inclosed a card when writing to the R. S. of the locals, reminding them to look for the tobacco workers' label, or that the American tobacco trust would be capitalized for over $335,000,000 and control over three-fourths of the tobacco trade of this country?

How long would the hatters' strike, or lockout, last if ever it would have taken place, if all of the members enrolled under the A. F. of L. had worn hats and caps for the past five years that bore the United Hatters' label? Would underpaid women and girls who should be preparing themselves to become the mothers of the bread-winners of the future be compelled to take their fathers' and brothers' jobs and then be told by their merciless employers, when they would protest against a cut in a bare living wage, that if they were not satis-

fied that the management could fill their places with others who would not be so particular, and that it was not the concern of the company whether they could support those dependent upon them in an honest manner or otherwise? If every person who earned their daily bread insisted on being shown goods which bore the union label and would not purchase any other if they were to be had, what an incentive there would be for employers to be just and equitable with their employes. Up to the past two decades a majority of the people outside of the workers themselves denied that labor had the right to organize or to regulate trade rules. Today the man who holds that view is the exception.

This change is due to the increased knowledge acquired by the unionist and the intimacy of the public with the objects and methods of the unions; but probably the greater cause for the change in public sentiment is the impetus given to organization and combination by the employers themselves.

Thinking persons now say if capital has the right to organize to protect its interest, why has not labor the same right? We all know where the immortal Lincoln stood on the labor question when he boldly declared from the public platform: "Capital is only the fruit of labor; capital could never have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves much the more consideration."

Brothers, how does that sound in comparison to the public ravings from Van Cleave's disordered brain, whose followers would first make mad those who they would destroy? Labor has slowly but surely been forging ahead during the past century, making by far the greatest progress the past twenty-five years. The point which I want to impress is, that the advancement has been entirely due to the influence of the trades unions. Congress and the State legislatures have passed just and humane laws at the instigation and under pressure of the unions, and that they are not fully and honestly enforced is partly due to the apathy displayed by the organized workingmen themselves.

That there is a public sentiment in favor of their enforcement is due to the educational work carried forward frequently in the face of strong opposition of organized workingmen. It is true that labor unions sometimes strike—if the unions did not strike or threaten to strike when a just demand is refused, or protest when unjustly assailed, they had better disband. This proposition is supported by the fact that organized workers are better paid and treated with more consideration than unorganized workingmen. Right here is a pointer for those who want to end labor strikes and the philanthropists who wish to better the condition of the workingmen generally; let them use their influence to induce every worker to join the union of his trade or craft. With this accomplished strikes or lockouts will rarely, if ever, occur. If you wish to avoid war be always prepared, and the enemy will be mighty cautious how he approaches your intrenchments, but will ask to have the matter under dispute settled by arbitration or some other peaceable method.

About twenty years ago Carroll D. Wright, then U. S. Commissioner of Labor, said, "That sometime in the twentieth century strikes will cease, for before another period had rolled round labor will be so well organized that strikes will be unnecessary." In line with this proposition I wish to suggest that the most important work ahead—more important than organizing non-union men—is the centralization and unification of the movement in the councils of the unions. That is, invest them with power to control the locals through their delegates so that the councils can cope with the builders' associations and manufacturing concerns which are continually adding to their strength by these methods.

I know that it would necessitate the surrender of some of the cherished prerogatives of the locals, but it would enable them to enforce their demands when they were trying to better their conditions and give them a nucleus round which they might rally and the advice of disinterested delegates from other locals when they were engaged in internal disputes.

The trades union movement is solely and purely democratic, permitting at all

times a free and open expression of opinion on which a majority decide as to which is best for all concerned.

Too many of us are apt to grumble and find fault because our individual opinions do not always prevail. At all times let our efforts be directed to establishing the right with a majority rather than to advocate a division of forces with a view in securing a faction in which our own opinions can be established.

Judge O. W. Powers, one of the greatest and most successful organizers I ever knew, always advocated the principle, "That in a multitude of counsel there was much wisdom."

Trade unions mark the orderly rise and development of civilization, of the wealth-producing classes through the evolutionary and educational process. Their methods stand out in bold relief when contrasted with the revolutionary, eccentric methods applied by the socialistic enthusiasts. They are the natural and logical refuge of the producing classes. They lead straight to the fulfilment of labor's hopes and anticipations. Even now the socialist leaders of Germany are organizing their followers into societies of their respective crafts. It has been truthfully said that the permanent prosperity of a nation depends on the economic well-being of the great mass of its citizens. History and our own experience teaches us that this can be accomplished through the trade union movement. The producing capacity of our country is developed in proportion to the ability of the masses to consume its products. There must be buyers as well as sellers. It matters not to the man who is unable to sell his labor or its products if his neighbor has a shopful of shoes, for if he is unable to produce the equivalent of a pair he must go without and the shopkeeper still has the shoes on his shelf.

Trade unions point out the pathway and hold out the hope whereby labor will finally abridge and obliterate the almost impassable chasm which separates the exploited from the exploiting classes who by stolen privileges, backed by corporate greed and in some instances by the injunction of the judiciary and the military strong arm of the government, are enabled to rob labor of its just reward. Though the obstacles be many, and the process in removing them be exasperatingly slow, yet perseverance in the right will ultimately prevail. That great champion of human rights and advocate of free speech and a free press, whose name will live in the hearts of oppressed workingmen as long as Columbia guards her stars, and a thousand years after the defamers of the executive head of the A. F. of L. shall have been buried in oblivion, has said that "a worthy cause will always succeed in the end."

FRANK M. PERRY,
R. S. L. U. 322, Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Asiatic Exclusion League.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 5, 1909.

To the Executive Board of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, Mr. Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—We ask that you read this letter, ponder its contents and act on its suggestions without delay, because it concerns your welfare, the happiness of your children, the future existence of the nation and the preservation of the white race.

Events which have been transpiring on the Pacific Coast during the past few years have given rise to intense interest in the subject of Asiatic Exclusion, and for the protection particularly of the American laborer it becomes an absolute necessity to lessen the evils of Asiatic presence by an exclusion law.

Almost every occupation, enterprise and industry on the Pacific Coast is invaded by Japanese, and we have no tangible protection against them. In some of our fertile valleys Japanese control most of the land. In the town of Lorin, near Sacramento, Japanese control the greatest strawberry industry in the State. In the San Joaquin Valley a Japanese is known as the "Potato King" of California. Other products and resources are rapidly passing into the hands of Japanese and placing the white man still more at his mercy. Nearly every mechanical trade is directly affected, including the building trades.

The Asiatic Exclusion League is persistently striving for national legislation

against Asiatics, and has assisted greatly in awakening the people to a realization of the evils that await us in the future if proper national laws are not enacted, and soon.

We are hindered and restricted in our efforts by the apathy of the people of the Eastern States; by a half-hearted House of Representatives, a Senate busily engaged in something else, and a President who appears to value the interests and wishes of Asiatics above the homes and comforts of the white people of his native land. The presidential "big stick" seems waving in the air, ever threatening and buffeting the white man when he manifests an intention to protect himself.

Recent events in the California legislature (which are but a repetition of those of two years ago) are significant of President Roosevelt's pro-Asiatic proclivities, but whatever the opposition, the League proposes to fight it out on the exclusion line, regardless of labor, cost or time.

This is the fight of every working man and woman, every honest business man and every good citizen. The support of the League in the past has been largely from San Francisco, and principally from the trades unionists of California; this support will be continued, but it is not enough. We must have more literature and better and more means for its proper distribution; we must have more men to talk and more writers to write.

We, therefore, request that your honorable body make an appropriation to this League of a definite sum for each month. Other organizations will be similarly requested, and if all do their duty we will be assured of sufficient funds to do the necessary work.

Thousands of Asiatics are working in San Francisco while white workers are holding "unemployed" meetings. This is only the beginning, as there are enough Orientals willing to come to this country that are not now restricted from coming to duplicate Hawaiian conditions throughout the United States.

Trusting that you will respond to the League's request at your earliest convenience and forward such amount that you are able to contribute to the undersigned, we have the honor, with best wishes for your success, the prosperity of the American people and the preservation and progress of Occidental civilization, to remain,

Sincerely and fraternally,

ASIATIC EXCLUSION LEAGUE.

A. E. YOELL, Sec.-Treas.

O. A. TVEITMOE, President.

Help Spread the Gospel of Unionism in the Rural Districts.

Editor The Carpenter:

Since we hear so much complaint from unions in rural districts as to the people of their communities being unfriendly to and prejudiced against organized labor, why do not brother unionists avail themselves of some of the farmers' literature which for several years past has been spread broadcast by the farmers' unions by handing or mailing such literature to the workingmen and farmers in their districts? Also, would the sending to them of a copy of our journal, or any trade journal, have the effect of enlightening them on the objects and aims of labor organization, and they would be glad to get such reading matter, especially during the winter months when they have plenty of time to read. The farmers' publications generally refer favorably to the labor movement; the strife of organized wage workers for better conditions is frequently pointed out to the farmers as an example for emulation, and by perusing our different trade journals they would be able to view the labor problem from labor's standpoint. They would then become interested in the subject matter before you realize it and be liable to form a better opinion of us and our methods.

When we can so easily educate so many of our brother toilers by simply sending them copies of our different journals after we are through reading them, and at that on matters in which they are so closely interested and on which we ourselves cannot afford to leave them in ignorance, the experiment is well worth trying. The cost of postage will be so trifling that no good union man will notice it, and it cannot fail to do much good to both sides.

Yours fraternally, J. H. CRIBBS,

L. U. 509, Butler, Pa.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Salamanca, N. Y.—Transient carpenters are requested to avoid this place until further notice, as business here is very dull and there is not near work enough for all home brothers.

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Elmira, N. Y.—Work is very slack here at present, but trade is beginning to pick up slowly and prospects are that with the advent of the next season work will be plentiful and all our members fully employed.

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West Frankfort, Ill.—Owing to business stagnation and consequent slackness of work, we would urgently call on all carpenters to avoid this place until trade conditions have changed for the better and until further notice. The city is full of idle carpenters and no chance for employment in sight.

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Sault Ste Marie, Mich.—Trade in this city is in a deplorable condition and as a result half of our membership is on the street idle, unable to obtain work, while others are lucky to secure an odd job now and then. Brother craftsmen in search of work are advised to steer clear of this city at this time.

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Madison, Wis.—It is with a feeling of satisfaction we desire to state that the affairs of our organization here are improving and things are beginning to look a little brighter. We have put a business agent in the field who is doing efficient work and ere long we expect to have regained much of lost ground. With other trades we are now forming a Building Trades Department.

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Oklahoma City, Okla.—At the last meeting of our L. U. 276 of this city we had the pleasure of having Brother R. Fuelle, the general organizer, with us, and we voted him the thanks of the L. U. for what he has done for us and the improved conditions attributable to his energy and activity. Everything looks bright for us now; there is lots of building being talked of for the summer and every union carpenter is at work.

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Washington, D. C.—Although trade is exceedingly dull in this city a great number of members from other towns holding clearance cards are arriving here every day. This unwholesome influx of idle men works a great injury on resident brothers and newcomers do not fare any better, as it is almost impossible for anyone to secure a job. Transient carpenters are urgently requested and advised to give this city a wide berth.

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Peoria, Ill.—This city, at this time, being overrun with carpenters in search of employment and the existing deplorable trade conditions not warranting the slightest further influx of idle men, we would earnestly advise migrating brothers to avoid this place until such time as trade has picked up again and work is more plentiful, due notice of which will be given through the columns of the journal.

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Teague, Tex.—Local Union 130 of this city is in good shape and working order and has the situation well in hand. Business, however, and trade in the building line especially, is very dull. Some of our resident brothers are idle and the outlook is rather gloomy. Traveling brothers are advised not to pay heed to booming advertisements for carpenters; they are misleading and not based on facts. Bear in mind that work is dull here and don't drift in here until further notice.

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New Britain, Conn.—As predicted in our last report, we have been locked out by the Master Builders' Association because

of our refusal to submit to open shop regulations and a reduction in wages. The employers are advertising for carpenters to take our places in papers of towns situated within a surrounding of from 50 to 100 miles. We trust that sister local unions and brother members will give wide publicity to the fact that a lockout is on in New Britain and do their utmost to keep carpenters in search of work away from this city until we have won our fight and until further notice.

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Edwardsville, Ill.—We take pleasure in stating that we are quite successful in our organizing work, the best non-union men rapidly coming over to us. At our last meeting we initiated four new members and two apprentices, and an additional number of candidates is now undergoing examination and will be passed on at our next meeting. April 1st we will occupy a new and larger hall so as to accommodate the members more comfortably and give us more room for the transaction of our business. May our sister local unions in other localities meet with like success.

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Enid, Okla.—Owing to a stock pavilion being built here and as a result of extensive advertising by our Chamber of Commerce in our local papers, we are overrun with carpenters. In view of this calamity we would urgently request all traveling carpenters to absolutely pay no attention to any reports from Enid, Okla., stating that there is a demand for mechanics in any line. We have more men here now than can find work, and when the above mentioned building is completed it will be impossible to keep the men now in employment agoing.

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Shreveport, La.—For fear that brother carpenters might come across and pay attention to an article which recently appeared in the Shreveport Times, stating that 250 more carpenters could find employment in the city, we would hereby notify the brothers that such is not the case and the statement entirely misleading. The fact is, that trade is still very dull here as in most parts of the country, and anyone coming here in search of work would be sadly disappointed and probably have to undergo dire hardship as a result. We live in hope for an improvement of trade conditions when the spring season opens up. Until that time, however, we would warn transient brothers to give Shreveport, La., a wide berth.

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Hannibal, Mo.—Trade in this city and business in general is at an exceedingly low tide, notwithstanding the flourishing reports circulated by the Commercial Club, which is chiefly composed of business men, such as real estate agents, merchants, coal dealers, bankers, etc., who are serving their own interests by inducing strangers to come here. Many carpenters have come here on the strength of these decoy reports and some of them have been stranded. Over half of our membership of seventy-five are walking the streets idle, and these being the conditions, traveling brothers will readily see that Hannibal, Mo., is a good place to stay away from at present.

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Portland, Ore.—The Citizens' Alliance here, and its offspring, the Oregon Employers' Association, are preparing to their utmost ability to deal organized labor of this city a crushing blow this season. In the furtherance of their plan, they are scattering broadcast circulars and advertisements for more building mechanics at good wages, etc., when in reality there are more men here now than there is work for and conditions are by far not what might be desired. We are able only to control part of the work at present and if an army of idle men is dumped in on us at this time it will mean great hardship to us. We therefore wish to warn all brother carpenters contemplating coming to Portland of the sad disappointment in store for them if they expect to find and enjoy good conditions here. Don't be misled by luring advertisements—keep away.

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San Antonio, Tex.—We are making fairly good progress in spreading and solidifying our organization here. Still a great deal remains yet to be done. Of

about 1,000 carpenters in town only 450 belong to the organization at this time. Fortunately our Building Trades Council is making splendid headway and getting in such a healthy condition that we hope to be in a position to enforce the closed shop in the near future. Brother Cole, member of the G. E. B., has stopped with us on his way home. He has done us and all other building trades a great deal of good; the talk on "Organization" he gave us was the best ever delivered in Texas. The flocking into this city of idle carpenters should be discouraged by all means, as trade at this writing is still very dull. The advertisements from real estate men are misleading and untrue; there is no scarcity of mechanics here, but an overabundance. Men coming here on the strength of these ads generally find themselves down and out, unless they are of that kind of union men who keep their cards in their pocket and take what they can get until they are able to leave town. A large number of these snowbirds will undoubtedly soar North within the next sixty days and most likely never visit this Lone Star State again, where they found their expectation so shattered and where this last winter has been so chilly for many of the floaters. We hope to see at least 700 union men in this town before the 1st of June, but we also hope that in the meantime migrating brothers will avoid the city of San Antonio, Tex.

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Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn., Dedicates New Quarters.

Minneapolis, Minn.—Local Union 7, of this city, dedicating their new quarters Friday evening, February 19, celebrated the occasion with a big family gathering, attended by about 1,500 persons, occupying two large halls besides four reception rooms. The bricklayers and stonemasons, their wives or sweethearts, as well as a representation from the St. Paul membership, among which were several old war horses, were the invited guests. President John Duffield opened the festivities, remarking that while he could keep his own men of the L. U. on their good behavior on all occasions, he would not undertake to conduct a social function, and introduced Bro. John Walquist as master of ceremonies.

The program opened with a piano selection admirably executed by Miss Lilly Erickson, which was followed by singing by the "Some Quartet," an organization of young men with beautifully blended voices, and whose artistic rendering of several selections during the evening won them deserved plaudits. George Rehl, accompanying himself, regaled the audience with comic musical ditties, his laughing song convulsing his auditors. Miss Dolly Baker gave a crèditable performance of toe dancing, and recalled, showed she was a terpsichorean artist of no mean pretensions in clogs. Miss Esther Eckward's rendering of "The Storm" on the piano was finely executed, and Bill O'Brien, accompanying himself on the guitar, gave some dialect renditions that were so popular that he was kept at it until practically worn out. Harry Lund, the popular attorney, opened the "feast of reason" in a timely talk. He said, in part, that as a native of the state he could not refrain from congratulating the Carpenters' Union on its splendid organization and the great good it was accomplishing for the entire community. He could very well remember when the relations existing between the several branches of organized labor were not so good as now, but the carpenter, the bricklayer and the stonemason had come to learn that only in unity of action as well as unity of purpose rested their strength. A house divided against itself cannot stand, and unions to achieve their aims must present a united front. The Creator had first voiced the sentiment that it was not good for man to be alone, and he created woman as his helpmeet, and he was glad to see that the carpenters recognized their wives not only as partners in their toils, but as equal participants in their pleasures. Early in life some of us have to look upon the serious side, and therefore we should be glad to meet on occasions such as this, to have a good time and get some of the warmth and sunshine of existence. "Oh, that you in organized labor would realize that we are all grown-up boys and girls, and that our dispositions

are younger than our appearances would indicate, but the greatest happiness can only come when we realize that we are of some service and some benefit to our fellowmen, and this realization belongs to you of the unions, who are doing so much not only to elevate yourselves and your homes, but to spread the gospel of fraternity, benevolence and good cheer for the benefit of all mankind.''

Labor Commissioner McEwen was introduced and was in one of his happiest moods, his sly allusions to the ''pernicious activity'' of the fair sex and merry quips at the union men who stayed out late nights to the meetings, evoking applause and laughter. But turning to serious vein, he said wives readily appreciate the attendance of the husbands at union meetings, for in the home of the consistent union men were to be found the comforts so dear to the feminine heart. One woman had said to him, ''When my John first began going to the meetings I certainly did find fault. He was bringing me his $12.00 a week, but that was no recompense for his absences from home, but he continued going to the meetings, and it wasn't long before he was bringing me $15.00 a week and where before he went to work at 7 o'clock and remained until 6 p. m., he now went at 8 and left off at 5. That's what the meetings did for me and mine, and he must attend meetings now.'' There spoke the true helpmeet of the union men. Make him attend his meetings and the result will be added comforts in the home, better clothing for the wife, better education for the children. We are engaged in the greatest movement of our civilization, and the world is fast recognizing this fact The labor question is the paramount question before the world today. The unions are the real crusaders for the advancement of woman. We say they have the same property and political rights as men, and we insist they shall be given the same wage as men for the same class of toil. Why, then, should not women be interested in our great work, when in the last analysis all we attempt and all we accomplish is to make their lives happier and their homes brighter? If all men were wise and none were foolish, we would not be obliged to be persistently preaching and teaching organization. All would readily grasp the situation and speedily see where their highest interests lie. One of you plunge your finger into the Mississippi river and you leave no hole in the waters. But if all in organized labor were to plunge into the river the stream would be lifted from its banks and submerge the surrounding country for miles. Individual effort is necessary, but alone its field of accomplishment is circumscribed. This is an age of co-operation and combination and we want all workingmen to recognize it and belong to our organizations. We want to organize that all the good things of the earth may flood the earth in plenty and abundance.

Mr. O'Brien was called to his feet at the conclusion of Mr. McEwen's address and gave an acceptable rendition of an Irish drinking melody. He was followed in turn by Mr. Rehl and Miss Ekwald, the program concluding with the singing of America, in which all joined with patriotic zest. Interspersed in the program were given moving pictures of both historical and humorous purport, and they were no small feature of the program.

The little ones were there in large numbers and in best bibs and tucks, and it was the general wish that they be heard from. Miss Caroline Blair, four and a half years of age, was escorted to the front and won long continued applause by her brief declamation, saying:

Though I am a little girl
I have a word to say—
God bless us all,
Both great and small
This happy Union day.

Supper was served in the large upper hall in relays of 180, and fully 1,500 were fed very bountifully during the evening. There was no clashing or crowding, each having been given a ticket numbered in rotation, so that all knew when their presence was desired in the banquet room. In the lower hall, dancing was continued at the close of the musical program until an early morning hour, when all departed homeward having enjoyed themselves to the full. Too much praise cannot be given the trustees for the admirable arrangement of the extensive program, and the efficient

way in which the entire festivity was carried out, and Messrs. C. E. Staats, John Lecus and J. A. Lindberg were accorded congratulations on every hand for a duty done well and with unstinted generosity.

* * *

Look Out for Him.

George Stewart has obtained money amounting to nearly $300 from L. U. 1673. Three Forks, Mont. Look out for him. Description: Five feet 10 inches tall, weight 155 pounds, gray eyes, shifty sandy complexion, hair slightly streaked with gray, 2-inch scar on right side under lip, fingers on right hand crushed, wears moustache, talks with nasal twang, wore black suit lightly speckled with white when last seen, black cap. A reward offered. Anyone who can locate him will please communicate with C. F. WILDER, R. S.,
Three Forks, Mont.

* * *

A Defaulter.

Edward B. Clark, ex-financial secretary of L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill., is a defaulter to the local union to the amount of one hundred dollars. Age, 25 years; 5 feet 8 inches tall, weight about 150 pounds, fair complexion, gray eyes, usually wears a gray suit. Sister local unions are requested to look out for him. Any information as to his whereabouts will be appreciated by L. U. 1367.

F. BROMLEY, R. S.,
1781 Park ave., Chicago, Ill.

Fighting Typhoid by Vaccination.

One of the most important discoveries in the science of hygiene has just been announced at Washington—the prevention of typhoid fever by vaccination, says a writer in Harper's Weekly. The medical corps of the United States army has adopted the new system, with the approval of Secretary of War Wright. Bacteriological laboratories for the preparation of the serum will be established at Fort Leavenworth, Kan., the Presidio, California, and at Manila.

The adoption of the vaccination method was recommended by a board made up of such eminent scientists as Dr. V. C. Vaughan of Ann Arbor, Dr. W. T. Councilman of Harvard, Dr. J. H. Musser of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. Alexander Lambert of New York, Dr. S. Flexner, director of the Rockefeller Institute of Medical Research in New York, and Dr. W. S. Thayer of Johns Hopkins Medical School. In its report the board declares that 15,000 men already have taken the treatment without a single instance of untoward result. It adds:

"Very fortunately, the experience in India and in South Africa among the British troops, and in Southwest Africa among the German colonial troops, has shown that there is now a means of protection against typhoid.

"A man receives a few drops of the prophylactic material by means of a hypodermic injection into the arm, and after a few hours he will probably have a little fever or headache and a tender spot on the arm, and to this extent this procedure is like that used for preventing smallpox. It has, however, the great advantage over vaccination against smallpox that the tender spot on the arm never becomes a sore, but after the expiration of two or three days disappears for good and all, and no shields or bandages are necessary. It is, in fact, a very simple, clean and harmless affair, and a mere trifle compared to the danger to life or the long illness and expense of an attack of typhoid fever."

Problem of the Unemployed.

Secretary Straus is reported to have said that "the man who shall solve the problem of the unemployed—which may be insoluble, but if capable of being solved—that man shall earn everlasting gratitude and fame from the entire world." He is more likely, however, to earn a conspicuous place on a scaffold. For the problem is, as Mr. Straus intimates it may be, an insoluble one—insoluble, that is, without destruction to "vested rights."—Louis F. Post, in the Public.

When buying a hat be sure it has the hatters' union label under the sweat band; the hatters are locked out and there may be non-union hats in the market.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 16, Springfield, Ill.—In amending our by-laws we have made a change in the wage clause raising our minimum rate of 42½ cents per hour to 45 cents an hour. Prospects for gaining our demand without any suspension of work on May 1st this year are very good and we are not looking for any trouble.

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Local Union 1072, Muskogee, Okla.—Our recently revised trade rules providing for a minimum wage of 45 cents per hour, to become effective on and after April 1, 1909, we have made a demand upon the contractors for an advance in our present scale of 7½ cents per hour. We do not anticipate any strike.

✣ ✣ ✣

Local Union 1103, Colgate, Okla.—All we are asking our employers for this year is the recognition of our present scale of $3.00 per day of 8 hours, as the legal minimum scale, and the adoption of a scale of $2.00 per day for apprentices and improvers. We expect our demand to be acceded to without any opposition.

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Local Union 1405, Red Bank, N. J.—Some of our employers paying now $3.00 per day, 25 cents above our minimum scale, and deeming it necessary to establish a more uniform scale of wages, we have decided to make a demand upon the contractors for a minimum rate of $3.00 per day, to become effective April 1, 1909. Our working hours are 8 per day.

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District Council, San Antonio, Tex.—As we in this district are enjoying the 8-hour workday for some time past and as we deem the present time for a demand for an increase of our wages of $3.00 per day inopportune, we are merely making a demand upon our employers for the employment of union men exclusively, or the closed shop, to take effect May 1st this year.

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District Council, Denver, Col.—On and after May 1, 1909, the outside carpenters of this city will ask for 60 cents per hour instead of 55 cents, our present minimum scale. The mill men, who are still working 9 hours, will ask for the 8-hour day. These demands have been before the B. T. C. of this city and were sustained by that body.

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Local Union 1069, Muscatine, Ia.—It being the sense of opinion of our membership that we are entitled to a raise in wages, we have decided to change section 2 of our agreement to read 35 cents per hour instead of 31½ cents, our present scale. The old agreement expiring April 1st next, we expect the new scale to take effect on that date.

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Local Union 958, Marquette, Mich.—By a unanimous vote our membership has decided that on and after April 1, 1909, our minimum scale shall be 40 cents per hour, which means an increase of 5 cents per hour. So far only one contractor objects to the increase, saying that he had entered on a contract last year and figured on last year's wages. But undoubtedly we shall arrive at an understanding with him and avoid a clash.

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Local Union 206, New Castle, Pa.—Our this year's demand upon the employers is for an increase in wages from $3.25 to $3.50 per day for 8 hours' work. As all the contractors are favorable to the union and in the past have generally been fair with us, we anticipate little or no trouble in getting our demand for advance in wages conceded.

District Council, Troy, N. Y.—The last agreement between the employers and this district council, after having been in operation three years, expiring April 1, 1909, was taken up early in January and we decided to present a new agreement to the contractors for the next two years, which provides for a minimum rate of 45 cents per hour, this being an increase over the present rate of 5 cents per hour.

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Local Union 546, Olean, N. Y.—There having been no change in our wage scale for the last nine years, we have at a special called meeting passed a resolution to the effect that we present a demand to the employers for an advance in wages from 30 5-9 cents to 33 1-3 cents per hour, or $3.00 per day of 9 hours, to take effect May 20, 1909. Many of us already receiving rate we do not anticipate any strike.

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Local Union 741, Beardstown, Ill.—At a regular meeting held February 4 this local union adopted a resolution instructing the recording secretary to notify the contractors that after April 15, 1909, our minimum scale will be 33 1-3 cents per hour for 9 hours' work, the jobs now in progress to be completed at the old scale of 30 cents per hour. We don't think there is any danger of a strike.

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Joint District Council, Greater New York.—The organization represented by this body has made a demand upon the employers in the Borough of Queens for an increase in wages of 50 cents per day, to take effect May 15, 1909. While the conditions in the Borough as regards opportunities for employment are not very bright, we expect that by the time the increased rate is to take effect our members will about all be at work.

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District Council, Milwaukee, Wis.—The following new wage scale, to take effect May 1, 1909, has been adopted by a referendum vote of the membership of this district: Outside carpenters, 42½ cents per hour (old scale 37½ cents per hour); millwrights, 45 cents per hour, same as old scale; millmen, 30 cents per hour (old scale 27½ cents per hour); gluers, 27½ cents per hour (old scale 25 cents per hour). Our working hours are 8 per day.

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Local Union 1392, Sayreville, N. Y.—In conformity with a resolution passed in the latter part of January that after May 1st this year we shall observe the Saturday half-holiday and that we demand an advance in pay from 37½ to 41 cents per hour, we have now notified the contractors to that effect. Most of our employers seem favorably inclined toward this move on our part and we do not expect much trouble, if any, to arise in consequence.

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Local Union 1594, Silver Springs, N. Y.—The notable progress of the labor movement of the last decade or more has scarcely affected this locality, as our working hours are still ten per day. We are now making a demand for 9 hours per day at $2.50 per day, to take effect April 1, 1909, which is so very reasonable that we do not anticipate any trouble and are confident it will be acceded to by our employers.

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Local Union 957, Stillwater, Minn.—At a regular meeting held early in February it was decided by a majority vote of members present that we present a demand to the contractors for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 40 cents an hour, to take effect May 1, 1909, our working hours to remain 9 per day. Trade is fair and prospects are that we will gain our demand by an amicable understanding with our employers.

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Local Union 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—When we presented our trade agreement to the bosses' association last year for their signatures, they refused to sign it and locked our members out on March 1st. While it appears to be the determination of the bosses to force the open shop upon us, Local Union 203 is determined to enforce last year's agreement, which provides for $3.50 per day of 8 hours, on May 1st next. A number of the bosses outside of the association have signed up, but they are members of the union.

Local Union 307, Winona, Minn.—By a unanimous vote of our membership we have adopted a resolution calling for an advance in wages of 25 cents per day, or $2.75 per day of 8 hours, on and after May 1st, this year. Our contractors have been notified of our action and we are now awaiting their answer to our demand. The outlook for the season is favorable and prospects are that we shall win out without resorting to a walkout.

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District Council, Manchester, N. H.—There never having been a minimum wage scale established in this district, and being desirous of establishing such this year, we have entered in a movement with that point in view. Nor did we ever have an agreement with the contractors, and as a result the wages paid at present vary between $2.00 and $2.50 per day of 8 hours. We are now asking for a minimum rate of 34⅜ cents per hour, to become effective May 1, 1909.

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Local Union 362, Pueblo, Col.—At a regular meeting recently held by this local union the following resolution was adopted against two dissenting votes: "Resolved, That on and after July 1, 1909, the present minimum scale of wages of $4.00 per day of 8 hours shall be advanced 5 cents per hour." The contractors have been duly notified of our action, but as yet they have not been heard from. However, we do not apprehend any trouble in obtaining the advance the resolution calls for.

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District Council, Fall River, Mass.—Under date of January 7, 1909, we have presented a demand to the Master Builders' Association of this city for a 41 cents per hour minimum rate and the Saturday half-holiday, or 44 hours per week, to take effect April 1 next. Although we have been officially informed by the association that they decline to make any change this year, we have quite a number of contractors who are not members of that organization and as we are well organized there is a good prospect for winning out. Our present scale is $3.00 per day and 48 hours per week.

Local Union 570, Gardner, Mass.—Our present scale of wages being as low as $2.50 for 8 hours' work and all towns around us receiving $3.00 per day, we have notified the contractors that we demand $2.80, or an advance of 30 cents per day. Although trade is fair at present and we do expect to be compelled to suspend work in the enforcement of the advance demanded, we would request all brother carpenters to remain away from this city until we give notice of a settlement through the columns of this journal.

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Local Union 1544, Coal City, Okla.—For the last five years we have not received an advance in our wages, working for the same old scale of 30 cents per hour during all that period. We now feel, and it is the consensus of opinion of our membership, that we are justified not only in demanding an increase of 5 cents per hour, but also a reduction of our working hours from 9 to 8 per day. Hence we have notified our contractors that on and after April 1, 1909, we shall demand a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour and 8 hours to constitute a day's work.

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Local Union 41, Champaign, Ill.—Our agreement with the employers expiring April 1st this year, we have notified them that on and after that date we shall demand 8 hours work at 40 cents per hour for outside carpenters. Our present agreement calls for 9 hours and $3.15 per day. With the mill owners we have already entered into an agreement by compromising on 9 hours per day and 35 cents an hour for all machine and bench hands, hence we do not expect any trouble from that quarter, nor are we looking for trouble from others.

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District Council, Pawtucket, R. I.—This district, as early as in the latter part of January, has entered into and made preparation for a movement for a raise in our minimum rate of wages of 41 cents per hour to 45 cents per hour, to take effect May 1, 1909. We have decided to take this step after a careful and painstaking comparison of conditions existing here and

in other cities and also considering the increased cost of living. We feel that we are in justice entitled to the increase. Working 44 hours per week we are not demanding any change in working hours.

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Local Union 849, Manitowoc, Wis.—The 9-hour workday still being in vogue in our trade in this city, and thinking that the time has arrived when we also should enjoy the 8-hour day, our members have voted to ask the employers for a reduction in working time of one hour per day, or 8 hours, and further that we demand a minimum rate of 35 cents per hour, an increase of 7 cents per hour over our present scale, reduction of hours and advance in wages to take effect April 1 this year. We expect to gain our demand without much or no difficulty.

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Hamilton County, Ohio, District Council.—As a result of a recent revision of our trade agreement the following changes were decided upon: Art. I: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work, except Saturday, when it shall be four and one-half hours. The present agreement calls for five hours. Art. IV: The minimum rate of wages shall be 47½ cents per hour from May 1, 1909, to April 30, 1910, and 50 cents per hour from May 1, 1910, to April 30, 1911. This means an increase of 2½ cents per hour for the first year and 5 cents per hour for the second year. The agreement to be in operation two years, from May 1, 1909, to May 1, 1911.

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Local Union 657, Sheboygan, Wis.—Our agreement with the contractors expiring April 30, 1909, we have presented to them a new series of articles for their approval, article I of which calls for an advance in wages from 35 cents to 37½ cents per hour for 8 hours' work, our established working time. Our committee had a conference with the contractors and the only objection raised by them in regard to the new agreement referred to article X, which provides that we shall not be compelled to work with men who do not belong to their respective trade organization if such exists. As in justice to other trades we are bound to stand by this article, we shall not tolerate its elimination from the agreement.

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District Council, New Bedford, Mass.—Believing that the time has arrived when the carpenters of this city should receive a more adequate compensation for their day's work, we at a recent meeting deemed it advisable to ask the contractors for an advance in wages of 3½ cents per hour, or a minimum scale of 41 cents per hour for 8 hours' work, to become effective on May 1, 1909. To be fair to all concerned we agree to finish all work contracted for previous to January 12, 1909, and not finished by May 1, 1909, at the old rate of wages. Prospects of gaining our demand are very good and there is little or no likelihood of a strike.

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Local Union 988, Marlboro, Mass.—The members of this local union are at present working under an agreement with the contractors which provides for an 8-hour day and a minimum wage of $3.00 per day. We have recently notified our employers that beginning with June 1st and for that month as well as July, August and September, we demand the Saturday half-holiday and a raise in wages to 41 cents per hour. We do not expect any trouble in getting our demand conceded, as all neighboring towns pay 41 cents per hour now and all of the building trades here are thoroughly organized and all have likewise made a demand for the Saturday half-holiday at same pay. Our local union is very conservative and has heretofore obtained everything it has gone after.

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Local Union 1854, Walden, N. Y.—We are not looking for the 8 hours nor for any advance in wages just this season, but we have entered into a movement for the recognition of the closed shop principle, and have notified the contractors that on and after May 10, 1909, no member will be allowed to work with non-union men. We believe in the motto: "No duties without rights and no rights without duties." We have no sympathy for men who enjoy the privileges the union has fought for and

gained, but shirk any and all sacrifice on their part. We don't think that any serious complications will arise from our demand.

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Local Union 433, Belleville, Ill.—In our this year's demand upon the contractors we intend to make good a point we had to relinquish in the settlement of our last year's strike. At that time we had to agree to work with non-union men as well as union. Being tired of this state of affairs we have submitted a new agreement to our employers, section 2 of which provides that on and after April 1st members of the U. B. shall not work with non-union men. We are also demanding the Saturday half-holiday. To our knowledge there is only one firm opposed to our demands, and this firm is employing non-union men, most of whom are dissatisfied with conditions imposed upon them by the firm. If our efforts to get these men to join the union are successful we will not expect any trouble on April 1st next.

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Successful Trade Movement.

Pittsfield, Mass.—The trade agreement submitted to the Master Builders' Association by our Berkshire County District Council received the official signature of that body and will become effective on May 1, 1909, and remain so for one year. According to the agreement 44 hours shall constitute a week's work and $18.00 per week, or 41 cents per hour minimum pay. It is also agreed to by the employers that business agents duly appointed by the union shall not be molested while visiting any job in operation, and further to employ none but union men and union apprentices.

Over-Cutting of Connecticut's Forests Indicates General Rate of Timber Consumption.

It has been estimated that the amount of wood annually consumed in the United States at the present time is twenty-three billion cubic feet, while the growth of the forest is only seven billion feet. In other words, Americans all over the country are using more than three times as much wood as the forests are producing. The figures are based upon a large number of state and local reports collected by the government and upon actual measurements.

The State Forester of Connecticut, in a recent report, has given figures on growth and use for New Haven county, which give many more valuable details than are generally to be obtained, and well illustrate how the forest is being reduced by over-cutting. In this county a very careful study was made on each township of the amount of forest, the rate of growth and the amount of timber used. For the year 1907 the timber used was 120,000 cords, in the form of cordwood, lumber, ties, poles and piles. The annual growth on all types of forest land, including the trees standing on abandoned fields, for the year, reached a total of 70,000 cords. Thus the amount cut yearly exceeds the growth by 50,000 cords.

The amount of standing timber considered as merchantable and available for cutting within the next few years was found to be 1,200,000 cords. Each year the annual growth increases the supply on hand by 70,000 cords, while the use decreases it by 120,000. The net reduction is therefore 50,000 cords a year. If the cut and the growth remain at the present figures the supply of merchantable timber will be exhausted in about twenty years. At the end of that time there will be a large amount of forest standing in the county, but it will be in tracts under forty years of age, containing wood below the most profitable size for cutting. Cordwood could still be cut, but supplies of the most profitable products, like ties and lumber, would be practically exhausted.

Connecticut's case illustrates what is meant when the exhaustion of the timber supply is spoken of. It does not mean that every tree will be cut and that the ground will be bare. It means, on the other hand, that year by year the people of the country are cutting more timber than the forest grows, and that within a comparatively short time the continued loss will have so reduced the forest that it will be difficult and expensive to obtain timber of useful size in sufficient quantity.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Konstitution und Nebengesetze des Baugewerks-Departements der A. F. of L.

Sektion 1. Diese Organisation soll als das Building Trades Department der American Federation of Labor bekannt, und aus anerkannten nationalen und internationalen Baugewerks-Organisationen, die einen von der A. F. of L. regelrecht ausgestellten Freibrief (Charter) besitzen, zusammengesetzt sein. Die Mitgliedschaft soll auf solche oben erwähnter Organisationen beschränkt sein die mit der A. F. of L. affilirt sind und deren Mitglieder im Baufache, sei es an der Errichtung von Gebäuden oder an Reparatur oder Veränderungsarbeiten, oder in irgend einer Weise an Bauarbeit beschäftigt sind.

Sekt 2. Der Zweck dieser Organisation ist: Die Gründung lokaler Zweigvereine des Baugewerks zu ermutigen; die ihr angehörenden, Zweigvereine mit einer Macht auszurüsten die sie instand setzt die Interessen und das Gedeihen des Baugewerkes zu fördern. Streitfragen wie sie zuweilen unter den verschiedenen Gewerken ausbrechen in praktischer Art und Weise zu lösen und zu schlichten und freundschaftlichere Beziehungen zwischen Arbeitgeber und Arbeiter herzustellen; an Staats und lokale Baugewerks-Councils Freibriefe zu erteilen damit diese sich den Interessen des Baugewerkes voll und ganz widmen können.

Sekt. 3. Indem diese Organisation den Anspruch der verschiedenen Gewerkszweige des Baufachs auf gewisse ihnen zukommende Arbeiten als gerecht anerkennt, ist sie bestrebt den verschiedenen Gewerkszweigen das Recht auf, und die Kontrolle über solche ihnen rechtlich zukommende Arbeiten zu sichern.

Sekt. 4. Die Jahres-Konvention dieses Departements soll am zweiten Montag des Monats Oktober, und an dem, von der vorhergegangenen Konvention bestimmten Orte, abgehalten werden. Spezial-Konventionen können, auf Gesuch einer Majorität der affilirten nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen, durch den Präsidenten einberufen werden.

Sekt. 4. Der Vertretungs-Modus in Konventionen soll sein: Eine nationale oder internationale Organisation von weniger als 4,000 Mitglieder ist zu einem Delegaten; von 4,000 Mitglieder oder darüber, zu zwei Delegaten; von 8,000 oder darüber, zu drei Delegaten; von 16,000 oder darüber, zu vier Delegaten; von 32,000 Mitglieder oder darüber, zu fünf Delegaten berechtigt und so fort. Ueber vorliegende Fragen kann durch Trennung der für und widerstimmenden, oder durch Händeerheben abgestimmt werden; wenn oder eine Abstimmung unter Namensaufruf verlangt wird, dann muß jeder Delegat eine Stimme abgeben.

Sekt. 6. Die Wahl des oder der Delegaten soll mindestens dreißig Tage vor der Konvention stattfinden und soll der Name eines jeden Delegaten dem Sekretär-Schatzmeister des Departements sofort nach der Wahl zugesandt werden.

Sekt. 7. Keine Organisation welche ihre Verbindung mit diesem Departement gelöst hat, oder von letzterem, oder von der American Federation of Labor, oder von einer, mit derselben affilirten, nationalen oder internationalen Organisation, ausgeschlossen, oder eine Lokal-Union, welche sich weigert dem nationalen oder internationalen Verbande ihres Gewerkes beizutreten, soll zur Vertretung in diesem Departement oder zur Anerkennung seitens desselben, oder seitens einer Lokal-Union oder eines Staats-Councils, berechtigt sein so lange sie wie oben bezeichnet unter Strafe steht; und soll eine Organisation, welche diese Sektion verletzt, der Strafe der Suspension verfallen.

Sekt. 8. Keine Organisation soll zur Vertretung berechtigt sein wenn sie nicht in der A. F. of L. gutstehend ist oder wenn sie nicht mindestens drei Monate vor der Konvention um Aufnahme nachgesucht hat und im Besitze eines Mitgliedschaft-Certifikates ist; und keine Person soll als Delegat irgend einer nationalen oder internationalen Organisation anerkannt werden wenn diese nicht mit der A. F. of L. affilirt ist.

Sekt. 9. Die Beamten dieses Departements sollen bestehen: Aus einem Präsidenten, fünf Vize-Präsidenten und einem Sekretär-Schatzmeister, welche in der Jahres-Konvention mittelst Stimmzettel erwählt werden sollen. Diese Beamten bilden den Exekutiv-Council; und nicht mehr denn ein Mitglied ein und derselben Organisation kann als Beamter und Mieglied des Councils gewählt werden.

Sekt. 10. Der Präsident und der Sekretär-Schatzmeister sollen, im Falle sie nicht als Delegaten erwählt werden, in der nächstfolgenden Konvention zu Sitz und beratender Stimme, sowie zur Wiederwahl berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 11. Alle zu erwählende Beamten müssen gutstehende Mitglieder ihrer betreffenden Organisation sein.

Sekt. 12. Der Amtstermin der Beamten dieses Departements soll mit dem ersten Tage

des, der Konvention folgenden Monats Januar, abschließen.

Sekt. 13. Der Präsident und der Sekretär-Schatzmeister sollen im Hauptquartier der A. F. of L. in Washington, D. C., die, zur Abwickelung der Geschäfte dieses Departements nötigen und geeigneten Office-Räumlichkeiten belegen.

Sekt. 14. Alle Geschäfts und Finanzbücher und Belege sollen dem Präsidenten und dem Exekutiv-Council zu jeder Zeit zur Einsicht offen stehen.

Sekt. 15. Alle fest angestellten und salarirten Beamten dieses Departements sollen ihre Zeit ausschließlich dessen Interessen widmen.

Sekt. 16. Der Präsident soll in allen Konventionen und Exekutiv-Council Sitzungen den Vorsitz, und über das ganze Departement die Oberaufsicht führen. Er soll alle offiziellen Dokumente und Anweisungen an den Sekretär-Schatzmeister unterzeichnen und seine Zeit ausschließlich der Förderung der Interessen dieses Departements widmen. Als Bezahlung seiner, dem Departement geleistenden Dienste, soll er einen Gehalt beziehen wie solcher von Zeit zu Zeit von den Jahres-Konventionen festgesetzt werden mag.

Sekt. 17. Der Vize-Präsident soll den Präsidenten in der Ausübung seiner Pflichten unterstützen.

Sekt. 18. Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister soll über die Verhandlungen der Konventionen und des Exekutiv-Councils genau Protokoll führen, sowie eine Liste der Beamten aller affilirten Organisationen. Er soll letzteren monatlich einen Bericht über alle Geschäftstransaktionen liefern, alle Korrespondenz des Departements führen und volle Kontrolle über dessen Finanzgeschäfte haben; er soll über alle Einnahmen und Ausgaben genau Buch führen und auf Anordnung des Exekutiv-Councils bereit sein dem Revisions-Komite alle Finanzbücher, Rechnungen und Belege einzuhändigen. Er soll einen, von der Konvention, vor seiner Wahl festzusetzenden, Gehalt beziehen und es soll ihm nicht gestattet sein ohne die Zustimmung des Präsidenten zur Abwickelung offizieller Geschäfte den Ort des Hauptquartiers zu verlassen. Innerhalb vier Wochen nach seiner Erwählung soll er für treue Pflichterfüllung eine Bürgschaft leisten die von dem Exekutiv-Council als annehmbar befunden und deren Betrag diese Körperschaft festzusetzen hat. Die zu entrichtenden Bürgschaftsgebühren sollen aus der Organisationskasse bestritten werden.

Sekt. 19. Die regelmäßigen Versammlungen des Exekutiv-Councils sollen halbmonatlich an solchen Orten stattfinden die von diesem Körper nach bestem Ermessen hierfür auserwählt werden.

Spezial-Sitzungen können in der Zwischenzeit abgehalten werden, wenn Umstände die Einberufung solcher, durch den Präsidenten, notwendig machen.

Sekt. 20. Die zur Verwaltung dieses Departements nötigen Geldmittel, sollen demselben wie folgt zugeführt werden: Durch Eintrittsgebühr im Betrage von $100.00 von jeder nationalen oder internationalen Union; durch eine, von allen Mitgliedern aller affilirten, nationalen und internationalen Organisationen zu entrichtenden Kopfsteuer von einviertel Cent per Monat; durch den Verkauf von „Supplies" und Freibriefen (Charters) an die Lokal-Unionen und Staats-Councils für die eine Gebühr von $10.00 per Stück zu entrichten ist.

Sekt. 22. Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister soll einen Gehalt von $2,000.00 per Jahr beziehen.

Sekt. 23. Die Mitglieder des Exekutiv-Councils sollen jedes, für jede Versammlung, und alle andere Arbeiten die von ihnen verlangt und vom Präsidenten angeordnet sind, eine Belohnung von $5.00 per Tag erhalten.

Sekt. 24. Obigen Beamten soll ferner ihre Reisekosten vergütend werden, und zur Bestreitung ihrer Hotel-Unkosten und außergewöhnlichen Ausgaben, sollen sie $4.50 per Tag erhalten.

Sekt. 25. Jede affilirte Organisation soll gehalten sein in einem einzureichenden Dokumente die Sphäre und den Charakter ihrer Gewerksjurisdiktion anzugeben und wenn letztere von dem Exekutiv-Council und der General-Konvention als berechtigt befunden und gebilligt wird, sollen Uebergriffe anderer Gewerke in diese Jurisdiktion weder erlaubt noch geduldet werden.

Sekt. 26. Wenn Anspruch auf Jurisdiktion in irgend einem Falle beansprucht wird, so soll der Sekretär-Schatzmeister eine Abschrift der Eingabe allen affilirten Organisationen zusenden. Sollten in einer Jurisdiktionsfrage Zwistigkeiten entstehen, so sollen die dabei interessirten Organisationen innerhalb neunzig Tagen, gemeinschaftlich, in einer abzuhaltenden Konferenz den Versuch machen die Differenzen zu schlichten, und wenn nach Ablauf dieser Frist sich der Versuch als erfolglos erwiesen hat, so soll die Streitfrage der nächsten Konvention zur Entscheidung unterbreitet werden, welch' letztere dann für alle affilirten Organisationen bindend sein soll.

Sekt. 27. Folgende, aus fünf Mitgliedern bestehende Komites, sollen vom Präsidenten ernannt werden:

1. Komite für Regeln und Geschäftsordnung.
2. Komite für den Bericht des Präsidenten.
3. Komite für den Bericht des Sekretärs.
4. Komite für den Bericht des Exekutiv-Councils.
5. Komite für Resolutionen.
6. Komite für Gesetze.
7. Komite für Organisation.
8. Komite für Schlichtung von Streitfragen.

9. Komite für lokale und Staats-Organisation.

Sekt. 28. Der Präsident soll mindestens zehn Tage vor stattfinden der Jahres-Konvention die Exekutiv-Beamten von drei, nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen, anweisen von den erwählten Delegaten ihrer betreffenden Organisation Einen zu ernennen, und sollen diese drei Delegaten zusammen das Revisions-Komite bilden. Dieses Komite soll an dem Orte und an einem Zeitpunkte zusammentreten wie es der Präsident dieses Departements für notwendig und zur Erfüllung der Pflichten des Komites für geeignet finden mag. Letzteres soll die Rechnungsbücher und die Finanztransaktionen der Exekutivbeamten während der vorhergegangenen zwölf Monate revidiren und über eingereichte Mandate sofort nach Eröffnung der Konvention Bericht erstatten. Die Unkosten dieses Komites sollen aus der Departementskasse bestritten werden; doch soll in keinem Falle ein Mitglied des Exekutiv-Councils als Mitglied des Revisions-Komites fungiren.

Sekt. 29. Die Einreichung von Resolutionen irgend welchen Charakters oder Vorschläge zur Abänderung der Konstitution, ist nach dem zweiten Sitzungstage nicht zulässig; es sei denn die Konvention gäbe einstimmung ihre Zustimmung hierzu.

Sekt. 30. Die Konvention soll die Macht haben zu irgend einer Zeit eine Exekutiv-Sitzung anzuberaumen.

Sekt. 31. Nur Mitgliedern einer bonafide Gewerksorganisation soll es erlaubt sein auf der Konvention eine Ansprache zu halten, oder Dokumente zu verlesen; außer auf Zweidrittel-Majoritätsbeschluß der Konvention.

Sekt. 32. Die von der vorhergegangenen Konvention angenommenen Regeln und Geschäftsordnung sollen in der folgenden Konvention von deren Eröffnung an, in Kraft sein und beobachtet werden bis andere Regeln angenommen sind.

Sekt. 33. Nicht weniger denn eine Majorität der zur Konvention zugelassenen Delegaten sollen in derselben ein Quorum bilden.

Sekt. 34. Keine Beschwerde über die eine frühere Konvention entschieden hat soll von einer Konvention berücksichtigt werden; außer auf Empfehlung des Exekutiv-Councils; noch soll eine Beschwerde berücksichtigt werden wenn die Parteien die dieselbe erheben oder betrifft, keine Konferenz abgehalten und nicht selbst den Versuch gemacht haben die Differenz zu schlichten.

Geschäftsordnung.

1. Eröffnungs der Konvention.
2. Entgegennahme der Mandate.
3. Bericht des Mandat-Prüfungs-Komites.
4. Verlesen der Delegatenliste.
5. Verlesen des Protokolls.
6. Ernennung der ständigen Komites.
7. Bericht der Beamten.
8. Bericht der ständigen und Spezial-Komites.
9. Unerledigte Geschäfte.
10. Neue Geschäfte.
11. Wahl und Installirung der Beamten.
12. Vertagung.

Lokal-Councils.

Sekt. 35. Wenn an irgend einem Orte mehr denn drei (3) Lokal-Unionen der affilirten Gewerke bestehen, so sollen dieselben, wenn es dieses Departement verlangt, von ihren betreffenden nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen instruirt werden einen Lokal-Baugewerks-Council zu bilden, und müssen sich diese Lokal-Unionen nachdem der Council einen Freibrief (Charter) erhalten hat, den Gesetzen dieses Departements unterwerfen. Lokal-Unionen soll es von ihren nationalen oder internationalen Organisationen zur Pflicht gemacht werden sich dem Lokal-Council dieses Departements anzuschließen, sowie der Central Labor Union ihres Ortes, wenn eine solche besteht, und diese im Besitze eines, von der A. F. of L. verliehenen Freibriefes ist.

Sekt. 36. Der Vertretungs-Modus in Lokal-Councils soll folgender sein: Eine Lokal-Union von 100 Mitgliedern oder weniger soll zu 3 Delegaten berechtigt sein; von 200 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 4 Delegaten; von 400 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 5 Delegaten; von 800 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 6 Delegaten; von 1,600 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 7 Delegaten; von 3,200 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 8 Delegaten; von 6,400 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 9 Delegaten; und von 12,800 oder mehr Mitglieder zu 10 Delegaten. In keinem Falle soll ein Gewerk zu mehr als 10 Delegaten berechtigt sein.

Sekt. 37. Jede, mit einem Lokal-Council affilirte Organisation soll für die Handlungsweise ihrer Mitglieder verantwortlich gehalten werden, und mit irgend einer L. U. die sich weigert ihre Mitglieder wegen Verletzung der Arbeitsregeln des Councils zu bestrafen, soll gemäß der Gesetze verfahren werden, und der Sekretär des Lokal-Councils soll dem Sekretär-Schatzmeister dieses Departements von dem Falle Mitteilung machen. Letzterer soll die Angelegenheit zur Kenntnis der betreffende nationalen oder internationalen Organisation bringen und diese ihre widerspenstige Lokal-Union bestrafen. Sollte eine derselben sich weigern, oder es versäumen die Strafe innerhalb sechszig Tage zu vollziehen, dann soll der Sekretär-Schatzmeister den Lokal-Council und die, des Vergehens bezichtigte lokale Organisation ersuchen, ihm alles Beweismaterial in dem Falle zuzusenden, welches dann dem Exekutiv-Council in seiner nächsten regelmäßigen oder Spezial-Sitzung unterbrei-

tet werden soll. Der Exekutiv-Council soll dann auf Grund des vorliegenden Beweismaterials und nach bestem Ermessen seine Entscheidung treffen, welche bis zur nächsten Konvention in Kraft bleiben soll. Doch sei hier vorgesehen, daß während lokale Organisationen mit ihren Arbeitgebern etwa eingegangenen Verträge einhalten und ihnen treu bleiben sollen, sie nach Ablauf und bei Erneuerung eines Vertrages keine Verpflichtungen eingehen dürfen welche sie verhindern könnten die Gesetze dieses Departements zu befolgen oder mit anderen Gewerken gemeinschaftlich zu handeln oder diese materiell zu unterstützen.

Sekt. 38. Dieses Departement soll eine einheitliche Arbeitskarte ausgeben welche auf Applikation vom Sekretär-Schatzmeister den Staats-Councils, wo solche bestehen, geliefert werden soll, und wenn kein Staats-Council besteht, den Lokal-Councils. Die Karte soll auf der einen Seite das Wahrzeichen des Departements tragen und auf der Rückseite den Lokal-Council oder die Organisation aufführen auf die die Karte ausgestellt ist und der sie verliehen wurde; ihre Farbe soll jedes Vierteljahr eine andere sein.

Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister dieses Departements soll die Farbe auswählen und mindestens einmal das Jahr die Staats- und Lokal-Councils über die erwählte Farbe verständigen.

Alle Lokal-Councils sollen sich der einheitlichen Karte bedienen und sollen alle Mitglieder mit einer solchen versehen sein. Die Gebühr für die Karte ist in der Weise zu entrichten wie es die Nebengesetze eines Lokal-Councils vorschreiben mögen und keine andere Karte soll von den affilirten Gewerken, an irgend einer Arbeit oder Gebäude an dem Mitglieder beschäftigt sind, anerkannt werden.

Sekt. 39. Alle Gesetze und Regeln eines Lokal-Councils sollen den, mit diesem affilirten Lokal-Unionen, zur Urabstimmung unterbreitet werden und bedarf es eines Majorität derselben zu deren Annahme; doch müssen solche Gesetze oder Regeln vorher dem Präsidenten dieses Departements zur Verwerfung oder Gutheißung zugesandt werden.

Sekt. 40. Wo Distrikt-Councils, oder Central Körper irgend einer Organisation bestehen, müssen die Vertreter zu dem Lokal-Council von dem einen oder anderen dieser Körper, je nach dem der Fall liegen mag, erwählt werden, und alle Geschäfte die den Lokal-Council und die affilirten Organisation angeht, müssen zwischen demselben und dem Distrikt-Council, wenn ein solcher besteht, der verschiedenen Organisationen geführt und erledigt werden.

Sekt. 41. Jeder Lokal-Council soll einen Exekutiv-Board einsetzen, welcher aus dem Präsidenten, dem Sekretär und einem Delegaten jeder affilirten Organisation zusammengesetzt sein soll.

Sekt. 42. Ein Lokal-Exekutiv-Board hat die Pflichten zu erfüllen die ihm vom Lokal-Council, in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen dieses Departements, zuerteilt werden.

Sekt. 43. Die Beamten eines Lokal-Councils sollen bestehen: Aus Präsident, Vize-Präsident, Sekretär, Schatzmeister, Sergeant-at-Arms und Trustees. Den Lokal-Councils ist es freigestellt das Amt des Sekretärs mit demjenigen des Schatzmeisters zu verbinden oder nicht.

Sekt. 44. Der Präsident soll in allen Versammlungen des Lokal-Councils den Vorsitz führen, auf Aufrechterhaltung der Ruhe und Ordnung sehen und die Bestimmungen der Konstitution und Nebengesetze zur Ausführung bringen, und darauf sehen, daß die übrigen Beamten gemäß der Gesetze dieses Departements und des Lokal-Councils ihre Pflichten erfüllen.

Sekt. 45. Der Vize-Präsident soll in Abwesenheit des Präsidenten alle die Pflichten erfüllen die das Amt des Präsidenten demselben auferlegt.

Sekt. 46. Der Protokoll und korrespondirende Sekretär soll über die Verhandlungen des Councils Protokoll führen und alle vom Präsidenten ausgestellte Anweisungen beglaubigen. Er soll alle Bücher, Dokumente, und den Siegel des Councils in Verwahrung halten; er soll jeder affilirten Union eine Abschrift des Protokolls über die Verhandlungen des Councils liefern und soll alle anderen Pflichten erfüllen die ihm diese Konstitution vorschreibt, oder ihm vom Council zuerteilt werden. Er soll einen Gehalt beziehen wie solchen der Council auf Antrag beschließen und bestimmen mag.

Sekt. 47. Der Finanz-Sekretär soll alle für den Council bestimmten Beiträge und Gelder in Empfang nehmen und dieselben dem Schatzmeister gegen Quittung einhändigen. Er soll über einnahmen und Ausgaben genau Buch führen. Er solle vom Council ungeordnete Geldanweisungen ausstellen, welche vom Präsidenten und korrespondirenden Sekretär durch Namensunterschrift beglaubigt werden müssen. Er soll dem Council vierteljährlich einen Finanzbericht unterbreiten und alle Unionen die mit ihren Beiträgen im Rückstande sind, schriftlich hiervon benachrichtigen. Er soll einen Gehalt beziehen wie solcher vom Council festgesetzt werden mag.

Sekt. 38. Der Schatzmeister soll für die vom Finanz-Sekretär empfangene Gelder Quittung ausstellen und diese Gelder nur in der Weise, wie vom Council angeordnet, verausgaben. Er soll über alle erhaltene und verausgabten Gelder Buch führen und seine Bücher dem Board of Trustees, wenn immer dazu aufgefordert, zur Einsicht vorlegen. Er soll zu keiner Zeit mehr denn hundert Dollar ($100.00) in seinem Besitze behalten und alle Gelder in der Bank die der Council dazu bestimmt hat, deponiren. Er soll Bürgschaft stellen deren Betrag der Council bestimmen,

(Fortsetzung auf Seite 57.)

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

Le respect de la vie humaine.

La science moderne cherche à analiser, à mesurer chaque chose; que ce soit un élément chimique, une nouvelle découverte, ou un gaz, produit d'un liquide ou d'un mineral; les savants cherchent à mesurer, à comparer, à analiser l'article en question.

De même, ce que nous appelons culture, ou civilisation. Il s'est trouvé un homme de science, qui mesurait le degré de civilisation d'un people, par la quantité de savon qu'un people use annuellement; ce procédé devrait laisser une certaine incertitute, vue que la grande nation des Indiens Scioux usai une quantité extraordinaire de ce complément de la propreté moderne; malheureusement, après investigation minitieuse, on decouvra que Messrs. les Indiens ne se servirent point du mélange au borax pour l'obtention d'une propreté corporel, mais qu'ils mangeaient le savon en tartine, appelé vulgairement "sandwiches."

Des philosophes plus modernes ont trouvé une mesure pour la civilisation, plus conforme à la science moderne, et nous penchons à la croire bien plus exacte que la théorie de l'usage du savon, nous entendons par cela le respect de la vie humaine.

Nous admettons volontier qu'il existe bien d'autre moyen de taxation de ce precieux don de Dieux. Un people civilisé doit aimer les beaux arts; mais cet amour n'empechai pas les Romains de tyraniser tous les peoples qui avaient le don d'exciter leur convoitise. Une autre manière de voir consiste à proclamer la supériorité de telle nation qui montrera le plus de respect pour le sexe feminin; si nous voulions appliquer cette maxime, la palme appartiendrai incontestablement à la jeune nation americaine. Malheureusement ce respect pour le beau sexe commence à s'amoindrir, en comptant les centaine de mille de jeunes filles et de femmes, refermés dans les fabriques, travaillant, sans protection légale, des 10, 12 et 14 heures par jour, des nuits entières, et, tout en travaillant, crèvant de faim et de misère au même degré que le sexe vilain appelé mal. Cela ne ressemble guère à la civilisation tant vanté.

Nous prétendons donc, et non sans raison, que le vrai système à appliquer pour la mesure de civilisation d'un peuple, c'est de voir la protection qu'il accorde à la vie humaine en générale et celle du travailleur en particulier; vu de ce point, nous seront loin de placer les Etats Unis au premier rang, en matière de civilisation; apart la Russie, nous ne saurions trouvé d'égale pour l'absence la plus complète de protection de la vie de ses concitoyens.

C'est par centaine de mille que l'on compte le chiffre des morts par accidents dans une seule année. On estime à plus de 200 mille les cas de mort par la tuberculose, une maladie qui emane essentiellement des conditions peu hygieniques de notre entourage, et qu'une societé civilisée ne connaitrai que de nom; tandis que chez nous, c'est à peine si cela nous occupe.

Nul part au monde il existe si peu de garantie et de protection contre les accidents dans les fabriques et les chemins de fer, et c'est avec la plus grandes insouciance que nous apprenons par les journeaux, que dans la ville de New York le chiffre moyen des suicides par mois dépasse la centaine.

Quant au nombre d'assassinats commis journellement, on a horreur d'y penser. Pour quelques cents, ou dollars on a assassiné des hommes et des femmes; ou pour se venger de quelqu'un qui vous a insulté; avec la somme nécessaire on trouvera facilement des jurés qui accepteront une excuse valable pour le meurtre.

La rapacité d'une compagnie de transports avait occasionné l'explosion de la chaudière d'un bateau à vapeur, 156 personnes out péri, mais de punition de la compagnie coupable, il ne fut jamais question. Il y a trois ans, que pour la même raison 1200 personnes, pour la plupart des femmes et des enfants, ont été, ou brulés ou noyés dans le port de New York, lors de l'incendie

du bateau d'excursion "Général Slocum;" la compagnie s'est dissoute, a changé de nom, et en dehors du capitaine, personne n'a été molesté. Le capitaine qui fut chassé pour bouc-emissaire, a été condamné à quellques années de prison, mais il sert son temps en qualité de Pilot sur un navire de ville, allant et venant de la prison à la ville de New York.

Dans les mines de charbon des Etats Unis, 37% des ouvriers mineurs sont péri dans des accidents survenu dans les mines; avec très peu d'exceptions tous ces accidents étaient dû à la négligence coupable et criminelle des compagnies huillières.

A-t-on jamais entendu, qu'une compagnie de ce genre ait jamais été poursuivie et trouvé coupable du meurtre de leurs employés? Jamais, pas plus d'ailleurs, que les directeurs des compagnies de chemins de fer. On vient de lire dans les journeaux, que pour économiser quelques milliers de dollars par an, ces mêmes compagnies viennent de substituer le téléphone au télégraph dans le service de toute sorte; ce seront les passagers qui payeront de leur vie l'économie, destiné à rapporter quelques dividendes aux actionnaires.

Nous sommes tellement habitué à la mort violente ou prematuré de nos semblables, que nous prêtons fort peu attention aux cas nombreux qui viennent à notre connaissance; tantôt c'est un agent de police qui assomme d'un coup de son formidable bâton de nuit, tantôt ce sont quelques camarades qui se sont fracassé le crâne en tombant d'un échaffaudage, souvent avec ce dernier; on ne leur accordait pas le temps suffisant, ou le materiel de qualité pour bâtir cet échaffaudage, et nous connaissons le résultat.

Les organisations ouvrières de tout métier on lutté pendant des années pour obtenir par les législatures divers, des lois protégeant la vie, les membres et la santé des ouvriers; fort peu a été obtenu jusqu'à ce jour, et le peu est encore ignoré par le capitaliste qui se souci fort peu de la vie et de la santé des gens qu'il peut si facilement remplacer; qu'un malheureux estropié ait eu gain de cause devant la justice est un cas si rare, que nous dispensons de le registrer.

Si nous respectons pas la vie humaine, nous avons encore bien moins de respect devant la mort. En Europe, n'importe dans quel pays quelle ville, qu'un convoie funèbre traverse les rues, le passant s'arrêtera et découvrira la tète. Dans notre pays, où la lutte pour le dollar est si âpre, on ne connait pas le respect de la mort; aussitôt que l'homme ou la femme a quitté nos rangs, ils cessent de nous intéresser; ils cèdent la place au suivant et personne n'a le temps de penser avec regret au camarade d'hier.

Est-ce là la civilisation? Non! mais c'est une des suites que la société capitaliste a laissé, nous a procuré. Dans cette société il n'y a de la place que pour les objets d'exploitation; les autres ne comptent pas; pas de fausse sensibleries! Les fabricants, l'actionaire des grandes compagnies exploitent l'individu de son vivant, lorsqu'il devient malade, il tombe entre les mains d'un médecin ou d'une hôpital, et s'il meure ce sera l'entrepreneur des pompes funèbre qui cherchera à tirer profit de son cadavre. Voilà notre civilisation!

Et de dire qu'il est encore des ouvriers qui trouvent que nous vivons dans le meilleur des mondes.

ALPHONSE H. HENRIOT.

To Remove Rust from Steel.

Cover the rusted part with any non-drying oil or fat. Allow this to remain about three or four hours, then wipe off with a clean dry cloth. Now mix four ounces of opodeldoc and two drams of caustic potash. Apply to the part rusted, and after ten minutes wipe off with a dry cloth. Another method is to rub the rusted part well with sweet oil and allow to remain until the next day; then sprinkle over it powdered quicklime and polish with this until the rust is gone. Still another way: mix one-half ounce of powdered emery and one ounce of soft soap. Rub this in well.—Wood Workers' Review.

The Supreme Court of the United States has not yet issued a mandamus to compel workingmen and their wives to buy Butterick publications, Buck stoves, Post cereals, or any other products offered for sale by bitter opponents of the labor movement.—New York Call.

Sumney, Thomas, of L. U. 501, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Niccum, John K., of L. U. 968, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Boucher, Joseph E., of L. U. 1063, Stoughton, Mass.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING MARCH, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10445	John Cahill	1	$200.00
10446	Henry Meyer	513	200.00
10447	D. L. Wilson	1099	50.00
10448	Isaac W. Sholes	1561	50.00
10449	Mrs. Anna Waldner	1868	50.00
10450	Mrs. Hattie Fitzwater	2	50.00
10451	John Christine	16	200.00
10452	George W. Delaney	53	50.00
10453	Spencer F. Runnell	106	200.00
10454	Mrs. Amy Scroggins	162	50.00
10455	Mrs. Margaret A. O'Reilly	306	50.00
10456	Mrs. Eunice Crochier	390	50.00
10457	Alcide Turcotte	390	200.00
10458	Harry Forbes	441	200.00
10459	Frank W. Avery	582	50.00
10460	Pierre Fortier	730	50.00
10461	John Dalin	736	200.00
10462	Mrs. Mackeline Rose	1738	50.00
10463	Michael D. Powers	33	50.00
10464	Mrs. Harriet B. Torbush	330	50.00
10465	Albert Becker	345	200.00
10466	Joseph A. Dionne	407	200.00
10467	J. M. Mooney	441	200.00
10468	Marshall Haight	483	50.00
10469	Frank Sloat	578	50.00
10470	F. Weber, Sr.	674	50.00
10471	John J. Ring	885	200.00
10472	Thomas W. Vincent	1554	50.00
10473	Chas. B. Newhart	8	200.00
10474	Chas. Seeley	8	200.00
10475	Theodore P. Feddeck	45	200.00
10476	Vincent Alles	54	50.00
10477	Wm. D. Lawsing	146	200.00
10478	Wm. McClintock	202	50.00
10479	Wilhelm F. Kirchhubel	214	200.00
10480	Wm. Roscheisen	237	50.00
10481	Louis E. Albrecht	303	200.00
10482	Bernard Kwak	309	200.00
10483	Mrs. Lucie Geoffrion	390	50.00
10484	R. H. Smith	(394) 345	200.00
10485	Wm. H. Goodwin (dis.)	438	400.00
10486	F. M. Brundage	971	200.00
10487	F. X. Blanchette (dis.)	1305	400.00
10488	Mrs. Eva Belle Hunter	1335	50.00
10489	John C. Meyer	29	200.00
10490	Mrs. Adeline Swick	119	50.00
10491	Edward C. Wehle	179	200.00
10492	Mrs. Josephine M. Wright	299	50.00
10493	Mrs. Sarah Hubbard	435	50.00
10494	John Tremor	1668	200.00
10495	Mrs. Lila Rhoads	37	50.00
10496	Nathan J. Meigs	79	50.00
10497	Frank A. Hogland	87	200.00
10498	Wm. Keppler	91	200.00
10499	Michael R. Dubuque	96	50.00
10500	Mrs. Sarah Callback	416	50.00
10501	Martin D. Groening	453	200.00
10502	Mrs. Emilie Kloester	564	50.00
10503	Mrs. Ida Gueth	723	50.00
10504	C. E. Russell	913	200.00
10505	Oramel M. Coffrin	952	50.00
10506	Mrs. Minnie M. Akins	1183	50.00
10507	H. O. Stine	1207	200.00
10508	B. A. Powers	1510	200.00
10509	J. G. Binder	1555	200.00
10510	Paul Bilodeau (dis.)	7	400.00
10511	J. D. Marshall	329	50.00
10512	Mrs. Mary M. Achin	1679	50.00
10513	T. A. Vanbuskirk (dis.)	487	400.00
10514	Mrs. Clarenne St. Arnault	1626	50.00
10515	Mrs. Margaret L. Land	359	50.00
10516	Mrs. Bertha Witt	434	50.00
10517	Thomas Sumney	501	50.00
10518	Henry Joachim	650	200.00
10519	Geo. Beathea	1521	200.00
10520	Mrs. Margaret May	10	50.00
10521	Thomas H. Dawe	62	200.00
10522	Mrs. Margaret J. Michie	774	50.00
10523	Mrs. Nettie E. Stuart	885	50.00
10524	Rudolf Kurzenberger	1051	200.00
10525	Conrad Grossmann	1596	50.00
10526	Benjamin Alterman	147	200.00
10527	Carl Erickson	62	50.00
10528	Mrs. Caroline Jackson	483	50.00
10529	W. A. Hartley	670	200.00
10530	C. J. Carlson	762	200.00
10531	Joseph G. Steele	860	50.00
10532	Wm. Whittaker	1560	200.00
10533	Mrs. Eva May McMaster	1618	50.00
10534	Bernard Farrell	2	200.00
10535	Mrs. Augusta Lammert	5	50.00
10536	David Rausch	5	200.00
10537	Wm. V. Durfree	24	50.00
10538	B. L. Austin	26	200.00
10539	Wm. Hager	76	200.00
10540	August P. Larson	109	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10541	Mrs. Victoria Wallas	198	50.00
10542	Mrs. Elizabeth Crellin	327	50.00
10543	Joseph Guchensky	375	200.00
10544	Martin Alt	375	200.00
10545	Mrs. Julia A. Daley	509	50.00
10546	Mrs. Katherine Appenzeller	522	50 00
10547	Mrs. Emelia Feuchter	537	50.00
10548	Patrick Loftus	567	200.00
10549	Joseph S. Pope	1009	200.00
10550	Mrs. Ann Dewar	1088	50.00
10551	Walter F. Hubbard	1431	50.00
10552	Mrs. Serine E. Thompson	1717	50.00
10553	Mrs. Victoria Warrington	1717	50.00
10554	Mrs. Bertha Wesselmann	1790	50.00
10555	Thomas Josey	1442	100.00
10556	Harry May	15	200.00
10557	Geo. W. Locke	20	200.00
10558	Theophile Carbonneau	23	50.00
10559	Michael Rich	129	200.00
10560	Mrs. Anna E. Widen	158	50.00
10561	Francis X. Frechette	275	200.00
10562	John H. Cronk	810	200.00
10563	Mrs. Cordelia Paquin	859	50.00
10564	Robert Walsh	1345	200.00
10565	Mrs. Louisa Altfelix	1717	50.00
10566	Mrs. Amelia Maloney	61	50.00
10567	Mrs. Mary Jane Gregg	104	50.00
10568	Charles Shepherd	155	200.00
10569	Mrs. C. F. Davis	339	50.00
10570	Frank Galm	375	200.00
10571	Thomas Clarke	33	200.00
10572	Mrs. Minnie Heidel	62	50.00
10573	Peter Jensen	80	50.00
10574	James B. Watkins	236	200.00
10575	Mrs. Mary Daley	451	50.00
10576	C. D. Sunderlin	532	50.00
10577	Louis M. Kimber	562	200.00
10578	Israel Relyea	640	200.00
10579	Mrs. Minnie MacDonald	845	50.00
10580	Francois X. Cote	1305	200.00
10581	Dan J. Murray (dis.)	33	300.00
10582	Mrs. Reika Mersch	45	50.00
10583	Patrick Seery	109	200.00
10584	Mrs. Anna L. Michels	264	50.00
10585	P. J. Lower	477	200.00
10586	Mrs. Anna Finta	515	50.00
10587	John Kagel	1784	50.00
10588	Mrs. Marie Erickson	40	50.00
10589	Marenua Schraver	117	200.00
10590	Wm. Shepherd	340	200.00
10591	Mrs. Jane Somerville	481	50.00
10592	Grant Denton	491	200.00
10593	Gregory J. Davis	508	50.00
10594	Mrs. Johanna York	509	50.00
10595	Frank Sweet	623	200.00
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10599	Irvin Shore	1111	50.00
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10601	Mrs. Charlotte McGill	7	50.00
10602	David P. Williams	125	200.00
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10605	Charles Schenrich	375	200.00
10606	Mrs. Mary Stelter	375	50.00
10607	David Reed	706	50.00
10608	Frank Caisse	825	200.00
10609	Wm. F. Edgerton	864	200.00
10610	M. J. Olson (dis.)	1308	100.00
10611	Fred Lewerenz	62	200.00
10612	George Jones	73	200.00
10613	John McMahon	73	200.00
10614	Wm. V. Tidd	328	200.00
10615	Mrs. Frida Hassenpflug	1784	50.00
10616	T. J. Clapp	829	50.00
	Total		$21,499.50

(Fortsetzung von Seite 53.)

und einen Gehalt beziehen wie der Council denselben festsetzen mag.

Sekt. 49. Der Sergeant-at-Arms soll die Ordnung in den Versammlungen aufrecht erhalten und alle anderen Pflichten erfüllen die ihm der Council zuweisen mag.

Sekt. 50. Der Sekretär-Schatzmeister dieses Departements kann zu irgend einer Zeit, sei in eigner Person, sei durch Vertretung, eine Revision der Bücher eines Lokal-Councils vornehmen und von denselben Besitz ergreifen, und im Falle der Auflösung eines Lokal-Councils sollen alle Gelder und sonstiges Besitztum desselben sofort an die General-Office in einer Weise abgesandt werden wie es der Sekretär-Schatzmeister anordnen mag.

Sekt. 51. Kein Lokal-Council kann sich auflösen so lange noch zwei Organisationen ihre Verbindung mit demselben aufrecht erhalten wollen.

Sekt. 52. Kein Mitglied dessen Organisation nicht allen ihren finanziellen Verpflichtungen gegenüber dem Council, bis zum ersten Tage des laufenden Vierteljahres, nachgekommen ist, soll in einem Lokal-Council zu einem Amte wählbar sein, oder ein solches begleiten.

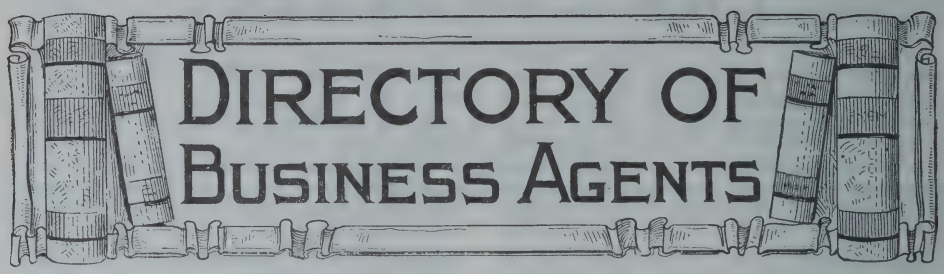
Sekt. 53. Kein Lokal-Council kann die Mitgliedschafts-Applikation einer Lokal-Union die im Besitze eines, von einer mit diesem Departement affilirten natonalen oder internationalen Organisationen verliehenen Freibriefes ist, zurückweisen. Ueber die Sitzberechtigung aller Delegation, welche ihre Mandate dem Lokal-Council eingereicht haben, soll von demselben gemäß der Konstitution entschieden werden. Dieses Departement garantirt allen Lokal-Councils in der Regelung ihrer lokalen Angelegenheiten, in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen dieses Departements, volle Unabhängigkeit.

Sekt. 54. Alle Gewerksforderungen die auf Lohnerhöhung oder Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit hinzielen, müssen dem Lokal-Council zur Genehmigung unterbreitet werden, und unter keinen Umständen soll es einer Lokal-Union oder Unionen, einer Organisation die mit diesem Departement affilirt ist, erlaubt sein ohne die Zustimmung des Lokal-Councils in einen Ausstand zu treten.

Gesetze für staatliche Körper.

Sekt. 55. Drei, oder mehr Lokal-Councils irgend eines Staates der Vereinigten Staaten oder einer Provinz Canadas, können einen Staats-Building Trades Council bilden, und soll dieser Körper die Macht haben seine eignen Gesetze zu machen in Uebereinstimmung mit den Gesetzen dieses Departements.

Sekt. 56. Konstitutions-Veränderungen können nur auf einer Jahres-Konvention, durch Majoritäts-Beschluß vorgenommen werden.



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Continued on page 60

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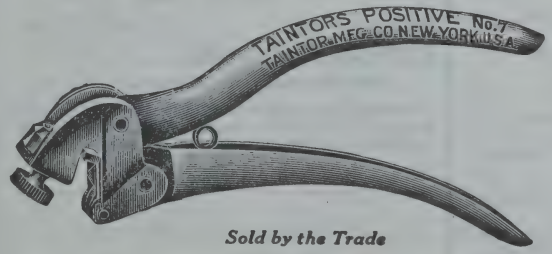

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Continued on page 62.

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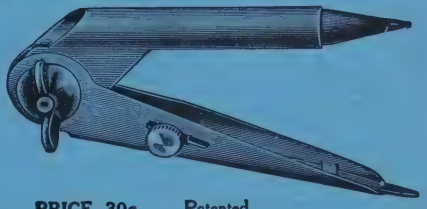

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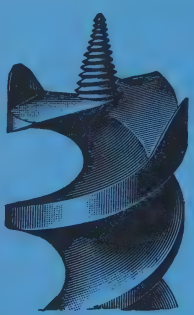

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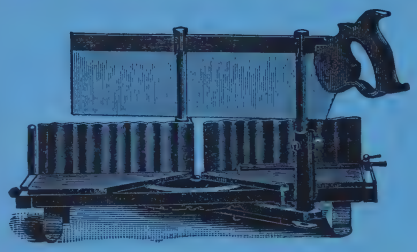

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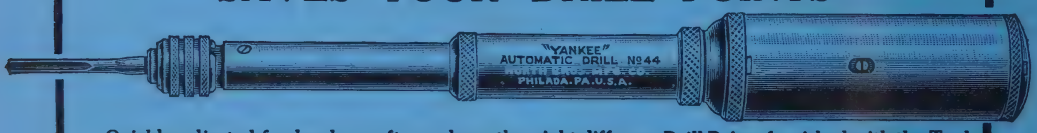

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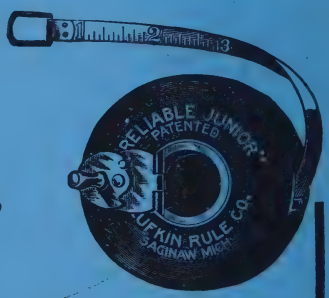

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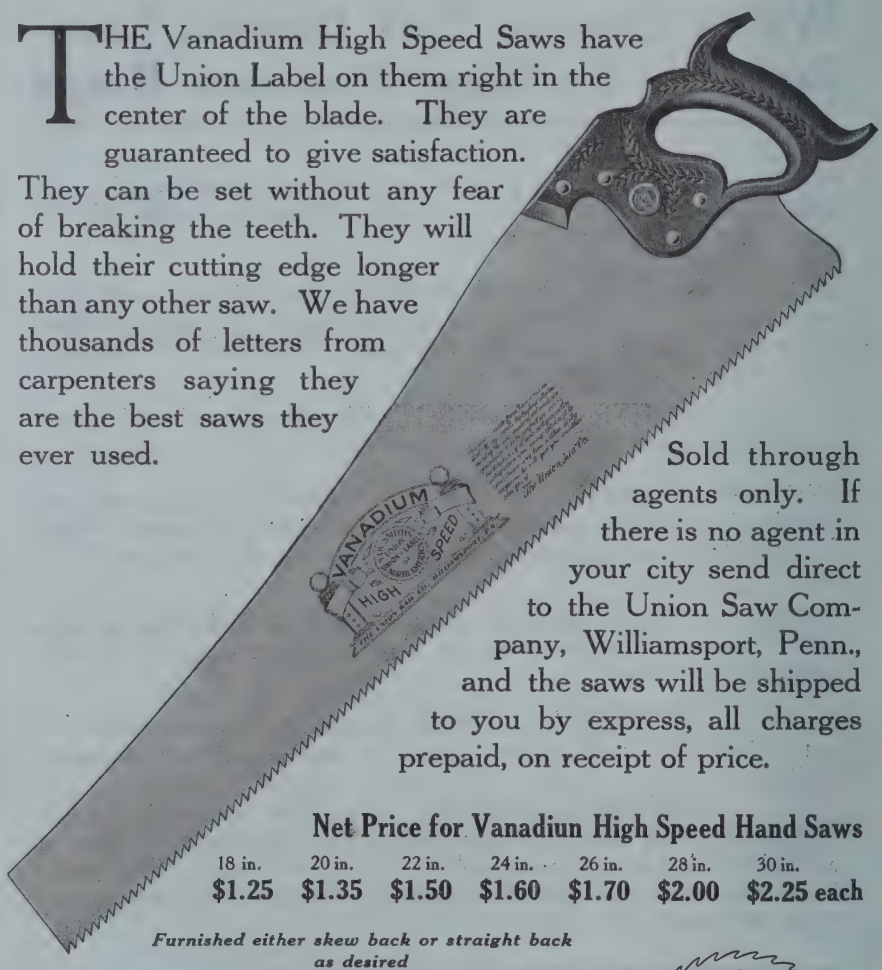

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Volume XXIX—No. 3
Established in 1881

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

AS WE JOURNEY

By MRS. MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

On this terrestrial planet placed
  Without our own consent,
We need not question nature's law
  Or the All Wise intent;
We may be sure a meaning lies
  Above all mortal ken,
A reason for our being here—
  Our going, how and when.

Then, as perforce we journey on
  Through dust and sun and rain,
Whate'er this life may offer us
  Of pleasure or of pain,
The best philosophy would teach
  A practice of the good,
The gentleness of sympathy—
  A kindly brotherhood.

We only know that we are here,
  And know that all must die—
'Tis ours to play the part assigned
  Nor question reasons why;
If life's road leads to heights sublime,
  Or o'er the level plain,
With courage true for ups and downs
  We'll toil and not complain.

Then as we journey toward the West
  "We pass but once this way"—
If to our fellow travelers
  We may do good each day—
If it be granted us to serve
  As neighbor, helper, friend,
We'll go rejoicing on our way
  Unto the journey's end.

The Carpenter

A REMARKABLE PROPOSITION.

(By John B. Powell.)

TO the shame of the Republic of the United States of America, certain of its citizens are assassinating the constitutional rights, liberties and freedom of the people, the press and the wage-earners of the country by playing upon the vanity, conceit and ignorance of judges to "persuade" them—to use what is said to be an unlawful term—to aid as accessories to, after and before the fact of the crime.

The Apostle Paul was "persuaded" that nothing created could separate him from the love of God, and I persuade myself that his understanding of the meaning of the word quoted was that it was peaceful, kindly, pure and lawful.

It is human nature to yield to vanity and conceit, but broad minds consider them a weakness and as frailties. To these frailties these assassins have added the corrupting influence of money and threats, in platitudinous but intimidating language, to obtain decision—as they have obtained one after another—favoring their ends until the sages of the world stand amazed at the wonderful effort to depart from ancient and accepted precedent and usage fixing clear, accurate and full literal and legal meanings, shadings and applications of words, phrases and sentences employed in jurisprudence.

Says the London Chronicle:

"The present century will take its place in Time's legal chambers for the great number of judicial opinions that have been given the effect of law without enacted law to support them or create their necessity. Judges appear to have assumed the offices of lexicologists and glossologists in construing language and its meanings, in some cases coining words, changing phrases and limiting or enlarging applications to give them the effect of unoriginated law, others showing bias and prejudice in power, purpose and mind."

Insisting that this is a studied application to many now on the American bench, a New York paper scathingly remarks:

"Such men are a disgrace to the legal profession, especially those whose tenure is backed by a power strong enough to give it continuance. Some have shown an utter lack of properly understanding the meaning, scope and purpose of law. We have a pure food law to which substitution is amenable. Judicial substitution is just as violative. What source or influence clothes them with such violable privilege? None whatever. Their ignorance and incompetency gives basis for contempt. In some of their opinions the force and effect of law has been given, but in them appear the boldest and most outrageous attempts to overthrow constitutional guarantees and statutory provisions for free speech, free opinion and a free press. A number of capitalists are now flooding the laboring classes with 'educational' literature, and it is over the shoulders of the toilers that they are making their attack upon the liberties of the press which is endeavoring to have the public compare their 'educational' methods with decisions they have secured, though it requires no expert analysis to discover the similarity of thought and expression uttered by capitalistic attorneys and judges. Neither the labor people nor the press need such education or educators; it is their intelligence and intellectuality that is exposing the animus of capitalists and courts and the amity between them. If anything in the way of education is needed, it is an Educational Court that will teach trust lawyers and judges and juries the true meaning of language as it appears in laws enacted by representatives of the people."

This is to the American people a remarkable proposition, especially since upon the supreme bench sits a jurist whose father was a literant of the purest quality, his use, conception and construction of the English language—its words and their meanings being accepted by the erudites of all lands as clear, definite and perfect. In an unlimited sense, the proposition is reflective upon the legal education and training of the American bar; but it carries a suggestion that either some such court or the Congress should name and

classify, beyond dispute, what bodies, public, private, corporate and incorporate, should come under the law, and also define and fix constitutional rights and statutory law, the latitude, power, jurisdiction and utterances of judges and juries, and the reach and scope and meanings of such phrases as "domestic tranquility," "general welfare," "blessings of liberty," "public safety," "domestic violence," "privileges and immunities," "freedom of speech or of the press," "property rights," "vested rights," "restraint of trade," "persuasion," "intimidation," "coercion" and "conspiracy," and many other words, phrases and sentences that are or have been applied to the constitution and enacted laws or been given the effect of the latter or construed as applying to the former by "opinions" and "decisions" emanating from modern Pompeys, for Pompey allowed men more cunning than himself to play upon his vanity, only—Pompey—fell, still unwilling to part with his imaginary greatness.

What we know as fraternal insurance orders are more strictly business and not benevolent enterprises. The work of the church is divine, following more "the way of the Lord than the way of the world." Its purpose really is to purify, so far as it can, the soul, a matter between Maker and Man. The specific and actually fraternal orders are those who follow more the "way of the world" than of the Lord, as they work on the broad field of philanthropy, exerting every effort to aid and assist their fellow members in forced or unexpected want, suffering and idleness, in doing which they perform humane work. In organism they are sclerotic for and among peoples and communities, each, however, existing upon some business system or method, but all secure from, at least they have not been held amenable to common nor civil law. Narrowing to the exclusive business class or the unities which are covetous, greedy and mercenary for gain and increment and those whose aim and purpose is humanely mutual, it is undoubtedly the latter class that by divine and moral law should have the civil law's protection.

Relief, in the form of aid, help and assistance, seems to have been clearly defined by an Indiana court, of minor recognition, that was petitioned to enjoin a church directorate from financially assisting a needy family from "funds derived from voluntary and provided sources approved by the supporters and thereafter controlled and expended by said directorate and said supporters as said directorate deemed proper," on the grounds that the "head of said family held certain views at variance with the conduct of affairs, forms of worship of said church, its directorate, pastorate and supporters."

In denying the petition, the court said: "Relief, in sickness or in distress, is properly within the province and prerogatives of any moral or humane institution. Acts of benevolence and charity, though not essentially religious or religion, are specifically an exercise of the philanthropy of moral and civil law. We can force the law to be charitable, benevolent and philanthropic, but not enjoin it when it is. Opinion is one's own act and may be pertinaciously adhered to and defended. The law takes notice of only that opinion which injures, libels or condemns without cause. No evidence appears of any such cause. The directorate had power, delegated it by the supporters of the church, to prescribe rules and regulations for moral and religious work and disburse said voluntary and provided funds. Relieving and aiding the sick and distressed is moral work, and exercise of the philanthropy of moral and civil law."

This decision is interesting to labor unions in that it supports the view that they may exist upon prescribed rules and regulations for moral work, have their own moral ritualism and disburse their funds "derived from voluntary and provided sources," approved by their members, provided they, as delegated powers, perform acts of benevolence and charity and exercise the philanthropy of moral and civil law and aid and relieve the sick and distressed. It appears that this decision was very wisely accepted and not appealed from. It is manifestly the views of a moralist and not of a religious zealot, who, however, was determined "the way of the Lord and not of the world" should govern him.

The Carpenter

As author and founder of the D. O. K. K. (Pythian ''Shrine''), also of no less than seven secret society rituals, five yet in use, and as a member of the Masonic, Pythian, Odd Fellow, Elk and many other fraternities, the writer has found experience which induces the belief that labor unions may, and, sooner or later, must change to ritualisms and organisms that will qualify them as secret fraternal societies, ''exercising the philanthropy'' and having the protection of the moral and civil laws.

It is not, however, certain that they will not find, after the change, some judge or jury to construe the Anti-Trust Law to apply to religious bodies and secret fraternal orders.

When that time comes the Sherman ''act'' and Sherman's ''war'' will be very important.

ON THE SQUARE.

(By Margaret Scott Hall.)

PRINCIPLE plays an important part in every man's career. In every condition of life, and in every position from the highest to the lowest, principle is the cornerstone of character. All harmony of business relations is based on the mutual confidence inspired by unquestioned probity. Business integrity means a square deal, and should not be a barrier to success.

Human experience, however, has bred suspicion and distrust, for, unfortunately, high principle does not always characterize business methods.

In these days of stress and strain, of false standards, of pride and the abnormal tendency of social life to live beyond our means; to strive after making a thousand-dollar appearance on a hundred-dollar income, the temptation is great to doubt the existence of old-fashioned honesty.

Current events indicate climax. A commercial, industrial and religious unrest is upon the people like a consuming fever, pressing on to a crisis in economic conditions.

The new century is over-reaching itself in progressive activity, and life is at high pressure. Dealing on the square is not obsolete, yet a financial policy of cunning selfishness and graft has become the fashion and in a measure justifies the universal lack of confidence.

With corruption rather than sincerity ruling the business world, the cloud of suspicion hangs over all; so many are bad that the good are forced to be on the defensive.

The atmosphere is vibrant with unexpressed anxiety. A kind of reckless expectancy increases the general nervous tension.

The commercial and industrial elements are, perhaps, the most important aggressive forces, representing the oppressor and the oppressed. While ''coming events cast their shadows before,'' the busy world is moving on in its accustomed way, every profession and every craft occupied with its own affairs. But each line of activity has a direct and personal interest in some other branch of industry, and is therefore indirectly interested in all, so the time must come when all will be more or less involved in economic controversy.

Capital and labor cannot act harmoniously without a square deal. To deal on the square, power must not be overbearing.

We are told that, ''When bad men combine, good men should associate.'' The day of combine and association—the day of organization is here.

Though most important to the interests of the laboring masses, the industrial depression of the past year had its effect on other lines of activity as well. The politician is busy with political issues; the financier's attention is given to finance; the preacher is studying theology; the farmer, agriculture; the doctor, disease and remedy; the lawyer, how to win his case; the trades, each craft after its own affairs, are busy in self-culture. Each with his own mental equipment and appropriate tools, has a

share in the structure of a nation. From the president of the U. S. to the superintendent of public works and the man driving the garbage wagon, each individual doing his own work, has a proportionate and personal interest in the universal prosperity, and in good government.

We are called a Christian nation, yet we are said to be now in the most reckless era of lawlessness in the history of civilized America. We reason from cause to effect. Reasoning thus, we cannot deal justly in condemning effect without investigating the cause.

As a Christian nation, our laws are based on equity, justice and Christian principle. The oath of office implies indiscriminate and impartial judgment for all. Over every department of law—even above the President and Congress, the Supreme Court is the highest tribunal of justice. Why, then, has an era of lawlessness come upon us?

It would be disloyal as well as unbecoming in citizens unfamiliar with government methods to criticise judicial decisions, but such comment would be useless because the alleged era of lawlessness tells its own story.

A wholesome respect for law and order is necessary in all forms of government, but if the law forfeits the respect that should be its due, the natural result would be disorder and disloyalty.

No human institution is infallible. All are subject to mistakes, for "To err is human." Even among the Lord's chosen disciples there skulked a Judas bent on mischief; then, it is not impossible that self-interest, class prejudice or personal spite may sometimes cause sentences to be passed that are a travesty on justice!

While pondering the growing evil of lawlessness, public attention has been drawn to the recent court decisions that have roused bitter protest throughout the industrial world. Those interested in studying cause and effect may find food for thought in tracing the obvious connection.

But we sigh in vain for the power of maintaining the constitutional liberty we are supposed to enjoy.

THE PRINCIPAL MAINSTAYS OF THE TRADE UNION STRUCTURE

(By W. J. Shields.)

IN this age of progress there has been great advancement and improvement in all lines of enterprise, and it is pleasing to note that the trade union movement has kept well in line in the work of protecting the interests of its membership. Much thought and discussion have been given that resulted in the establishing of new plans, and new methods, all tending to strengthen and perpetuate the organization. Every one competent to take part in the management of a labor society in which so large a number of trusting people are so deeply interested, know, or at least ought to know, that the primary purpose of the society is to produce satisfactory results. The knowledge of the sacredness of the trade union mission, and of the splendidly equipped opposition as arrayed against our humane work, appeals to us on the lines that trade unions should be organized on as scientific a basis as possible, and not as some, at least, feel, simply as a game of chance. This kind of organization is needful from the fact that it is the foundation upon which the trade union structure depends for its very existence. In view of all this the building up and managing the craft organization is a work that, properly cared for, is of great magnitude and of everlasting benefit to all concerned. No weakness should be permitted to exist, and while it has been most gratifying to know that a substantial and satisfying increase of members has been made from the beginning up to the present time, still it would be a far greater satisfaction to know that our unions have also increased in financial strength in proportion to the increase in membership, and the new conditions as traceable to trade union effort. The principal mainstay of all business structures (and

we class trade unions as such) is a good, substantial financial foundation. If we are desirous of legislative enactments of beneficial laws, and if we feel the need of preventing the enactment of inimical laws, the obtaining fair and just rulings in the courts, the obtaining of reasonable and just decisions, in the interpretation of the law so that it will mean the same, and operate to the same effect in all cases and under all circumstances; if we desire to perpetuate the beneficial features of the organization and if trade conditions are to be maintained and extended, then this question of better financing the organization should be given the right of way. Some members believe that the word unionism is big enough and broad enough to permit vast business transactions in its name in violation of established business principles. They believe that there is something in that most excellent word trade union which will enable the society to meet its binding obligations with 100 cents on the dollar while collecting from the membership only about 50 per cent. of the actual cost needed to properly guarantee to the membership as a whole what the laws promise them. It is pleasing to note that this condition does not generally apply; it is the exception, not the rule. The necessity of applying a remedy to this defect has attracted the mind force of many of our unions to the effect of higher initiation fees and extended dues. In the division of this increased revenue, our general fund should not be forgotten, from the fact that the best financed crafts are the ones least molested, or contested in their work of improving conditions. A United Brotherhood defense fund should be created, with a per capita basis of, say $4.00 per member, and through a system providing for the proper maintenance of that proposition it would insure us against much of the opposition we have under our present condition to contend with. This would represent but a day's pay on the part of the member—in some communities a mite more. In its aggregate state it would put back of our general organization a defense fund of $1,000,000, and the means of continually replenishing as the need presented itself. This one feature of higher finance would change our society from its present bases of operation, which is too often illustrated in the following:

> He who fights and runs away
> Will live to fight another day.

This we would change to conform to the following:

> He who fights and wins the day
> Advances faster on his way.

In conclusion permit me to say that in our effort to make provisions for the financial responsibilities of our organization we should not overlook other important features which have in the past contributed to our success. Our unions are more than trade protective organizations. They are social and benevolent associations. In addition to guaranteeing extended trade conditions, the payment of death and sick and accident benefits, all of which are purely business transactions, they promise to provide social entertainment and recreation to their members, to render assistance in the hour of sickness and distress, to attend and assist in the burial of the dead, and to do other acts prompted by the spirit of brotherly love, and not least among these is the looking after the interests of the brother seeking work; and all these promises should be faithfully kept. If our unions are to maintain their popularity of the past—a popularity that has in great degree contributed to their most wonderful growth in membership—they must not desert the lodge meetings. Their presence and advice is needful to the union success and to the proper conduct of the meeting. The open meeting, the little suppers and the pleasant entertainment all play their part. The duty of visiting the sick must not be overlooked. Those unions which draw the most interest and render the most attention to their sick and distressed members, the union which does the most to assist the needy, and to find employment for the unemployed, which provides the most inviting open meetings—the local which will give these matters its attention will be the most attractive to the craft membership and the public in general. These unions will have the largest accession of new members and will stand the better chance of securing improved trade conditions.

One more word in closing. Times and

conditions have changed and are still changing. The mistakes and failures of the past should be a guidance and warning for the future. We do well to be impressed with the thought that—

After all, we are judged in our journey through life
By the gray matter under our hood,
And the unions that win out in the strenuous strife
Are the unions that deliver the goods.

LABOR IN CONTEMPT?

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

GOVERNMENT by injunction has at last culminated in the sentence by a judge, without trial by jury, in the capital of the nation, of Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison, the president, vice-president and secretary of the American Federation of Labor, for a term of imprisonment for alleged violation of an injunction restraining a boycott against the goods manufactured by a company with which organized labor has a controversy.

Appeal has been taken both from the injunction and from the sentence, and the questions at issue will be carried to the highest judicial authority in the United States, but in the last analysis can only be finally determined at the bar of public opinion and by the people of this country who are the ultimate tribunal of all questions involving constitutional rights and personal liberty.

It is contended by Hon. Alton B. Parker, former Chief Justice of the Court of Appeals of the State of New York, and now counsel for the American Federation of Labor in this great case, that the speeches and writings which constitute the alleged contempt for which the representatives of American labor have been sentenced to ignominious punishment, meted out to criminals, cannot be the subject of injunction without trampling under foot the constitutional rights of freedom of speech and of the press; and further that the injunction against the boycott was wrongful and void and can be disregarded without contempt.

The president-elect of the United States declared in his acceptance speech that organized laborers have a right to withdraw themselves and their associates from dealings with or giving custom to those with whom they are in controversy.

And in the case of Plant v. Woods (176 Mass. 492), Mr. Justice Holmes, now justice of the Supreme Court of the United States on appointment of President Roose velt, sustained in a dissenting opinion, as we are advised, in the most explicit terms the secondary boycott in the most extreme form the wit of man could imagine and in that and another Massachusetts case held the very legal principles for which the American Federation of Labor contends.

The Supreme Court of the State of Montana (Pacific Reporter 96, Lindsay & Co. vs. Montana Federation of Labor) recently, without dissent of any justice of the court, decided in favor of the legality of the boycott, whether primary or secondary, holding that patronage depends upon good will and that no one has a property right in the trade of another, holding also in these words: "If an individual is clothed with a right when acting alone, he does not lose such right merely by acting with others each of whom is clothed with the same right."

The British Parliament has found it necessary and just to relieve against the decisions of the courts by enacting a Magna Charta for organized labor, under which every right for which organized labor contends in the United States is declared and safeguarded.

Therefore, American laborers must demand that they shall be as well protected in their natural rights and in their organized struggle for industrial justice as their British brethren; recognize the gravity of the crisis which confronts organized labor in the United States and sympathize with Samuel Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison and approve their brave, loyal and devoted course in defending the necessary rights of organized labor.

We must recognize that if organized labor cannot control its own patronage, its power for effective resistance to the decrees of cap-

ital is destroyed, its power to advance the cause of industrial justice and to conserve the peace and good order of society gone.

We declare that the constitutional rights of the citizen, including especially freedom of speech and of the press, must and shall be preserved; and without despairing of the vindication of those rights by the judiciary as now constituted, we appeal, with complete confidence in the ultimate outcome, to the sovereign power of the people, the ultimate tribunal in a free country for the redress of all wrongs and the preservation of all rights.

ORGANIZATION—LEGITIMATE AND CRIMINAL.

(By J. H. Cribbs.)

WE need organizations of both capital and labor, organizations which tend to make human effort more effective; to increase and not to curtail the production of wealth, are of great benefit to all mankind.

Honest, law-abiding organizations of capital are valuable not only to their own stockholders, but to the community in which they are situated. So also are labor organizations valuable, not only to their own members, but to the whole community. The labor organizations seek to mitigate the evils of long hours and low wages, especially in overcrowded and poorly ventilated shops and work rooms, and more especially to keep the children out of such places and to keep them in school, where they should be.

Such organizations are of particular benefit to mankind in general, and are therefore legitimate. But capitalistic combinations formed for the restriction of trade, and the establishing of monpolies, are not organizations for the production of wealth, but are combinations for the extortion of the just dues of both the laborer, the small dealer and the small producer, or manufacturer.

Such combinations are not industrial, but wholly criminal, a combination purely for robbery. The difference between legitimate organizations and criminal combinations are as great as that between commerce and piracy.

What the labor organizations are seeking to accomplish is to have laws passed and enforced whereby the criminal combinations will be eliminated and the legitimate organizations may have an opportunity for existence, so they may be an uplift to the whole human race.

This is the way I see it, as I read and observe the signs of the times.

Stop and consider it, brother, and if you think I am wrong, sit down and put me in the right through these columns.

A WORD TO THE WOMEN.

(By Mrs. B——.)

I WISH I could persuade and enthuse more union women folks to notice labels, trade-marks, etc., on the goods they buy. If any of the articles purchased come from near-by factories, shops or canneries, find out about the conditions, personally, if you can. Are they union? Do they work children? Is the work done in a cleanly, sanitary way? These are questions which command the immediate interest of the wives of union men and on which they should be thoroughly informed.

For instance, my grocer sent me a very nice lot of canned tomatoes. The label told me that the plant is in this county, quite near our town, and it was a great pleasure to find, upon inquiry, that although the company were struggling beginners in the field, they are giving us good goods and their employes are well satisfied. "The boss is

square,'' they report. I will use the products of that firm and boost them all I can, because they are ''square.''

On the other hand, I have been buying paper patterns of a firm, who, I understand, are unfair to the people they employ. I shall look out for their trade-mark and they will get no more of my money.

It is really a fascinating study to find out about these things, and think of the good we can do. We are the force behind ''the man behind the gun.'' We distribute a good share of the money he earns, so let us see that it goes to build up concerns who are fair in their dealings and whose aim is to elevate their employes.

SOME DEADLY BLOWS AT LABOR; GOVERNMENT BY COURTS.

(By Henry George, Jr.)

INCE the pre-revolutionary times, when the Boston Tea Party boycotted the British government taxes by throwing a ship load of taxed tea into Boston harbor, no New England town has attracted more attention for a boycott than has little, hat-making Danbury, Conn. All but three of these factories are union. Of the three non-union or ''open'' factories, that of D. E. Loewe & Co. is the largest.

When the union asked Loewe & Co. to unionize, Mr. Loewe refused. He thought he could get his labor cheaper outside.

The union thereupon called its men out and, through the national union—the United Hatters of North America—and the affiliated American Federation of Labor, called the Loewe hats ''unfair'' and declared a boycott.

Loewe turned his case over to the American Anti-Boycott Association, and the fight began in earnest.

The association concluded to fight the union in an unusual way—to attack its individual members. Of the 3,000 men in the local union, it selected approximately 250 of the most prosperous. They had little homes and bank accounts, which the Anti-Boycott Association attached for alleged damages done Loewe's business through the boycott. Simultaneously it began two suits, one in a State and one in a Federal court.

The attachments were at first for $100,000 in the State and $240,000 in the Federal court. But these amounts were overruled as beyond all reason. They were cut by the courts to $60,000 in the State suit and $120,000 in the Federal suit. Of this total of $180,000, the sum of $50,000 was in bank accounts and $130,000 on homes.

These attachments occurred in September, 1904—nearly four and a half years ago!

Legal advisers of the Danbury workmen told them they had not acted unlawfully.

United States District Justice Platt declared that their acts did not come under the Sherman anti-trust act, as read by the decisions and opinions of the United States Supreme Court in various cases, which he cited.

But the Supreme Court chose to ignore its previous rulings and to ignore all custom from the time of the Boston Tea Party. It fell upon the Danbury workmen with a crushing weight.

And it may fall, by application of this decision, in a like crushing way upon tens, perhaps hundreds of thousands of workmen who, through unions, have been endeavoring to resist the downward tendency of wages, the increase of working hours and the general hardening of the conditions of labor.

But they could not turn over their homes, and have had to bear the $130,000 of attachments remaining.

And this they will have to continue to bear while the case is being fought out in the courts.

For the decision of the Supreme Court declared merely that suit might be brought in the name of Loewe under the Sherman anti-trust act for three times the damages that could be proved.

It is up to the Anti-Boycott Association to bring suit for alleged damages in the U. S. District Court.—Cincinnati Post.

The Carpenter

THE TRANSFORMATION OF WOODS.

(Owners and Builders Magazine.)

Architects have for a long time sought a process by which American native hard woods could be treated with suitable coloring to make them applicable to interior work, in the building industry, without the use of paints or stains, which are objectionable for many reasons. The Hardwood Department of the Publishers' Paper Company, of New York City, has found such a process, which it calls the transformation of woods, and architects all over the country are hailing it with genuine delight.

The primary object of transforming wood is to obtain deep, solid, natural colors, in order to do away with surface staining, which has been in the past a necessity in the finishing of nearly all fine cabinet woods. This staining is objectionable because, when wood shrinks, as it will in artificially heated apartments, or the wood is scratched or worn, its light interior color becomes exposed, revealing its artificial character, and producing an unsightly and disappointing result. Even mahogany, which is of a light color, and is usually given a mineral stain to make it resemble the old-fashioned mahogany, is certain to become spoiled in its effect when the mineral stain fades, as it is almost sure to do when exposed to the rays of the sun. Very dark mahogany and walnuts are obtainable only at enormous prices, and this fact has necessitated the staining of cheaper, lighter colored woods. On this account the best architects and decorators have been seriously handicapped in their selections of woods for interior finishing, and have continually sought for naturally dark colored woods of good figure, which could be obtained at a reasonable price.

Many attempts have been made in the past to develop a color in woods from that naturally contained in the ligneous matter of the woods themselves, but until the present invention these attempts were fruitless. In many woods the heart portion is much darker than the sap portion, though when the cells through which the sap circulates becomes clogged by natural deposits, that portion of the wood becomes stained to a considerable extent. In time this heart wood becomes much darker, but this result is accomplished by decomposition. The object of the transformation invention was to develop this natural ligneous coloring matter in so short a space of time that no injury would occur to the wood, and the results have exceeded the highest expectations. Not only have the solid, dark colors been produced throughout the wood, but a high figure and grain development has also taken place, and in that respect alone the value of the woods has been greatly increased.

The process of transforming, as pursued by the Hardwood Department of the Publishers' Paper Company, is a method of treating various hardwoods, such as birch, maple, beech, ash, etc., and producing in them all through their structure the colors which are greatest in demand for hardwood finishings. Boards of birch are transformed to the colors of walnut, mahogany, vermilion wood, cocobolo, tulip wood, ebony, etc., and all are colored throughout, as cutting into them, no matter how deeply, will show. No stains or dyes are used in the process, and the colors are produced by developing the coloring matter contained in the ligneo-cellulose portion of the wood itself. The figure and grain of the wood is altered by this process of transformation, and it is true, difficult as it is to realize it, that the American native birch (Betula Lutea) is made to resemble, both in color and figure, the ordinary appearance of a material such as tulip wood.

The representations of the different walnuts, French, Italian, Circassian and the American black walnut, in transformed birch are all exceedingly fine, having the different walnut colors to perfection and the figures and grains also. The chief reason for this figure development is the fact that the coloring matter is so much richer in the annular rings than in the body of the wood. A natural pigment deposit is found in the annular rings, which brings out the figure, which before transformation was invisible to the eye. One of the greatest features of the transformation process is the production of a grey color in various woods, not a flat grey, such as is made by painting, but a delicate clear silver grey tone, which has long been wanted

by the decorator and architect, and which before it had been impossible to obtain. After a long series of experiments, covering several years, it is now possible to produce in some of our native hardwoods any of the natural wood colors.

As evidence of the thickness to which the transformation applies, a log seventeen inches wide was split down the middle after it had been treated, and was found to be perfectly colored throughout. The most beautiful effects are now being secured in interior woodwork by the use of transformed woods, with veneers of another wood, transformed to the same color, for the panels. For these veneers curly birch, figured ash, bird's-eye maple, African birch, magnolia and other woods are used, and no such effect could be obtained by any staining or painting, however clever the finisher might be. The extraordinary clearness and depths of the colors, in conjunction with the grain development, produces a result quite equal to that given by imported tropical cabinet woods.

Native oak is also susceptible of change by the application of this new treatment. English oak can be matched perfectly, and the effect so desirable, but so seldom achieved, except in the old cathedrals of the Continent of Europe, an old dark gray brown shade, which has come with years of atmospheric changes, can, by this process, be obtained in a very short time. This transformed oak is being standardized by the name of Cathedral Oak. The structure of the wood remains unchanged by the treatment. It is just as strong, and just as durable, as wood never subjected to the process. The only change discovered after the application of many tests is a lessening of the tendency to shrink, which is due to the filling of the porous and open vessels, making them more homogeneous. It has also been found impossible to bleach the colors out of the woods by the use of chemicals.

Wood transformation presents many other possibilities in addition to the development of colors and figures. Many of the beautiful native soft woods can be hardened by the application of the process, enabling them to take a high finish without danger of denting or marring them. It is believed that in time transformed soft woods will be used where only hard woods are now considered available, in building operations. For trim, paneling, cabinet work, etc., transformed woods compare in price very favorably with the imported cabinet woods. They make it possible for the architect or decorator to reach an effect which has hitherto involved a large expenditure, at prices which will suit the bank account of the average builder. They also enable him to carry a color scheme which has heretofore been obliged to end where the floor began throughout its entirety. Not only does the use of transformed woods eliminate the process of filling and surface staining, but they can be carved and no fear need be had of a light under-body showing should the surface be marred or a shrinkage of the panels take place. The effects secured are all absolutely permanent. No fading is possible, the colors being fixed in the structure of the wood itself. They are natural colors, and not mineral stains applied to the surface.

The entrance doors of the Second National Bank of New York City are executed in Betula-walnut, which is the copyrighted name of birch transformed to a walnut color. The Hardwood Department of the Publishers' Paper Company is standardizing certain transformed hardwoods by various names, and Betula-walnut is one of them. It has been used for all the interior woodwork for the new Knox store in the Singer building, New York. Mr. Henry Otis Chapman carried out the elaborate panel work of the Hubbard House in Seventeenth street, New York, in the same wood, and the patrons of the house are so pleased with it that much furniture has been ordered to match it. The Norcross Bros. Company have made different interiors in Senator Crane's new house in Betula-walnut, and Mr. Graham, of Foster, Gade & Graham, architects, has used it in his own house at Bernardsville.

Silverwood maple, transformed to the silver-grey shade, can be seen in many interiors, besides that of the Ladies' Department of the Union Trust Company, to which reference has already been made, describing the illustration. The panels of this room are veneered in birds-eye maple, inlaid with ebonized maple, the solid wood, furniture, desks, etc., being made in the straight maple, Silverwood. Other users of transformed

woods have been H. F. Huber, who is using them for the interior of a large residence in Hamburg, Germany; D. S. Hess; Tiffany, Richter & Kolb. The Weber Piano Company has exhibited grand pianos in Silverwood maple, and the Brunswick-Balke-Collender Company has built billiard tables of the same material. The entrance to the Astor Theater in New York is executed in Silverwood maple by H. F. Huber & Co., who have made many artistic pieces of furniture in transformed woods.

Silver Ava, which is birch transformed to the same grey color as the Silverwood maple, has also been used quite extensively. A fine example of its effect is seen in the new Allegretti store in New York, designed by Albert S. Gottlieb. A figured ash, transformed to the same grey color, is used for the panels. This wood is used for the interior work in the reception room of the College of Physicians and Surgeons' Library in Philadelphia, Pa.; and Chapman & Fraser have specified Silver Ava, with ash veneer for one interior, and the same veneer, black walnut color, for another near Boston, Mass.

Red Ava, American Cocobolo, Missionwood, and Transformed Mahogany are also largely used by architects and decorators, and quite a fair business is being done in these and the other transformed woods with manufacturers of picture frames, clock cases, fancy boxes, knife handles, and for any purpose in which a dense hardwood is required, capable of taking a high finish. The field for their use is almost illimitable, and the interest they are creating merits the attention of those connected especially with the building industry. They are enhancing the value of our forests, for they make our native woods finely adapted for interior woodwork.

We have today growing in our northern forests numerous hardwoods that are well adapted for the finest class of cabinet work, after they have been transformed by this new process. They have not been so used in the past because of their lack of color, or unattractive grain and figure. Vast quantities of the largest and best of our hardwood trees are now converted into stocks for bobbins, and even into fuel wood, for which the landholders receive no commensurate return. When it becomes generally known that lumber from these trees can be economically converted into the highest class of cabinet woods, it is certain that a portion of this forest waste, at least, will be eliminated.

PROGRESS OF SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE.

(Bulletin from Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, per F. W. Coburn.)

As a result of educational work now going on there is every prospect that the plan of savings bank life insurance and old age annuities in Massachusetts will be successful even beyond the expectations of many of its enthusiastic advocates.

Important tangible results are already being achieved. In several of the industrial establishments where savings bank policies are being written, from 25 to 50 per cent. of all the employes have taken out policies of one kind and another. The best showing thus far has been made at some of the shoe factories which were first to establish agencies, but the work is being successfully organized in other industries and equally good results are expected.

A trades union auxiliary committee of the Massachusetts Savings Insurance League, which was formed in December, has now arranged a plan of campaign by which each member of the committee will make himself responsible for a certain district or group of unions, urging officers to arrange for discussion at their meetings of the ways and means of putting this plan into operation among their members. This committee will have the co-operation of the speakers of the Savings Insurance League, one of whom can ordinarily be secured for any meeting at which the matter is to be taken up. The officers of the auxiliary committee are as follows: President, John Golden of Fall River, international president of the United Textile Workers' Union; vice-president, James Duncan of Quincy, national secretary of the Granite Cutters' Union and first vice-

president of the American Federation of Labor; secretary, Austin P. Kaveney, secretary of Waltham Central Labor Union.

An important move affecting employes of the city of Boston, and perhaps suggesting a settlement of the old age pension problem in other municipal governments, is the presentation of a bill to the Massachusetts legislature, providing that every city employe who is earning more than $2.25 a day shall take out an annuity contract as provided by the savings bank insurance act. The petitioners for this bill are Representative Myron E. Pierce, Mayor Hibbard, Thomas H. Canning, Meyer Bloomfield and Louis D. Brandeis. The plan has been worked out in detail to serve as a substitute for the various other pension schemes that have been proposed for the employes of the municipality.

The office of the state actuary, 161 Devonshire street, Boston, has prepared several new tables of rates for policies, among the most important of which are tables of prices for insurance on the lives of children between the ages of ten and seventeen. These will meet the legitimate demand for insurance of young people at cost. The rates and any other information on the insurance side of the project may be obtained from the actuary, Robertson G. Hunter.

The agencies of the Whitman Savings Bank and the Peoples' Savings Bank of Brockton have multiplied until there are now about sixty of them. Several applications to become authorized agencies are also under consideration. Efforts are being made to induce several other savings banks to establish insurance departments, although as the facilities have been made state wide by the agency system, the two banks now in the field can take care of the business of the whole commonwealth.

Opportunities.

Mr. William Rockefeller has come to the front with a morsel of sageness in regard to opportunities for the young man nowadays as compared to opportunities in ages gone. He says that opportunities are now greater than when he was a boy, but, in order to realize them, the young man "has got to work harder, to attend more strictly to business, and live cleaner." This fixes Mr. Rockefeller's nationality. He is Irish, for his utterance is a typical Irish bull. What he says is that it is easier to get along if you work harder doing it. Well, now, really, Mr. R., is that the best you have in the advice shop?

The opportunity to get a corner on the anthracite deposits is somewhat more limited today than heretofore, about as limited as the opportunity to start from New York with a wheelbarrow and compete to the Pacific Coast with a transcontinental railway. Mr. Rockefeller says that "the chances for success in business are greater today even for the poor and friendless young man, than they were in my youth, for the very simple reason that there are more opportunities today." Yes, indeed, that reason is very simple, almost idiotic. What is the difference between the chances and opportunities? If there is no difference, what has he said, much less proved? He might as well say that there are more opportunities today, because there are more men looking for them; that there are more poor men, because there are more chances to get rich; that there are more Pittsburg millionaires, because the young man had to work harder and live cleaner than when Mr. R. was a boy.

Forsooth, what are we coming to when this is the kind of wisdom that gets top column next to reading matter in our newspapers?—Ellis O. Jones, in Life.

They Are Dreamers.

Yes, Parry, Post and Buck Van Cleave
Believe in Wright all right,
Who wants to silence union men
And screw the lid on tight.
But they may wait in patience
'Til the time when hell doth freeze,
Before our members will desist
From buying what they please.
—K. C. Labor Herald.

When in a rich country like ours there are thousands out of employment or in irregular employment at miserably low wagees, there must surely be something radically wrong.

OH! WHY SHOULD THE SPIRIT OF MORTAL BE PROUD?

(By William Knox.)

Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
Like a swift, fleeting meteor, a fast-flying cloud,
A flash of the lightning, a break of the wave,
He passeth from life to his rest in the grave.

The leaves of the oak and the willow shall fade,
Be scattered around and together be laid;
And the young and the old, and the low and the high
Shall moulder to dust and together shall lie.

The infant and mother, attended and loved;
The mother that infant's affection who proved;
The husband that mother and infant who blessed—
Each, all, are away to their dwellings of rest.

The maid on whose cheek, on whose brow, in whose eye
Shone beauty and pleasure—her triumphs are by;
And the memory of those that beloved her and praised
Are alike from the minds of the living erased.

The hand of the king that the scepter hath borne;
The brow of the priest that the miter hath worn;
The eye of the sage and the heart of the brave
Are hidden and lost in the depths of the grave.

The peasant, whose lot was to sow and to reap;
The herdsman, who climbed with his goats up the steep;
The beggar, who wandered in search of his bread,
Have faded away like the grass that we tread.

The saint that enjoyed the communion of heaven;
The sinner that dared to remain unforgiven;
The wise and the foolish, the guilty and just,
Have quietly mingled their bones in the dust.

So the multitude goes, like the flower or the weed,
That withers away to let others succeed;
So the multitude comes, even those we behold,
To repeat every tale that has often been told.

For we are the same as our fathers have been;
We see the same sights that our fathers have seen;
We drink the same stream and view the same sun,
And run the same course our fathers have run.

The thoughts we are thinking our fathers would think;
From the death we are shrinking our fathers would shrink;
To the life we are clinging they also would cling;
But it speeds for us all, like a bird on the wing.

They loved, but the story we cannot unfold;
They scorned, but the heart of the haughty is cold;
They grieved, but no wail from the slumber will come;
They joyed, but the tongue of their gladness is dumb.

They died—ay! they died. We things that are now,
That walk on the turf that lies over their brow,
And make in their dwellings a transient abode,
Meet the things that they met on their pilgrimage road.

Yes! hope and despondency, pleasure and pain,
We mingle together in sunshine and rain;
And the smile and the tear, the song and the dirge,
Still follow each other, like surge upon surge.

'Tis the wink of an eye, 'tis the draught of a breath,
From the blossom of health to the paleness of death,
From the gilded saloon to the bier and the shroud;
Oh! why should the spirit of mortal be proud?

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter
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The United Brotherhood
of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, MARCH, 1909

With a view that our Local Unions and district bodies as yet not affiliated with the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. may become acquainted with its laws and regulations, we are printing the constitution and by-laws of that department on our official pages in this issue.

This department having for its object the advancement of the interest and welfare of the entire building industry, to create a more harmonious feeling between employers and employes, and its mission being to adjust trade disputes and straighten out jurisdiction tangles which, much to our detriment, have so frequently arisen in the past, the matter of affiliation is of the utmost importance and should be taken up by non-affiliated Local Unions and districts without further delay. For the benefit of our German-speaking Local Unions we shall print the constitution in the German language in an early issue.

The last convention of the United Mine Workers which adjourned February 6, again selected Indianapolis as the place for the meeting next year. The delegates held that the city where the general headquarters of a trade organization is located is, from a practical as well as an economical point of view, the proper place to hold conventions.

The result of the last referendum vote on constitutional amendments shows that a majority of the membership of the U. B. voting took the same view on the subject, and though the proposition to hold our convention in Indianapolis did not receive the two-thirds vote required by our constitution for its adoption, we are confident that the proposition will come up again two years hence with a good prospect of being concurred in by the rank and file. The holding of conventions at the seat of their general offices, by all trade organizations, we firmly believe to be but a matter of time.

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Referring to "The Labor Movement," in the course of a lecture on "Democratic Culture," recently given by Professor Chas. Zueblin under the auspices of the League for Political Education in New York City, the speaker made the following interesting remarks:

"By the labor movement I do not mean the clash that comes when capital and labor are in conflict, but the evolution of industry which is absolutely forcing intelligent workingmen into organization for industrial and political accomplishment. A man cannot spend all day at the machine, or be engaged in any other process, however dull he may be otherwise, without getting a grasp of the idea of cause and effect which does not come in the ordinary walks of life. These men did not voluntarily come together; they were thrown together, but they will become intelligent enough to combine.

"It is true that the very best element among the workingmen belongs to these organizations, but does not control, or participate in their government. In exactly the same way the same kind of element does not participate in the municipal government. But more and more the pressure of the factory system will compel these people to come together, if they do not get what they are demanding from their own activities, and through that unfortunate fighting that is going on today. When they find that the Supreme Court turns from their most precious principles, then they are going into unions—you cannot stop it, though you may delay it. If one does not see that, it would seem almost as though he must be socially and economically blind."

Here, the learned professor hits the nail on the head—it is only the socially and economically blind who can not see that the labor movement is the natural outgrowth of existing industrial conditions and, therefore, will maintain and grow as long as these conditions obtain.

The labor movement may temporarily be delayed by an industrial crisis or hostile measures, but as we learn from the past, the hardship and suffering the workers have to endure in consequence has the effect of spurring them to greater effort and, as soon as normal conditions again prevail, lost ground will be recovered and the movement will spread more rapidly and assume larger proportions than ever before.

The views expressed by the speaker on "The Political Movement" are equally interesting. He said in part:

"There is also a political movement. But the patriotic American will say, of course, I know there is a political movement in Austria-Hungary, and in Berlin—they want suffrage there, and in Russia, where they want self-government, but how can you speak of a political movement in a country where our ancestors gave us a government divinely inspired for use forever. We cannot see far if we cannot see a movement. One of the most amazing things that has happened in your and my lifetime is the fact that the Chief Executive of the United States, and the chief leader of the opposition party cannot find any causes of disagreement.

"How long will it take the politician and the rank and file to understand that there has been going on, regardless of parties and constitutions, some kind of thing that has actually brought together the two great leaders of their respective political parties, so that they are indistinguishable.

"There is a movement to give the people representation, not to give them the semblance of representation such as they have in the House of Representatives and the Senate, but to give them direct representation."

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On February 15 last, our Local Union 309 of New York City completed its 50th year of existence. It was organized February 15, 1859, at the Assembly Rooms, 281 Grand street.

The Local Union has thus the distinction of being the oldest of our U. B. local unions, and at the same time the oldest German-speaking of modern trade unions of the world.

In view of the numerous members still out of employment, and their possible inability to attend at this time, Local Union 309 has postponed the celebration of their 50th anniversary to a later date.

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It is indeed gratifying to note the firm stand the Association of Wood-Working Trades of Great Britain, a federation of wood-working organizations effected a few months ago, are taking towards the limitation of overtime. They recently reached the following agreement: "It is agreed by the affiliated trades unions that on and after this date the members will work overtime as and when required to the extent only of a half-day per man per month, limited to each individual man."

The association consists of six organizations, viz: Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, Associated Carpenters and Joiners Society, General Union of Operative Carpenters and Joiners, Amalgamated Union of Cabinetmakers, National Amalgamated Furnishing Trades Association and Amalgamated Society of Woodcutting Machinists.

OFFICIAL INFORMATION

GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

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State Life Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

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ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

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W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Proceedings of Last Session of Former General Executive Board.

The following matter was acted upon by the Board by correspondence with the General Secretary under date of December 19, 1908.

Request from Local Union No. 1100 of St. Louis, Mo., for financial assistance. The Board appropriates $260.

NOVEMBER 3, 1908.

Elizabeth, N. J. Request from the District Council for additional financial assistance in support of members on strike. Request granted.

Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 11, 1909.

The General Executive Board met in regular session on the above date and was called to order by Chairman Schardt, with Watson, Post, Walquist and Connolly present.

The General President submitted his quarterly report and the same was read and filed.

The report of the delegates to the American Federation of Labor Convention was read and filed.

The report of the delegates to the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was read and filed.

The General Secretary was instructed to forward the following telegram:

Samuel Gompers, President A. F. of L.,
423 G St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

The General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood, now in session, extend to you and Brothers Morrison and Mitchell their undivided support in your fight against the oppressors of the toilers. We are with you in every move you may make to have reversed the sentence imposed upon you in the Buck Stove and Range Company case.

Fraternally yours,
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

JANUARY 12.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist and Connolly present.

Report of a deputy that was referred to the Board by the General President was read and filed.

Montreal, Can. Request from Local Union No. 1244 for financial assistance in maintaining trade conditions. The request cannot be considered by the Board unless it is endorsed by the District Council.

The report of the tabulation committee on the election of General Officers was submitted to the Board by the General President and the following are elected:

General President—W. D. Huber.

First Vice-President—Arthur A. Quinn.

Second Vice-President—Leonard Funk.

General Secretary—Frank Duffy.

General Treasurer—Thomas Neale.

General Executive Board—First District, Chas. Bausher; Second District, D. A. Post; Third District, W. G. Schardt; Fourth District, R. E. L. Connolly; Fifth District, John

Walquist; Sixth District, W. A. Cole; Seventh District, P. C. Foley.

The General Secretary is requested to notify each candidate of the result and also instruct the officers elected to be at the General Office on February 1 to be installed. The General Secretary will also issue a special circular to all local unions informing them of the result.

The report of the tabulating committee on the amendments to the Constitution was submitted to the Board by the General President and questions Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14, 15, 16, having received the necessary two-thirds majority of votes cast, were carried. The General Secretary is requested to compile the Constitution as amended and submit a proof of the same to the Board. The Board decides that the Constitution as amended will go into effect on March 1, 1909.

JANUARY 13.

Chairman Schardt and Post, Watson, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Ohio Valley D. C. Request for financial assistance for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $200.00.

Juncos, Porto Rico. Request from Local Union No. 1696 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. $50.00 appropriated.

Catano, Porto Rico. Request from Local Union No. 1114 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. $25.00 appropriated.

Kirkwood, Mo. Request from L. U. No. 1329 for an appropriation to maintain a local organizer. The request is denied. The General President is requested to assist No. 1329 as far as possible with the regular organizers.

Wheaton, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1527 for financial assistance in organizing DuPage County. $100.00 appropriated.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 1717 from the decision of the General President in the case of Murphy and L. U. No. 1717 vs. New York Joint District Council. The case is laid over awaiting additional information.

New York City. Appeal of John C. Holst from the decision of the G. P. in the case of John C. Holst vs. L. U. No. 109. Inasmuch as section No. 94 of the General Constitution specifies that all appeals must be taken within thirty days after decision is rendered, and as this section has not been complied with the Board will not act upon this case. The papers are filed.

St. Louis, Mo. Appeal of Wm. F. Cochran from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. F. Cochran vs. St. Louis District Council. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

JANUARY 14.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

New York City. Appeal of Julius Friedman and others from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Julius Friedman and others vs. the District Council of New York City. Inasmuch as section No. 94 of the Constitution specifies that an appeal must be taken within thirty days after a decision has been rendered has not been complied with, the Board will not act on this case. The papers are filed.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of Stephen J. Stoll and L. U. No. 119 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Stephen J. Stoll and L. U. No. 119 vs. the District Council of Newark, N. J. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal dismissed.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of Geo. Cook and L. U. No. 359 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Geo. Cook and L. U. No. 359 vs. the District Council of Philadelphia, Pa. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of E. B. Miller from the decision of the G. P. in the case of E. B. Miller vs. the District Council of Chicago. Inasmuch as the appeal was not taken within thirty days as specified in the Constitution, section No. 94, the Board will not act in this case. The papers are filed.

New York City. Appeal of Samuel Apicella from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Samuel Apicella vs. L. U. No. 1565. The decision of the G. P., rendered on November 27, 1908, is reversed, the appeal is sustained and L. U. No. 1565 is ordered to reinstate the appellant.

New York City. Appeal of Michael Fierengo from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Michael Fierengo vs. L. U. No. 1565. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained on the grounds that affidavits furnished by Fierengo, the appellant, show that he did make a report to his L. U. and the reply of L. U. No. 1565 to Fierengo's appeal admits that Fierengo made a report.

Baltimore, Md. Appeal of the District Council of Baltimore from the decsion of the G. P. in the case of Chas. H. Davis vs. the District Council of Baltimore. The decision of the G. P. is reversed and the appeal is sustained.

Hammond, Ind. Appeal of the District Council of Hammond from the decision of the G. P. in the case of the District Council of Hammond vs. H. E. Granger. The appeal is sustained and the decision of the G. P. is reversed.

New York, N. Y. Appeal of the District Council of New York from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Chas. Lange and others vs. District Council of New York. The decision of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

JANUARY 15.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Brockton, Mass. Appeal of John M. Pond from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 624 vs. John M. Pond. The appeal not being filed within thirty days as provided for in section No. 94, the Board will not act

upon this case. The papers are filed.

Memphis, Tenn. Appeal of J. M. Holley from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 394 vs. R. P. Hendrick. The records in the case do not show the action of the L. U. on the report of the trial board and the entire subject matter is returned to the G. P. with a request that this information be secured from the L. U.

Evansville, Ind. Appeal of L. U. No. 90 from a ruling of the G. P. in the controversy existing between L. U. No. 90 and several employers in that city. Action in the case is deferred and the G. S. is requested to obtain the very latest information in regard to this case.

Minneapolis, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 7 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 42½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Evansville, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 90 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are sent to this office.

Hamilton, Ohio. Request from the District Council of Hamilton and vicinity for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 37½ cents per hour and a reduction of hours from nine to eight per day and the establishing of a working card system. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Jamestown, N. Y. Trades rules from L. U. No. 66 were read and referred to the G. P. as per section No. 32 of the Constitution.

Sharon, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 268 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for renewal of an agreement for another year, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

JANUARY 16.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist and Connolly present.

Tipton, Ind. Request from L. U. No. 358 for sanction and financial support in a trade movement for an increase of wage, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Lincoln, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 568 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour and a decrease in working hours from nine to eight per day, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from stairbuilders' L. U. No. 664 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement. The request is referred back to the L. U. to receive the endorsement of the Cincinnati District Council.

Richmond, Ind. A trade demand was received from L. U. No. 912 and owing to imperfect organization in that city the G. P. is requested to send an organizer to Richmond.

Nowata, Okla. Request of L. U. No. 1705 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase in wage from 37½ to 45 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

Lansford, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 1721 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement to establish a minimum scale of 33 1-3 cents per hour, to take effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid to be considered as reports are received at this office.

A proof of the revised Constitution was submitted to the Board by the G. S. The Constitution was approved and the G. S. instructed to procure bids for the printing of 200,000 copies and submit the bids to the Board.

JANUARY 18.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Denver, Colo. Communication containing a request for financial assistance for the Denver branch of the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor was read and filed.

Hudson County, N. J. Request from the District Council for an appropriation of $3,000.00 for organizing purposes. The request is filed until such time as the District Council send to this office vouchers and receipted bills for money expended from the last appropriation made by the Board.

Louisville, Ky. Request from the District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes and the assistance of an organizer. The request for an appropriation is denied. The matter of an organizer is referred to the G. P.

Butte, Mont. Communication from L. U. No. 112 in reference to a resolution referred to the Board by the Salt Lake City Convention requesting the U. B. to loan No. 112 $25,000.00 on the property owned by the L. U. in that city. The request is denied.

Bradford, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 124 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to build a Labor Temple. The request is denied.

Brainerd, Minn. Request from L. U. No. 951 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to build a hall and also a request for an appropriation by the Board for the same purpose. Both requests denied.

Nashville, Tenn. Request from the District Council for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The Board appropriates $150.00.

Morristown, N. J. Communication from L.

U. No. 638 relative to trade conditions in that city was read and filed.

Sorel, Can. Request from L. U. No. 761 for additional financial aid to maintain trade conditions. The Board appropriates $100.00.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of Harry Dittus from a decision of the G. S. in disapproving a disability claim was read and as new evidence had been introduced the case is referred back to the G. S.

Syracuse, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 26 from the decision of the G. S. in the disability claim of Neils Yohansen. The appeal is sustained, the decision of the G. S. is reversed and the claim of $400.00 ordered paid as per the instructions of the Salt Lake City Convention.

Trenton, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 31 from the decision of the G. S. in the disability claim of Isador Kaplan. New evidence having been introduced, the case is referred back to the G. S.

Brooklyn Borough, N. Y. City. Appeal of Jacob Friedrich and Andreas H. Grube of L. U. No. 32 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claims of the wives of the aforesaid brothers. New evidence having been introduced, the claims are referred back to the G. S.

New Rochelle, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 42 from the decision of the G. S. in the disability claim of Fred McCroskey. The decision of the G. S. is reversed as the abstract of ledger shows that McCroskey did not owe a sum equal to three months' dues when the accident occurred. The claim is ordered paid.

Anaconda, Mont. Appeal of L. U. No. 88 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claim of the late Chas. A. Johnson. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the abstract of ledger and due book show the late member was three months in arrears. The appeal is dismissed.

Rochester, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 231 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claim of the late Avery Kinsman. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the due book and abstract of ledger show that the late member had gone six months in arrears. The appeal is dismissed.

Asheville, N. C. Appeal of L. U. No. 384 from the decision of the G. S. in the death claim of the late Leo Cummins. Additional evidence having been submitted, the case is referred back to the G. S.

Paducah, Ky. Appeal of L. U. No. 559 from the decision of the G. S. in disallowing the death claim of the wife of Frank Brenner. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

JANUARY 19.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Tampa, Fla. Appeal of L. U. No. 696 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late A. D. Broom. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Port Arthur, Texas. Request from L. U. No. 610 that the Board reopen the case of the disability claim of F. J. McKenzie. As no new evidence has been introduced the Board can see no reason to take any further action in the premises.

Mt. Clemens, Mich. Appeal of L. U. No. 674 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of Wm. Engelbrecht. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Jeanette, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 1504 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late wife of S. W. Herberger. The decision of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed as the evidence shows that in 1905 S. W. Herberger owed a sum equal to six months' dues and should have been dropped from the roll of membership at that time.

A lengthy document from Wm. B. Austin, business agent for the East Central Ohio District Council, relating to the establishment of a correspondence school for carpenters and apprentices and requesting his appointment as state superintendent thereof was read. The Board decided that not only was the plan impracticable but that it was not a part of the work of the U. B. as outlined in the Constitution. The entire matter is placed on file.

New York City. Appeal of J. Mayback and L. U. No. 1717 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of L. U. No. 1717 vs. the District Council of New York City. The decision of the G. P. is sustained on the ground that the District Council is entitled to the sum of money in dispute as the District Council was put to this expense in defending a suit brought by the officers of L. U. No. 1717 in the name of the L. U. The appeal is dismissed.

Pittsburg, Pa. Report from the District Council on result of vote of the district on recommendations made by the G. E. B. during the recent session held in that city. The report shows that the only proposition accepted was that reducing the initiation fee temporarily. Received as information and filed.

Cleveland, Ohio. Communication from L. U. No. 11 asking the Board to take some action to discover the authorship of certain unsigned circulars sent to local unions during the election of General Officers, as said circulars, in the opinion of No. 11, were a violation of section 25 of the Constitution. The Board decides this does not come within the scope of its duties.

JANUARY 20.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Paterson, N. J. Accounting was received from the District Council of money appropriated by the Board during 1908 and after examination the same was filed.

Tacoma, Wash. A letter of thanks was read from L. U. No. 470 for $500.00 appropriated

by the Board for organizing purposes. Letter filed.

Pekin, Ill. An acknowledgment was received from L. U. No. 644 for $100.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. Communication filed.

St. Louis, Mo. An acknowledgment was received from L. U. No. 1100 for $260.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. Communication filed.

Wheaton, Ill. A partial accounting was received from L. U. No. 1527 of money appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. Communication filed.

Los Angeles, Cal. Partial accounting received from the District Council for $500.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes. The G. S. will request the D. C. to forward additional receipts and vouchers.

Atlanta, Ga. Acknowledgment from the D. C. of the receipt of $200.00 appropriated by the Board for organizing purposes was read and filed.

Elizabeth, N. J. Communication from the D. C. acknowledging receipt of additional appropriation in support of members on strike and expressing their appreciation for the financial assistance rendered the Elizabeth district was read and filed.

The G. E. B. adjourns to go into session as the Board of Trustees at the call of the Chairman of that body to consider matters pertaining to the new headquarters.

The G. E. B. resumes.

Leadville, Colo. Complaint received from L. U. No. 850 that they were not receiving from the G. S. circular letters, quarterly password, monthly statements, etc., and that the G. S. had collected back per capita tax unjustly. The records at this office show that communications of all kinds have been sent by the G. S. to the R. S. of L. U. No. 850, whose name, as furnished by the L. U., is on file in this office. The F. S. reports at this office as sent by the L. U. show that L. U. No. 850 owed the back per capita tax and had paid same on July 27, 1907. The complaint is dismissed.

The G. P. recommends the name of Wm. J. Shields, a former G. P., as the installing officer to install the General Officers on February 1. The G. E. B. concur in the recommendation.

JANUARY 21.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Muscatine, Iowa. Communication received from L. U. No. 1069 regarding members who did not pay the proportionate amount of their first month's dues. The Board rules that the L. U. must collect the proportionate amount of the first month's dues from all members who have not paid the same in order to entitle them to the benefits of the U. B. By strictly complying with the Constitution in the future all members will be entitled to the benefits of the U. B.

New York City. Communication from L. U. No. 32 in regard to the revocation of the charter of the A. W. W. was read and inasmuch as the G. S. has informed L. U. No. 32 as to the present status of the A. W. W. controversy the matter is filed.

Cleveland, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 11 for remittance of per capita tax was read and the request denied. The Board appropriated the sum of $75.00 for the relief of L. U. No. 11.

Resolution No. 72 in regard to establishing a sanatarium at Colorado Springs, Colo., for members afflicted with tuberculosis, referred to the Board by the Salt Lake City Convention, was taken up and inasmuch as the referendum vote just compiled plainly shows that our membership is unwilling to increase its per capita tax, the whole subject matter is filed.

Chicago, Ill. Appeal of L. U. No. 10 from a ruling of the G. S. in regard to reinstating Louis Fournier, a suspended member. The ruling of the G. S. is sustained and the appeal dismissed. The G. S. is requested to notify L. U. No. 10 that the seal attached to their communication is not the official seal of the U. B. and in the future all documents sent to this office must bear the official seal.

East St. Louis, Ill. Communication from the D. C. relative to the consolidation of the various locals in the district was read and referred to the G. P. for investigation and adjustment.

Communication received from Samuel Gompers relative to the ssupension of the "We Don't Patronize" list in the American Federationist. The G. E. B. believes that the decision of the courts are illogical and unjust, calculated and intended to hamper and impede the progress of the labor movement, but inasmuch as no relief can be secured at this time the Board concurs in the action of the editor of the Federationist in temporarily suspending the "We Don't Patronize" list.

Denver, Colo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of 5 cents per hour for outside carpenters and to establish an eight-hour workday for millmen on May 1, 1909. Matter laid over awaiting additional information asked for by the G. S.

Somerville, N. J. Request of L. U. No. 455 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 41 cents per hour and the establishing of a Saturday half-holiday on April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Jamestown, N. Y. Request of L. U. No. 66 for sanction, without financial aid, of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 31½ to 37½ cents per hour on May 1, 1909, also the services of an organizer. Sanction granted. The G. P. is requested to send an organizer to that city.

The quarterly report of Second Vice-President Quinn was read and filed.

Paterson, N. J. Request from the D. C. for additional financial assistance. Request denied.

Galesburg, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 360 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Great Falls, Mont. Request from L. U. No. 286 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $4.50 to $5.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

JANUARY 22.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Montreal, Can. Request from L. U. No. 1270 for permission to distribute raffle tickets among the locals of the U. B. The request is denied.

Niagara Falls, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 322 for permission to reinstate a member who had been dropped from the rolls through the negligence of a brother member. The Board decided that this former member can only be admitted to the U. B. as a new member, subject to the provisions of the Constitution governing new members.

Racine, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 91 for the assistance of an organizer. The Board recommends to the G. P. that an organizer be placed in that city at the earliest opportunity.

Paducah, Ky. Request from L. U. No. 559 for financial assistance for organizing purposes. Request denied.

Breese, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1679 for sanction of a trade movement for improved trade conditions, to go into effect January 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Berwick, Pa. Request of L. U. No. 263 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for renewal of 1908 agreement, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Vancouver, Can. Appeal of L. U. No. 617 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of W. W. Hoyt. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

Zanesville, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. No. 716 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Edward Chapman. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office is taken up.

JANUARY 23.

Chairman Schardt and Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 25.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination of the books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 26.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 27.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination of books and accounts continued.

JANUARY 28.

Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present. Chairman Schardt absent on business of the U. B.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts continued.

Philadelphia, Pa. Appeal of L. U. No. 1013 from the decision of the G. P. in the case of Wm. Warney and L. U. No. 1013 vs. Philadelphia D. C. in regard to censure of Brother Warney. New evidence having been introduced since the G. P. rendered his decision, the case is referred back to the G. P.

Des Moines, Iowa. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 40 to 45 cents an hour for outside carpenters and an increase from 30 to 32½ cents per hour for millmen, to take effect May 1, 1909. Also request for use of Union Label under a special dispensation. Sanction of trade movement granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office. The matter of using the label is referred to the G. P.

Omaha, Neb. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes in South Omaha and Council Bluffs. $500.00 appropriated, to be expended under the supervision of the G. P.

Rockaway Beach, N. Y. Request from L. U. No. 601 for permission to circulate an appeal for funds to assist a hospital in that city. Request denied.

Edmonton, Alta., Can. Request from L. U. No. 1325 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 664 for sanction of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 47½ to 50 cents per hour and decrease in hours from 45 to 44½ per week. This matter had been referred back to L. U. No. 664 for the endorsement of the D.

C. and the same having been procured, the sanction of the Board is granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Denver, Colo. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 55 to 60 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. This matter was laid over on the 21st inst., awaiting additional information. The additional information shows that the proposed demands were made by the D. C. and were not subsequently submitted to a referendum vote of the members of the district as per section No. 56 of the Constitution. Until a vote of the members of the district has been taken and the result of the vote furnished the G. E. B. no action will be taken on the matter.

Springfield, Ohio. Request from L. U. No. 660 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect May 1, 1909. Sanction was granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Selma, Ala. Request from L. U. No. 1616 for sanction of a trade movement. There being two locals in Selma and this request coming from but one, the G. S. is requested to secure information as to the attitude of the other local on this matter. Action is deferred pending the receipt of such information.

Ridgeway, Pa. Request from L. U. No. 947 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.75 to $3.00 per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

JANUARY 29.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Walquist, Foley and Connolly present.

Chattanooga, Tenn. Request from the D. C. for an appropriation for organizing purposes. The G. P. is requested to have the member of the Board from that district make an investigation of the conditions in that city.

Paterson, N. J. Additional information from the D. C. in regard to request for financial assistance was read and filed.

Centerville, Iowa. Request from L. U. No. 597 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour, to go into effect April 1, 1909. Sanction granted.

Fairbury, Neb. Request from L. U. No. 1433 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $2.50 to $2.80 per day and the reduction of working hours from nine to eight per day. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Waterloo, Iowa. Request of L. U. No. 1835 for sanction and financial aid in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from $3.00 to $3.25 per day, to take effect May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Massachusetts State Council. A letter of information regarding encroachment of our jurisdiction on erection of concrete forms was read and filed.

San Francisco, Cal. Appeal of L. U. No. 483 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of J. Lewis. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 32 of Brooklyn Borough from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claims for wives' benefits of Andreas Grube and Jay Friedrich. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the ground that membership books show that these members were only paying semi-beneficial dues at the time of the death of their respective wives. The appeal is dismissed.

Lafayette, Ind. Appeal of L. U. No. 215 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the claim of Stephen Crosslyn for disability. The decision of the G., S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein and the appeal is dismissed.

Troy, N. Y. Appeal of L. U. No. 636 from the action of the Compilation Committee in not counting the vote cast by that L. U. for General Officers on the ground that No. 636 cast thirty-four ballots in said election and reported but twenty-six members in good standing for the month of November. The Board decides that the matter does not properly come before the G. E. B. as no appeal has been taken to the G. P. as per sections 93 to 97, and a decision rendered by him.

A circular letter from the Executive Council of the A. F. of L., asking for a donation to assist in taking an appeal to the United States Supreme Court from the decision of Judge Wright in the alleged contempt of court on the part of Brothers Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. The Board appropriates the sum of $2,000.00.

The G. S. submitted the following bids from Indianapolis firms for the printing of 200,000 copies of the Constitution: L. G. Dynes Co., $1,650.00; Harrington & Folger, $1,745.00; Cheltenham Press, $1,628.00. The Cheltenham Press being the lowest bidder, is awarded the contract.

Evansville, Ind. Appeal of L. U. No. 90 from the decision of the G. P. in the controversy between L. U. No. 90 and the National Concrete Co. and Schnute Holman Planing Mill Co. The decision of the G. P. is sustained.

Monmouth, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 1265 for an appropriation for organizing purposes and also the assistance of an organizer. The Board appropriates $50.00 and requests the G. P. to send an organizer to that city.

The examination and audit of the books and accounts of the General Office continued, the report of the expert accountant was compared with the books of the General Office, the audit completed and the books and accounts found

correct. The Board found while examining bills that in some instances delegates, deputies and committees had charged in excess of $4.00 per day wages for services rendered the U. B. The Board rules that any amount in excess of $4.00 per day as wages will not be allowed.

JANUARY 30.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist and Connolly present.

Massachusetts State Council. A request that special attention be paid to organizing the mills of the cities of Massachusetts and adjoining states was read. The matter is referred to the G. P. with a request that the organizers in that district attend to the mills referred to.

The matter of the condition of the organization in Pittsburg, Pa., was taken up and as the recommendations made by the Board at a special meeting held in that city in October, 1908, by direction of the Salt Lake City Convention, have not been carried out by the membership of the Pittsburg district, the chairman of the Board and the member from the Second District are empowered by the Board to take such steps as they may deem necessary in the premises.

The G. P. called the attention of the Board to the fact that furniture factories are engaging to a great extent in the manufacture of interior trim and asked a ruling from the Board as to jurisdiction thereof. The Board ruled that the U. B. has jurisdiction over cabinetmakers and machine men in all furniture factories.

FEBRUARY 1.

Chairman Schardt, Watson, Post, Foley, Walquist and Connolly present.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all matters which have been under consideration and are in an unfinished state at the present time be referred to the incoming General Executive Board.

The minutes of the Board are read and adopted as read.

After the minutes were read and before final adjournment of the Board, Chairman Schardt arose and in behalf of the G. P., G. S., G. T. and the holdover members of the Board presented, in a very appropriate manner, Brother A. M. Watson with a watch charm, emblematic of our brotherhood, as a token of esteem, friendship and confidence reposed in him by his associates during the two years just past, and expressing for the future a faith in him of that enduring and zealous loyalty to the principles of our brotherhood, upon which is based the success of our cause. Brother Watson responded in a few well-chosen words, expressing his appreciation of the manner in which his relations with his brother General Officers had terminated so successfully and with unbounded faith in the future again thanked his colleagues for their token of friendship, wishing continued success for the Brotherhood.

Chairman Schardt also stated that he had a ring to be presented to Brother P. H. McCarthy in like manner, but owing to Brother McCarthy's absence it would be necessary to send the ring by mail, with our verbal expressions of the high esteem in which he is held by his official colleagues of the U. B.

The General Executive Board for the term of 1907 and 1908, having completed its term of office, adjourned sine die.

ROBERT E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Proceedings of First Quarterly Session, 1909, of Officiating General Executive Board.

FEBRUARY 1.

The following brothers, Charles H. Bausher, D. A. Post, Wm. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole, P. C. Foley, members of the General Executive Board of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, being present at the General Office on the above date, were installed in office by former General President Wm. J. Shields of Boston, Mass.

The General Executive Board was called to order by Brother Schardt, chairman of the former Board.

Wm. G. Schardt was nominated for Chairman, and there being no other candidate, he was unanimously elected.

R. E. L. Connolly was nominated for Secretary of the Board and there being no other candidate, he was unanimously elected.

The G. P., G. S. and G. T. were notified that the G. E. B. was organized and prepared to receive any business or suggestions.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members on strike. The Board appropriated $500.00.

FEBRUARY 2.

All members present.

New York City. Request from L. U. No. 309 that the Chairman of the Board be sent to New York City to assist in bringing about a settlement on the Fifth Avenue library job. The matter is referred to the G. P. with a request that L. U. No. 309's wishes be complied with.

Birmingham, Ala. Request from the First National Bank that the U. B. deposit a portion of its funds in that institution. The G. S. is instructed to inform the said bank that the Board will not open any new accounts at this session.

Chicago, Ill. Request from the Central Trust Company of Illinois that the U. B. deposit a portion of its funds in that institution. The G. S. is requested to inform said trust company that the Board will not open any new accounts at this session.

Tampa, Fla. Request from the First National Bank that the U. B. deposit a portion of its funds in that institution. The G. S. is instructed to notify said bank that the

Board will not open any new accounts at this session.

Leadville, Colo. Communication from L. U. No. 850 was read and filed as a communication bearing on the same subject was acted upon by the Board on January 20.

Austin, Texas. Communication from L. U. No. 300 asking information in regard to the apprentice system. The G. S. will supply L. U. No. 300 with the desired information.

Kankakee, Ill. Request from L. U. No. 496 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 30 to 35 cents per hour on May 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Ft. Smith, Ark. Request from L. U. No. 71 for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour on April 1, 1909. Sanction granted. Financial aid will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Tri-City D. C. of Rock Island, Davenport and Moline. Request for sanction and financial assistance in support of a trade movement for an increase of wage from 37½ to 40 cents per hour. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

New Britain, Conn. Request from the D. C. for sanction and financial assistance in enforcing trade rules. Sanction granted. Financial assistance will be considered as reports are received at this office.

Cincinnati, Ohio. Appeal of L. U. No. 2 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the disability claim of Harry Dittus. The decision of the G. S. is sustained on the grounds set forth therein. The appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Appeal of L. U. No. 724 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the wife of Wm. McLean. The decision of the G. S. is sustained as the records at this office show that the L. U. owed more than three months' tax to this office. The appeal is dismissed.

Jersey City, N. J. Partial accounting received from the D. C. for money appropriated by the Board and also a request for additional financial aid. Partial report is filed. Request for aid denied.

Augusta, Ga. Communication from L. U. No. 283 containing an appeal for aid from L. U. No. 954, Chelsea, Mass., that had not been endorsed by the G. E. B. as per section No. 105 of the Constitution. The G. S. will inform L. U. No. 283 that said circular has not been endorsed by the Board and will also order L. U. No. 954 to recall the circular at once.

New York City. Communication received from the D. C. in regard to jurisdiction over the erection of metal interior trim. The Board rules that the U. B. has jurisdiction over all work of this character.

Milwaukee, Wis. Request from L. U. No. 1053 for a ruling as to the financial standing of certain of its members. The Board rules that all members who were full beneficial members in the A. W. W. at the time they were admitted to the U. B. will be classed as beneficial members of the U. B. upon their paying the dues of beneficial members from the time of their admission to the U. B.

Pittsburg, Pa. Communication from the D. C. relative to an alleged violation of the state law on the filtration plant near the City of Pittsburg was read as information and filed.

The letting of the contract for the printing of our official journal, The Carpenter, was taken up and the G. S. is instructed to enter into a contract with the Cheltenham Press of Indianapolis for the printing of 60,000 copies per month as per contract of 1908, at a cost of $1,652.75.

The matter of the employment of a licensed state accountant for a term of two years was taken up and the Chairman of the Board is instructed to enter into a contract with the firm of Lybrand, Ross Bros. & Montgomery on the same terms as called for in the contract of 1907.

The bond of the G. T. for $50,000.00, furnished by the Federal Union Surety Company of Indianapolis with receipted bill for premium of $200.00 attached was presented to the Board and placed in care of the Chairman of the G. E. B.

FEBRUARY 3.

All members present.

Newark, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 148 from the decision of the G. S. in disapproving the death claim of the late Chas. Lulf. The case is referred back to the G. S. with a request that he instruct L. U. No. 148 to forward to this office all books pertaining to the case.

Communications received from L. U. Nos. 685, 1059, 1800, 1245, 223, 342, 1561, 1287, 1353, 563, 9, 1794, 270, 67, 109, 624, 481, 1042, 172, 595, 120 and the following District Councils, Norfolk, Va., Hudson County, N. J., Springfield, Mass., Chicago, Ill., Yonkers, N. Y., and Philadelphia, Pa., protesting against the encroachment by other organizations in the matter of building and erecting concrete forms. Inasmuch as this is strictly carpenter work that has always belonged to us, the Board instructs the G. P. to notify the A. F. of L. and the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L. to that effect.

Salt Lake City, Utah. Communication from the Union Company was read and filed.

Boston, Mass. Request from the D. C. for financial assistance in support of members involved in a trade dispute was read and as the Board has already made an appropriation for that purpose upon a telegraphic request, the communication was filed.

Jersey City, N. J. Appeal of L. U. No. 564 and the B. T. C. in regard to Labor Day tickets. The ruling of the G. P. is sustained and the appeal is dismissed.

New York City. Communication from L. U. No. 147, Brooklyn Borough, in regard to the purchase of real estate by the L. U. was referred to the Board by the G. P. for a ruling.

The Board rules that all property of a local union must be held in the name of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Washington, D. C. Request from the A. F. of L. for the endorsement of a circular letter to be sent to our local unions, asking financial assistance for the legal defense of Gompers, Mitchell and Morrison. Inasmuch as the G. E. B. has already donated $2,000.00 to this cause, the communication was filed.

FEBRUARY 4.

All members present.

Portchester, N. Y. Controversy between L. U. No. 77 and the G. S. in regard to per capita tax due this office. This matter was laid over from the Salt Lake City meeting of the Board. After going through a mass of documents and being unable to arrive at a satisfactory conclusion, the Board requests the G. P. to send an auditor to L. U. No. 77 and have a thorough audit made and submit the same to the Board at the April meeting.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the Board adjourned to meet again at this office April 5, 1909.

R. E. L. CONNOLLY,
Secretary, G. E. B.

Attest: FRANK DUFFY, Gen. Secy.

Constitution and By-Laws of Building Trades Department American Federation of Labor. Amended at Denver, Colorado, November 23 to 28, Inclusive, 1908.

Section 1. This organization shall be known as the Building Trades Department of the American Federation of Labor, and shall be composed of National and International Building Trades Organizations recognized as such, duly and regularly chartered by the American Federation of Labor. Membership shall be confined to National and International Building Trades Organizations who are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, and which are universally employed in the Building Industry, either in erection, repair, or alteration.

Sec. 2. The object of this body shall be the encouragement and formation of local organizations of building tradesmen, and the conferring of such power and authority upon the several locals of this Department as may advance the interest and welfare of the building industry; to adjust trade disputes along practical lines as they arise from time to time and to create a more harmonious feeling between the employer and employe; to issue charters to State and Local Building Trades Councils for the purpose of attending to building trades matter.

Sec. 3. Recognizing the justice of trade jurisdiction, we aim to guarantee to the various branches of the building industry control of such work as rightfully belongs to them, and to which they are justly entitled.

Sec. 4. The annual convention of this Department shall be held on the second Monday in October, at such place as may be selected by the preceding convention. Special conventions may be called by the President should a majority of the affiliated National and International organizations so request.

Sec. 5. The basis of representation in the convention shall be: From National or International Unions of less than 4,000 members, one delegate; 4,000 or more, two delegates; 8,000 or more, three delegates; 16,000 or more, four delegates; 32,000 or more, five delegates, and so on. Questions may be decided by a division or show of hands; but if a call of the roll is demanded, each delegate shall cast one vote.

Sec. 6. The delegates shall be elected at least thirty days previous to the convention, and the names of such delegates shall be forwarded to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Department immediately after election.

Sec. 7. No organization that has seceded, or been expelled or suspended by this Department, the American Federation of Labor, or by any National or International organization connected therewith, or any local that refuses to join the National or International of its trade, shall, while under such penalty, be allowed representation or recognition in this Department, or in any local or State Council under penalty of suspension of the body violating this section.

Sec. 8. No organization shall be entitled to representation unless such organization is in good standing in the American Federation of Labor, or shall have applied for and received a certificate of affiliation at least three months prior to a convention of this Department, and no person shall be recognized as a delegate whose National

or International organization is not affiliated with this Department.

Sec. 9. The officers of this Department shall consist of a President, five Vice-Presidents, and a Secretary-Treasurer, to be elected at the annual convention by ballot, these officers to constitute the Executive Council, and no two members can belong to the same organization.

Sec. 10. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be members of the succeeding convention in case they are not delegates, but without vote, and shall be eligible to re-election.

Sec. 11. All elective officers shall be members in good standing of their respective organizations.

Sec. 12. The terms of the officers of this Department shall end on the first day of January following the convention.

Sec. 13. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall engage suitable offices in the city of Washington, D. C., at headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, for the transaction of the business of the organization.

Sec. 14. All books and financial accounts shall at all times be open to the inspection of the President and Executive Council.

Sec. 15. All permanent salaried officers of this Department shall devote their exclusive time to its interests.

Sec. 16. The President shall preside at all conventions and Executive Council meetings, and exercise supervision of the Department throughout its jurisdiction; sign all official documents, orders on the Secretary-Treasurer, and devote his exclusive time for the advancement of the best interests of the Department. He shall receive for his services such remuneration as may be determined upon from time to time by the annual conventions.

Sec. 17. The Vice-President shall assist the President in the performance of his duties.

Sec. 18. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep a correct record of the proceedings of the conventions and meetings of the Executive Council; he shall keep a list of all the officers of the affiliated organizations; he shall furnish all affiliated organizations with a monthly statement of all business transacted, and shall conduct all official correspondence pertaining to the Department; he shall have full charge of the financial affairs of the Department, and shall keep an itemized account of all expenditures and be prepared to submit his books and other accounts to the Auditing Committee at the direction of the Executive Council; he shall receive such compensation as shall have been determined by the convention prior to his election; he shall not be allowed to leave headquarters on official business without the consent of the President; he shall furnish within four weeks after his election a bond, to be approved, and the amount fixed by the Executive Council, for the faithful performance of his duties as Secretary-Treasurer of the Department; the expenses of bond shall be borne by the organization.

Sec. 19. Regular meetings of the Executive Council shall be held semi-annually at such places as the Board, in its judgment, may deem wise to select. Special meetings may be held in the interim, should occasion arise that may demand the instant assembling of the Council, by a call of the President.

Sec. 20. The revenue for the support of this Department shall be derived from an initiation fee on the National or International Unions of one hundred ($100.00) dollars each; the sale of supplies, and by a per capita tax of one-quarter (¼) of one cent per member per month upon members of all affiliated National and International organizations; sale of supplies to Local and State Councils, and charter fees which shall be $10.00.

Sec. 21. The President shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,200.00 per year.

Sec. 22. The Secretary-Treasurer shall receive as compensation a salary of $2,000.00 per year.

Sec. 23. The Executive Council shall receive for each meeting, and for all other work required of them, and done under orders of the President, as compensation, $5.00 per day.

Sec. 24. The above officers shall receive transportation charges and be allowed $4.50 per day for hotel and incidental expenses.

Sec. 25. Each affiliated organization

shall be required to submit a written statement covering the extent and character if its trade jurisdiction, and when allowed by the Executive Council and approved by the general convention, no encroachment by other trades will be countenanced or tolerated.

Sec. 26. On receipt of a claim of jurisdiction the Secretary-Treasurer shall send a copy of the same to affiliated organizations. Should a conflict in jurisdiction occur, the parties in interest shall hold a joint conference within ninety days, and endeavor to adjust their differences, and if no adjustment has been reached within the prescribed time, the disputed points shall be referred to the next convention of this Department for a decision, and their award shall be binding upon all affiliated organizations.

Sec. 27. The following committees, consisting of five (5) members, shall be appointed by the President:

1. Rules and Order of Business.
2. Report of President.
3. Report of Secretary-Treasurer.
4. Report of the Executive Council.
5. Resolutions.
6. Laws.
7. Organization.
8. Adjustment.
9. Local and State Organizations.

Sec. 28. The President shall direct the chief executive officers of three National or International Unions, at least ten days previous to the holding of the annual convention, to appoint one delegate each from their respective delegations-elect, who shall compose the Auditing Committee. This committee shall meet at such place, and at such a time as the President of the Department may determine is necessary for the proper performance of their duty; and they shall audit the accounts of this Department for the preceding twelve months, and report upon credentials immediately upon the opening of the convention. The expenses of said committee shall be paid out of the funds of the Department. In no case, however, shall a member of the Executive Council be considered eligible to serve on the Auditing Committee.

Sec. 29. Resolutions of any character, or propositions for changes in this constitution can not be introduced in the convention after the second day's session, except by unanimous consent.

Sec. 30. The convention shall have power to order an executive session at any time.

Sec. 31. None other than members of a bona-fide trade union shall be permitted to address the convention or read papers therein, except by a two-thirds vote of the convention.

Sec. 32. The rules and order of business governing the preceding convention shall be in force from the opening of any convention of this Department until new rules have been adopted.

Sec. 33. A quorum for the transaction of business shall consist of not less than a majority of the delegates attending a convention.

Sec. 34. No grievance shall be considered by any convention that has been decided by a previous convention, except upon the recommendation of the Executive Council, nor shall any grievance be considered where the parties thereto have not previously held a conference and attempted to adjust the same themselves.

Rules of Order.

1. Call to order.
2. Presenting credentials.
3. Report of Committee on Credentials.
4. Roll call of Delegates.
5. Reading of minutes.
6. Appointment of standing committees.
7. Reports of Officers.
8. Reports of Standing and Special Committees.
9. Unfinished business.
10. New business.
11. Election and Installation of Officers.
12. Adjournment.

Local Councils.

Sec. 35. Where there exists three (3) or more local unions of affiliated trades in any locality, they shall, when called upon by the Department, be instructed by their respective National or International organizations to form a Local Building Trades Council, and such locals, when chartered, must be governed in accordance with the laws of this Department. Local unions

shall be compelled by their National or International Unions to affiliate with Local Councils of this Department and shall be required to affiliate with Central Labor Unions chartered by the American Federation of Labor where such central bodies exist.

Sec. 36. Basis of Representation in Local Councils.—100 members or less, 3 delegates; 200 members or more, 4 delegates; 400 members or more, 5 delegates; 800 members or more, 6 delegates; 1,600 members or more, 7 delegates; 3,200 members or more, 8 delegates; 6,400 members or more, 9 delegates; 12,800 members or more, 10 delegates. In no case shall more than ten (10) delegates be allowed each craft.

Sec. 37. Each organization affiliated with a local council shall be held responsible for the acts of its members, and any local or organization which fails or refuses to discipline its members for violations of the working rules of the council shall be dealt with in accordance with the laws, and the secretary of the local council shall report the matter to the Secretary-Treasurer of this Department, who shall notify the National or International organization to discipline their rebellious locals. Should the National or International refuse or neglect to do so within sixty days, the Secretary-Treasurer shall request the local council and the offending local organization for the evidence in the case, which will be laid before the Executive Council at its next regular or special meeting, who shall take such action as, in their judgment, the evidence in the case warrants; which action shall remain in full force until the next convention: Provided, however, That while local organizations shall abide by and conform to existing agreements with their employers, they shall not on the expiration of such agreements enter into any new agreements containing any clause which will prevent their obeying the laws of this Department or from their giving each other prompt and effective assistance or their combining for united action and material support.

Sec. 38. This Department shall adopt a universal working card, the same to be furnished on application by the Secretary of Department to State Councils where such exist; where none exist they will be supplied to Local Councils. The card to have the emblem of this Department, the reverse side to represent the Local Council and the organization to which it was issued, the color of card to be changed quarterly. The Secretary of the Department will select the color and notify the State and Local Councils at least once a year of color adopted. All local councils shall adopt the universal working card, which shall be carried by all affiliated members, and to be paid for as the by-laws of the council may determine; and no other card shall be recognized by the affiliated trades on any job or building where they are employed.

Sec. 39. All laws and rules of Local Councils shall be submitted to all affiliated locals for a referendum vote, a majority vote of the locals affiliated to be necessary for adoption of same; Provided, however, that such laws or rules have been previously forwarded to the General Office for approval.

Sec. 40. Where District Councils or Central Bodies in any organizations exist, the representation to the Local Council shall come through that District Council or Central Body, as the case may be; and all business between the council and their affiliated organization shall be done through the district councils of the different organizations, where such exist.

Sec. 41. Each local council shall establish an executive board, composed of the president and secretary and one delegate from each affiliated organization.

Sec. 42. The duties of local executive boards shall be to attend to any business assigned to them by the local councils in accordance with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 43. The officers of the local councils shall consist of president, vice-president, secretaries, treasurer, sergeant-at-arms, and board of trustees. It shall be optional with the local council, if they desire, to consolidate the offices of secretaries and treasurer.

Sec. 44. The president shall preside at the meetings, preserve order, enforce the constitution and by-laws, and see that the other officers perform their duties in ac-

cordance with the laws of this Department and its local council.

Sec. 45. The vice-president shall, in the absence of the president, perform all duties appertaining to the office of president.

Sec. 46. The recording and corresponding secretary shall keep a record of the proceedings of the council, and attest all orders signed by the president. He shall be custodian of the archives and seal of the council. He shall furnish each affiliated union with a copy of the proceedings of the council, and he shall perform such other duties as are elsewhere indicated in this constitution and assigned him by the council. He shall receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 47. The financial secretary shall receive all dues and moneys to be paid to the council and pay the same over to the treasurer, taking his receipt therefor. He shall keep an accurate account of all moneys received and expended. He shall issue all orders for the payment of bills ordered by the council, the same to be attested by the signatures of the president and the recording and corresponding secretary. He shall make quarterly financial reports to the council. He shall notify all unions in arrears, and he shall receive such salary as the council, on motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 48. The treasurer shall receive from and receipt for all moneys paid to him by the financial secretary, and disburse the same upon the order of the council. He shall keep an account of all moneys received and expended and produce his books for inspection whenever called upon by the board of trustees. He shall not retain more than one hundred dollars ($100.00) in his possession at any one time, and shall deposit all moneys or funds in such bank as the council may designate. He shall furnish such bonds as the council may require and receive such salary as the council, by motion or resolution, may determine.

Sec. 49. The sergeant-at-arms shall maintain order and perform such other duties as the local council may direct.

Sec. 50. The secretary-treasurer may at any time, either in person, or by deputy, examine and take possession of the books of a local council, and in case of the dissolution of a local council, all moneys and other properties in possession of the local council shall immediately be forwarded to the general office in such a manner as the Secretary-Treasurer shall direct.

Sec. 51. No local council can be disbanded so long as two organizations will continue their affiliation.

Sec. 52. No member shall be eligible to hold any office in any local council unless his organization shall have paid all its indebtedness to the local council up to the first day of the current quarter.

Sec. 53. No local council shall reject an application for membership by a local union, chartered by a National or International organization affiliated with this Department. The eligibility of all delegates whose credentials have been presented to the local councils shall be determined by the local council in accordance with its laws. This Department grants full autonomy to all local councils in the government of their local affairs in conformity with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 54. All demands for increased wage or reduction of hours must be submitted to the local council and receive its approval, and under no consideration shall a local union or unions of any organization affiliated with this Department be allowed to inaugurate strikes without the local council's consent.

Laws for State Bodies.

Sec. 55. Three local councils or more in any State or province may form State Building Trades Councils in the United States or Canada with power to make their own laws in conformity with the laws of this Department.

Sec. 56. Amendments to constitution can be made only by a majority vote during the annual conventions.

Our New General Constitution Ready for Distribution.

The English edition of our General Constitution as amended by the Salt Lake City Convention and as approved by the referendum vote, went into effect March 1, 1909, and is now ready for distribution at

the price of 5 cents per copy. Local Unions will please send in their orders to the General Office without delay.

A Fraudulent Circular.

Local Unions of the U. B. and other unions who lately have received a printed circular seemingly issued by "Carpenters Union, Local 954, Boston, Mass.," asking for donations in aid of their members crippled or killed in the Chelsea fire, are hereby notified that this circular has been sent out without the knowledge and without any authority of Local Union 954. Local Unions having responded to this appeal and sent money to M. Umans, 21 Sheafe street, Maplewood, the sender of this fraudulent circular, will please notify the General Office of the amount, stating date when sent.

The vote of Local Unions on Question 15, as reported by the Committee on Tabulation and published in the January "Carpenter," is incorrect. The total number of votes cast for the proposition is 15,605 and 11,147 against. It, therefore, did not carry by the necessary two-thirds vote to make it a law and Section 229 of the General Constitution is unchanged.

Rejection of Candidate.

E. E. Henderson applied for admission to L. U. 668, Palo Alto, Cal., three times and was rejected each time.

Expulsions.

Romeo St. Onge, the former treasurer of L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Chas. Chaffee of L. U. 43, Hartford, Conn., has been expelled for stealing tools from a brother member and selling them in a pawn shop.

H. Buttgereit of L. U. 1179, Cliffside, N. J., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

J. H. Martin of L. U. 160, Philadelphia, Pa., has been expelled by the Local Union for embezzlement of funds.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.	Lynn, Mass.
Anadarko, Okla.	Marion, O.
Ashland, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Mount Kisco, N. Y.
Austin, Tex.	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
Baltimore, Md.	Miami, Fla.
Belleville, Ill.	Milwaukee, Wis.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Mulberry, Fla.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Nashville, Tenn.
Buffalo, N. Y.	New Haven, Conn.
Chicago, Ill.	New Orleans, La.
Cleveland, O.	New Rochelle, N. Y.
DeLand, Fla.	New York City.
Demopolis, Ala.	Norfolk, Va.
Detroit, Mich.	Oakland, Cal.
Duluth, Minn.	Owensboro, Ky.
Edwardsville, Ill.	Philadelphia, Pa.
El Reno, Okla.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Ely, Nev.	Pottsville, Pa.
Fort Wayne, Ind.	Pueblo, Colo.
Gary, Ind.	Richmond, Va.
Hartford, Conn.	Rockford, Ill.
Helena, Mont.	Salineville, O.
Hendersonville, N. C.	Sayre, Pa.
Houston, Tex.	Seattle, Wash.
Johnson City, Tenn.	San Francisco, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Tacoma, Wash.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Lawton, Okla.	Wheeling, W. Va.
Los Angeles, Cal.	White Plains, N. Y.
Louisville, Ky.	Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Kingsville, Tex.	Nara Visa, N. M.
New York, N. Y.	Arctic, R. I.
Snyder, Okla.	Happy, Tex.
Piercefield, N. Y.	Guayama, Porto Rico.
Burlington, Ia.	Hobart, Ind.
Clayton, N. M.	

Total: 11 Local Unions.

The National Builder.

We notice that the old, reliable building paper, the National Builder, of Chicago, has placed the union label on the paper, which is a step in advance.

The work on this publication has always been done by union men, but as the publishers did not place the label on it many members of this brotherhood did not take it.

Now that the label appears they will be likely to take the National Builder as it contains much valuable matter for the carpenter.

The editor, Fred T. Hodgson, is known to every carpenter in America, and his writings are always so clear that every one can always readily understand them.

The Carpenter

THE BUSINESS AGENT'S ALPHABET.

A. AGGRESSIVENESS—
A necessary qualification for a successful business agent.

B. BACKBONE—
Force is the Backbone of the Organization; if the Backbone is weak, the Organization is weak.

BEST—
Don't be satisfied to be an ordinary Business Agent; aim to be the best.

C. CHEERFULNESS—
It doesn't cost anything—keep yourself well supplied.

D. DOLLARS—
Guard them well; they are good friends if properly used.

E. EXPENSES—
Keep them down.

F. FAITH—
Without faith in yourself and the Organization you represent, you cannot succeed.

G. GRIT—
If you don't know what it is stay off the street.

H. HUSTLE—
Getting results while your competitor is warming his feet.

I. INTELLIGENCE—
Do not underestimate a thorough knowledge of your Organization.

INDUSTRY—
Be industrious, there is no room in the game for a lazy man.

J. JUDGMENT—
Means good sense; you always need it.

K. KEEN—
Be sharp enough to see an opportunity and then take advantage of it.

KNOCK—
You can't succeed with a Hammer; let the fellows you represent use the Hammer.

L. LOYALTY—
Loyalty means faithfulness and faithfulness means being true to your trust.

M. METHOD—
Your method must be of your own invention—the better your method the more successful you will be.

MINUTES—
Every one counts—don't waste them.

N. NEAT—
Neatness in personal appearance helps you win friends.

O. OPTIMISM—
Be always hopeful; lots of people have more troubles than you.

P. PERSEVERANCE—
PATIENCE—
PUSH—and
PROFITS—
Are good things to bear in mind.

Q. QUALITY—
The best quality can be found in your Organization.

R. RESULTS—
The figures in the lower right hand corner are the most important ones on your result statement.

REASON—
Have a reason and a good one for everything you do.

S. SYSTEM—
Without system you can make little headway.

SAMPLES—
Carry some every day.

T. TROUBLES—
Usually more imaginary than real.

TALK—
Quality, not quantity, is what counts.

U. UNBOSOM—
Don't tell your business to every stranger you happen to meet.

UPWARD—
Each week should be a little higher than the week preceding.

V. VALUE—
Your value is based on the results of your work.

W. WORK—
The hardest workers get the best results.

EXCELLENCE—An excellent man representing an excellent Organization makes a strong combination.

Y. YOURSELF—
The success of your position depends on you—remember that.

Z. ZULU—
A human being with little wisdom and gaudy ideas of personal adornment. Don't be a "Zulu."

—Samuel Campbell, J. A. Ryan.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

R. Fuelle.

Since I sent my last report for publication in the journal I visited L. U. 311, Joplin, Mo., finding them in prosperous condition. Leaving that city, I went to Carthage, Mo., where I installed the new L. U. 1880. A live set of officers was elected that night and from all appearances a great deal of good may soon be accomplished by and for the carpenters of that locality. I then proceeded to Webb City, in another attempt to effect an organization, which, work being very scarce, again proved futile, however. I next went to Bartlesville, Okla., finding that city organized to a man, but an ex-business agent trying to create trouble for the membership of the L. U. (1659). After a few rounds, the mischief-maker was down and out and is no longer a member.

On my visits to Local Unions 943, Tulsa; 1072, Muskogee; 1585, Lawton; 986, McAlester; 1028, Ardmore, I found most all the members working when the weather so permitted. The meetings held were well attended and my presence appreciated. The outlook for the current year is bright in these localities. All the cities here enumerated are enjoying the eight-hour workday.

On February 8th I attended a meeting of L. U. 653, Chickasha, with 62 members present out of a membership of 105. This is another closed town in Okla., no work for the "nons" there; our members hold an agreement with the bosses which excludes them. All our men were in employment.

Arriving at Oklahoma City, I found L. U. 276 having changed meeting night, but from the explanations given me by the business agent, Brother E. Howland, I was soon able to get a grasp of the situation. The Bosses' Association, which consists of the smaller and unfair employers, started the fight April 1st of last year at the time when our men demanded an advance in wages and the Saturday half holiday and have kept up the fight to this day. Their opposition, however, is now becoming more insignificant than ever from the fact that a number of large firms from St. Louis have secured the contracts on the biggest jobs in town, and, as generally is the case when a large construction firm comes from that city, they employ union men. As a result, our membership in Oklahoma City is increasing every meeting night. From conversations with our members throughout the country I find that St. Louis, Mo., has the reputation of being a first class union town, which I hope it will remain for all time to come.

On investigation I found that 32 bosses in Oklahoma City constitute the membership of the association and all of them locked out our members last year. In an interview with quite a number of these employers, several of them expressed themselves as thoroughly dissatisfied with the attitude and tactics of the association, saying that under present conditions they could not get mechanics to do their work, while the farmers who come to town offering their services were wholly incompetent and not the practical men they needed. Were they not under bond with the association, which they are afraid to forfeit by employing union men, these bosses said, they would hire no others and fare better by it.

On February 16 I went to Snyder, Okla., where I installed the new L. U. 1230. Every resident carpenter was present at the meeting excepting two who were working out of town, but sent word that they would appear for initiation at the ensuing meeting. Twenty-two members pledged their allegiance to the U. B. that night.

Oklahoma is the baby State of our Na-

tion; it has great possibilities, but, no doubt, also great disappointments in store for those who want to get rich quick.

❖ ❖ ❖

Leonardo Pacheco.

The first two months of January I devoted to a study of conditions and spreading the gospel of unionism in San German, finally succeeding in organizing a local union of our U. B.

On the 18th I arrived at the city of Ponce, where I attended an open meeting which, with the assistance of brothers of other trade organizations, proved quite a success. While in this city, I looked after the interests of our membership and did my best to strengthen the organization.

On the 24th of January I went to Arrayo for the purpose of straightening out some matters involving L. U. 1767 and succeeded to the satisfaction of all concerned. At the termination of the month I was still in Arrayo.

Charles Sumner Expressed These Views on Courts and Judges.

In a speech against the fugitive slave law just before the Civil War, Charles Sumner, one of the bravest champions of human liberty ever heard in the Senate of the United States, expressed the following views on courts and judges, and they are applicable now:

"Let me here say that I hold judges, and especially the Supreme Court of the country, in much respect. But I am too familiar with the history of judicial proceedings to regard them with any superstitious reverence. Judges are but men, and in all ages have shown a full share of frailty. Alas! alas! the worst crimes of history have been perpetrated under their sanction. The blood of martyrs and of patriots, crying from the ground, summons them to judgment.

"It was a judicial tribunal which condemned Socrates to drink the fatal hemlock, and which pushed the Saviour barefoot over pavements of Jerusalem, bending beneath His cross. It was a judicial tribunal which, against the entreaties of her father, surrendered the fair Virginia as a slave—which arrested the teachings of the great Apostle to the Gentiles and sent him in bonds from Judea to Rome; which, in the name of the old religion adjured the saints and fathers of the Christian Church to death, in all its most dreaded forms; and which afterward, in the name of the new religion, enforced the tortures of the Inquisition, amidst the shrieks and agonies of its victims, while it compelled Galileo to declare, in solemn denial of the great truth he had disclosed, that the earth did not move around the sun.

"It was a judicial tribunal which in France, during the long reign of her monarchs, lent itself to be the instrument of every tyranny, as during the brief reign of terror it did not hesitate to stand forth, the unpitying accessory of the unpitying guillotine. Ay, sir, it was a judicial tribunal in England, surrounded by all the forms of law, which sanctioned every despotic caprice of Henry VIII from the unjust divorce of his Queen to the beheading of Sir Thomas Moore; which lighted the fire of persecution, that glowed at Oxford and Smithfield, over the cinders of Latimer, Ridley and John Rodgers, which, after elaborate argument, upheld the fatal tyranny of ship money against the patriotic resistance of Hampden; which in defiance of justice and humanity sent Sydney and Russell to the block; which persistently enforced the laws of conformity that our Puritan fathers persistently refused to obey; and which afterward, with Jeffries on the bench, crimsoned the pages of English history with massacre and murder, even with the blood of innocent women. Ay, sir, and it was a judicial tribunal in our country, surrounded by all the forms of law, which hung witches at Salem, which affirmed the constitutionality of the stamp act, while it admonished "jurors and the people" to obey, and which now, in our day, has lent its sanction to the unutterable atrocity of the fugitive slave law."—Iron City Trade Journal.

The education of workers upon social and political questions is the only thing that will prevent a terrible revolution. More money is not what the people need, but more opportunity and more leisure.—Rights of Man.

CORRESPONDENCE

Wives of Members Should Help to Strengthen Union Movement.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have just been reading the letter of Mrs. Austin of Ohio, and want to say that there are hosts of wives of carpenters all over this country who agree with her and, like Mrs. Austin, are looking for a chance to help to strengthen this great union movement.

There is no one who can realize the benefit of the organized labor movement more than the wives of union men, if they ever study existing unjust industrial and economical conditions and the causes that lead to them. It is the wife who has to look to the management of the home. The husband and father must provide the means, but the wife must be able to use them to the best possible advantage of the entire family, and when there are children to clothe, feed and to educate, house expenses, insurance and dozens of other things to be looked after, it takes an immense amount of courage to try to make it reach and meet all demands. It means so many hours of hard brain work to figure it all out, and it is, as we know, the combination of capital that makes the stretching of the workingmen's dollar an absolute necessity —and right here is where it is absolutely necessary for the men who work to stand together and demand an equal share as well as an adequate share of the products of their labor to provide for those who are near and dear to them. Men do better work when they have the love and encouragement of their wives. They feel that they have some one to share their interests and worries as well as victories. This is why I always feel it would be a grand thing to have the wives of union men organized, that they might interest their neighbor woman in the movement, so she will want her husband and sons to become identified with the union and its work.

And another thing that every woman should insist on is the attendance of these husbands and sons at their local meetings. Have the evening meal ready a little earlier and everything in order that they may have no excuse for not being on hand when the meeting is called to order. Talk the affairs of the union, so far as you may know of them, over with your husband, read the labor papers and get interested. It is one of the most wonderful studies if you only once get the habit.

It is my great hope that women may be organized as auxiliaries to their husbands' organizations. Then go after the men and their wives who say they don't intend to be tied up with an organization which dictates to them whether they work or not, but who are perfectly willing to accept better conditions in their different callings, so long as your husband and mine work to keep up an organized body; who are able to keep the wages to where we can at least exist if we must do away with the pleasures and luxuries.

I have had women tell me their men folks did not have to belong to the union and risk a strike; they got just the same pay and besides could work more hours if they wanted to. Such women care only for the money that man brings into the home. He is only a machine who is worth just what his two hands can earn and no more. I have made a study of this now for ten years, have talked to every woman with whom I came in contact in any way that I could broach the subject, and the older I get, the more I see of the unnecessary suffering of working people in this vast and wealthy country, the louder I shout Unionism, first, last and forever.

MRS. J. E. CRUGLE,
Spokane, Wash.

There is Something Wrong With the Machinery.

Editor The Carpenter:

I have read with a degree of satisfaction the article by Alphonse H. Henryot, and I feel that he had in consideration equity and justice. But he has not filled his mission to my satisfaction in explaining why the carpenters' organization as a whole is opposed to old age pensions.

In their deliberations in convention at Salt Lake City, when some provision for old age was mentioned, it was dropped like a hot potato, resembling the fragments of a haystack after a cyclone. They did not even suggest the drafting of some resolution to present to our legislators and Congressmen in behalf of some measure to provide for age. They were not even as generous as our oldtime friend Professor Osler, who suggested chloroform. But he gave no prescription nor any directions by whom it should be administered.

And there is no man intelligent enough to be called a carpenter but what knows that the laws of our country hold a man amenable for murder, and suicide being equivalent, would cause a complication in our criminal courts. The evidence of the plaintiff would be superannuated incompetency. The defendant would plead self-defense and the State would pay the costs.

Why is it that one side of the road from There to There, no one Knows Where, beautifully decorated with flowers, shrubs and evergreen plants, affluence and luxuries to gratify want, is never traveled by those who beautified it and spread it with comforts?

Let me tell you. The lawmakers of the land have issued an edict, and followed it by legislation, that a man who is willing to work has no time to enjoy such comforts. This edict was ratified in Chicago in 1881 by a little bunch of carpenters in an amendment providing that should you be absent inadvertently or otherwise from your daily labors on this road for any small space of time, when Old Time ticks your age at fifty years, you are debarred from benefit. The edict means that we will hereby, with power vested, settle with you for all past services rendered, and such as we may procure from you in the future with an 00.

Now comes half flattery and half command: You have done well to prepare the way through the "Wilderness" and made it feasible for us to pass over in our automobiles, through fragrance of flowers delicious and refreshing spreads, to the feast of the "Passover."

Thou shalt now go on the other side, where poverty, misery and destitution exist and do likewise, and the poor wage-earner drudges along half clad, half starved, forlorn and without hope. The parasites flit by in great haste to obtain a front seat at the grafter's table, and as he passes you he again compensates you for past services with a disdainful look and a sneering epithet: "Look at the poor devil."

Will some one explain to me why there should any distinction exist against men who always have advocated union principles, even prior to 1881? Ah! says one, You likely made a mistake and allowed yourself to fall in arrears at the age of fifty, which according to our constitution and by-laws deprives you of certain rights and privileges and puts you on the non-beneficial list. But what about the man who joined at the age of 49 years and eleven months and then, through compulsion, he remains in the union two or three years and passes in his checks. He has all the benefits and honors bestowed upon him that is in store for any one. But let the brother who was in the arrears at 50 be reinstated a year later and work zealously for 30 years more—then cross over to the beyond—he gets a straight black mark from 20————————80. Consistency has a charm; reward is a jewel!

If this world was today composed of such men who never made a mistake, we would still be reposing upon an antediluvian stool of leathery. Going to mill carrying the grain on our backs or on horseback, the grain in one end of the sack and a stone in the other end to balance it. We must give credit to all great achievements, those that have advanced this country to what it is, through what some people term mistakes. When practice was applied to original ideas they were found wanting.

This gave room for new ideas, new improvements and amendments.

Let us quit using flintlock muzzle-loaders just because our great great grand PAP had one. You can never hit a JAP with one.

Yours fraternally,

G. M. WYNE.

Old Age Pension.

Editor The Carpenter:

Reading the article on "Old Age Pension," in the January, 1909, issue of our journal, I came to the conclusion that yourself and probably others at our head office are in favor of the government providing for the relief of the superannuated toiler. If so, I heartily agree with you, but I believe that our U. B. should go ahead with a good example and treat its old members somewhat better and not so stepmotherly as they are treated now.

I am now 61 years old, but still hale and hearty and able to turn out a good day's work in eight hours, at the trade. I am a member of L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia. I helped to organize the union before I was 50 years of age. We failed twice and when we reorganized I each time figured as a charter member, which the old record will show. Unfortunately, at the time of our last reorganization I was over 50, and now, after the local union had twice failed, which I could not help and though I have been on hand again at each reorganization, I am debarred from most all benefits.

This, I say, is doing an injustice to old members. We should be all alike, young and old, and show brotherly love for one another. It is well for us to get the public interested in the old age pension question. That something has to be done even in this country, for the superannuated toiler, no one can deny, but I think we should be more consistent and do what is right and just by the superannuated in our own midst and at least accord them the same benefits that we allow younger members.

I hope this matter will be considered by our next convention and that that highest tribunal of our U. B. will put to right what thousands of our members consider a crying wrong.

Now, Brother Editor, as it is very seldom that I see an article in The Carpenter from any of the members of my L. U. 767, I desire to make a few remarks on other subjects. I like our journal, read it and have read it with great pleasure for many years; it contains many interesting and valuable articles to the good of our cause.

Our Local Union is getting along finely and as good as can be expected during an industrial depression. We have had our ups and downs, but still go marching on. We gained the 8-hour day several years ago, but had to fight hard for it, as among our opponents are some of the most prominent bosses and contractors. On the other hand, we are up against the non-union journeymen carpenters whom, so far, we could not get to join our ranks. But we are keeping up the fight in both directions and hope to win in the end.

Our meetings are fairly well attended, and thanks to our officers and a number of good, active and intelligent members, the Local Union is in good working order, transacting business in a business-like manner. From all appearances we will have a good summer season; at present, most of last season's work being completed, trade is very dull.

Yours fraternally,

JACOB ZESINGER,
L. U. 767, Ottumwa, Ia.

For the Good of the Trade.

Editor The Carpenter:

In most cities and towns I find the organizers trying to get every man working at the trade into the union and so here in Los Angeles. The zealousness of the organizers in this respect is deserving of our appreciation, but the local unions in admitting a candidate to membership should in my opinion act with caution. I know that here in Los Angeles we have taken in men who were not capable of doing a good day's work, nor a good class of work, and I know also that this indiscriminate admission of members has had the effect of lowering the union in the employers' estimation and respect. Time and again I have heard the remark made by employers: "If that is the best man the union can send me, I prefer getting my own men." This is a deplorable state of things; an evil that should be remedied.

I would suggest that every Local Union

appoint an examining board of about six good carpenters for a term of three months, and then if a candidate can not answer the questions put to him satisfactorily, send him to a job and see if he is a competent mechanic and qualified for membership. If he is, admit him at next meeting.

I have been in Los Angeles six years most of the time and I can say, that if the carpenters here were not so weak-kneed, they might have had better wages three years ago, when building operations were in full blossom. Now, I am not the best workman in the trade, and don't pretend to be, but I can hold my own with most carpenters in quality and quantity and never lack for work very long.

I would like to hear from the brothers on my suggestion, through the columns of this journal. Yours fraternally,

T. L. BRITTON,
Los Angeles, Cal.

Butler (Pa.) Local Union Thriving Despite Injunction.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 500, Butler, Pa., not having been heard from in The Carpenter since the time the injunction proceedings were brought against it by the Purvis Mfg. Co. and other firms, I deem it my duty as recording secretary to let the brothers of the U. B. know that we are still on deck and in a flourishing condition, despite the injunction and other adversities.

As regards this injunction, it must be stated that some of the people here strongly sided with the firms that brought it on, in the hope to put us down and out. Yet, in the course of time and developments, these people have learned that the cause the carpenters are fighting for is a fair and equitable one and they are viewing our movement with greater favor.

We give the courts no cause to hold us in contempt; we are at all times conscious of the courts' dictum that we can not refuse to handle non-union material; but neither can we be compelled to withdraw our sympathy from firms that are fair to us and to use our influence in their favor.

The working population here is quite numerous, comparatively speaking; the different trades are all well organized and many of us own our own homes, having built since the issuing of the injunction. We naturally purchased our material from firms who took no part in the injunction proceedings, and consequently the participants therein lost heavily by their hostile attitude towards the organized mechanics of their town and by not unionizing their mills. Some of these firms have been in the hands of the receiver; most of their work is shipped to outlying districts.

Our Local Union gave their Annual Euchre and Lunch on Thursday evening, February 18, when about 200 people enjoyed themselves royally from 8 to 11.30 p. m., the clock striking 12 before the last of the local's officers left. We had pre gressive euchre, flinch and checkers and every one seemed busy at one or the other of the pastimes.

Fraternally yours,
J. H. CRIBBS, R. S. L. U. 509,
Butler, Pa.

Unionism—One of the Greatest Educational Forces.

Editor The Carpenter:

Although a great deal has been said and written on the subject, we are still quite frequently approached with the query, "What is Unionism?" Some believe that unionism is a cult, some that it is the outgrowth of a delusion or a mental derangement on the part of its promoters. Sometimes it is denounced as a feeder of malevolence.

Unionism is the irresistible outgrowth of existing industrial conditions. It is an antidote to and serves to remove existing evil. If all industrial dealings were equitably governed, the term unionism would be meaningless as a factor by itself, but would be embraced in the equitable dealings.

Greed, or selfish covetousness to obtain more than is just, through coercion by forced conditions, is the primary cause of unified action to check the forces employed to compel vassalage to assumed superior knights. Unionism, therefore, is not an estrangement-craze, an enemy-maker or factual resultant, but a mollifier, destined to change wrong conditions to felicitous peace and reciprocal confidence. Its

mission is to adjust and harmonize all the forces of revolutionary progress and to install ethical oneness.

In unionism there is no malevolence, no hatred, no dissension, no tearing down, but building up. It aims at a remodeling of the common method of exchange to a basis of fair dealing, where all classes are made participants in all matters pertaining to the community, city, state or nation. Unionism is the great public educator to higher life; the basis of all social wealth.

The greatest enemy of unionism is ignorance as to its mission in the pooling of all issues of remunerative exchange, weighed on the scale of justice and distributed to all in proportion to mental and physical power invested in wealth production. Unionism is the emancipator of the producer of wealth; it is the star of hope for the common people, the sunlight that leads to peace and happiness.

Yours fraternally,
G. H. NORIE, L. U. 80,
Chicago, Ill.

Little Work, Scab Labor and Low Wages at A.-Y.-P. Exposition.

Editor The Carpenter:

I desire to inform the members of the U. B., through the medium of our monthly journal, that Seattle, Wash., is a good place for them to avoid, as work is not at all plentiful here and numbers of idle men are impatiently watching their chances for a job. The real estate men are trying to create a boom by inducing men to come here so they themselves may thrive. They state in their ads that 5,000 men are wanted to erect buildings at the Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, when in fact the buildings are most all completed except the one for the U. S. and one or two State, or other minor structures. Union men have no show on these works anyway, as only scabs are employed thereon, and the highest wage paid is $3.20, which is extremely low considering the extraordinary high cost of living here.

The town is overrun with men who have come here to "get rich" at the fair and little work and poor pay is their reward. It serves them right; men who run about the country without investigating as to conditions of the place they intend to go to, are deserving of no sympathy. These men are not only playing a hazardous game, but their presence at such a place has an evil effect on conditions, and as a result resident men find it hard to get a decent living out of their work.

Men have come here, and union men at that, who, according to their own statements, have been working at all three, four or five fairs held in the past and have not hesitated to go scabbing. It is high time that these "fair bums" be discouraged. The union here has grwon tired of them, as they are not desirable members and a discredit to organized labor. Let them go back where they came from and reform. Let them read The Carpenter, learn what is going on in other localities and become loyal union men.

The fight made on the unions here for the past year has been a stubborn and relentless one, and the end is not yet. The Builders' Exchange threatens to put us out of business and says unions must go.

Now, brothers, let me say to you, do not be misled as to conditions existing in Seattle, Wash., they are very bad and no hope for betterment. The city is overrun with carpenters in search of work, the wages at the A.-Y.-P. Exposition are low, and unless the influx of idle men is checked, conditions in general will go to pieces. Stay away! Fraternally yours,

FRED S. M'CULLOUGH,
L. U. 131, Seattle, Wash.

The Double Speed Monkey Wrench.

A careful and unprejudiced examination of this new Monkey Wrench results in but two questions as to its complete superiority over all other screw monkey wrenches now on the market.

1. Will the double acting screw get out of order or become inoperative for any reason?
2. Is the Double Speed Monkey Wrench as strong as any other standard monkey wrench?

On account of the thread engagement at each end of the screw there can positively be no lost motion and no wear. The only possible way to affect the operation of the screw is to bend the wrench bar.

This would put any other wrench screw out of business also, but the makers guarantee that no human power can bend their case-hardened bar.

See ad. in this issue.

NEWS NOTES from LOCAL UNIONS

Mt. Carmel, Ill.—We would earnestly warn traveling carpenters to avoid this city and vicinity at this time. Trade is very dull and as a result over three-fourths of our membership are walking the streets in vain search for employment. The outlook is very gloomy at this time and prospects for a revival of business during the next two or three months rather poor.

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Okmulgee, Okla.—Owing to a trade movement being in progress here we would request transient carpenters to steer clear of this place until such time as our new scale of wages, which is to become effective April 1st next, has been acceded to by our bosses. Some of them are favorable to our demand for a raise, while a few of them oppose it. For this reason, by staying away until this wage question has been settled, you will contribute to our eventual success.

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Champaign, Ill.—Trade being very dull here at present, traveling brothers are requested to steer clear of this place until further notice. Many of our own members are idle, and aside from this we are contemplating a move for better conditions which we feel we are entitled to. In this undertaking traveling brothers can materially assist us by staying away until the difficulty we are confronted with has been adjusted and the trade outlook has brightened up.

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Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—One of our local papers recently printed an item to the effect that a great boom in the building line was on in this city, which is misleading and contrary to conditions as they actually obtain. There has not been the shadow of a boom here since May 1, 1908. This misrepresentation of facts is evidently traceable to the desperate efforts of the Boss Carpenters' Association to force the open shop upon us, and to that end flood the city with idle men. We would urgently request all carpenters to stay away from Poughkeepsie, N. Y., until L. U. 203 has reached an agreement with the bosses guaranteeing union conditions. Quite a number of our home men are at this time walking the streets.

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Reno, Nev.—All carpenters are hereby warned to avoid this city and to pay no heed to ads for carpenters wanted here. Trade conditions are very bad, and as a result most of our members are walking the streets. We are in hope that the coming spring and summer will have better times in store for us, but for the next few months, keep away. In spite of adverse circumstances, the two Local Unions here are holding their own remarkably well.

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Ludington, Mich.—Carpenters are advised to remain away from this city and until further notice as trade is very dull and no possible chance for securing employment. Pay no attention to newspaper talk as to carpenters being wanted here; such statements deserve no credence and are entirely misleading. We have more men here than required to do all the work and some to spare.

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Santa Cruz, Cal.—Migrating carpenters will please take notice that this is a good place to avoid at this time. Times are hard here, trade very dull and not one out of ten of our members is in employment. Prospects for the coming season are not very good either.

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Atlantic City, N. J.—We are getting down to business day by day, but have some of the brothers still out of employment. We are holding our own and lately taking in a few members. Work is still scarce here. There is no foundation to the

rumor that large brick buildings are going up. The merchants and unions here have inaugurated a so-called "Buy at Home and Employ Home Labor" movement. The subjoined resolution, presented by the Trades Union League of this city to the Business League, for indorsement, has been unanimously adopted at a recent meeting of the latter organization:

"Whereas, We believe that it is as much to the interest of our city to build at home, and that your committee is informed by the committee of the Trades Union League that 40 per cent of our building and other work at the present time is performed by out-of-town labor; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Atlantic City Business League request and urge its members and the public in general to give Atlantic City labor the preference in all work that they may have done, and that they specify in all contracts made that Atlantic City labor shall be employed as far as it can be obtained.

"And further, that this resolution shall be given all the publicity possible."

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Look Out For Him!

Nelson Hughes, ex-treasurer of L. U. 50, Portland, Ore., some months ago absconded with $400 of the L. U.'s funds. His whereabouts are still unknown. Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; weight, about 140 pounds; dark curly hair and dark mustache. He is supposed to be in Canada or British Columbia. $50.00 reward offered for his arrest.

NELSON HUGHES.

J. F. WEATHERLY, R. S. L. U. 808,
581 E. 16th street, Portland, Ore.

Look Out For Him.

Sand Point, Idaho.—Orville Grow, a member of L. U. 366 of this city, supposed to be sick, borrowed money from brother members, promising to pay it back after receipt of his sick benefit. The next morning after receiving same, he left town, defrauding the brothers who loaned him the money. He is about 30 years of age, about 5 ft. 6 in. tall, dark hair, a slick talker and boaster of his exploits. Look out for him!

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Information Wanted.

Ed. E. Haney, a printer by trade, is inquired for by his brother, William E., a member of L. U. 327, C. & J. of Cincinnati, O. He is 28 years of age, 5 ft. 8 in. high, weighs about 160 pounds, smooth face, blue eyes, fair complexion, wears glasses; is possibly laid up sick in some Southern city. Any one who can locate him or knows of his address, will they kindly notify the undersigned.

W. E. HANEY,
2117 Florence Ave., Cincinnati, O.

The wife of a carpenter by the name of "Hess," or a similarly sounding name, is eagerly sought for on behalf of her mother, who now is a widow and destitute. About twenty years ago, Hess married Sarah Jane Turner, the daughter inquired for. Her mother, now Mrs. Conolly, lives in Vineland, N. J. News has reached her that Mr. Hess and her daughter went to Canada. Information as to their whereabouts will be thankfully received and will do great good to a suffering and sorrowful woman. Kindly address

D. W. SIGAFOO,
Vineland, N. J.

Romeo St. Onge; aged 22 years; 5 ft. 3 in. tall; light complexion, smooth face; weight, about 140 pounds, is wanted by L. U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I., for embezzlement of funds. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will kindly communicate with the undersigned.

E. DUFRESNE, F. S. L. U. 801,
460 Diamond Hill Road, Woonsocket, R. I.

Charles Hitt; born and raised in Union

Springs, N. Y.; carpenter by trade; last heard from in Rochester, N. Y., about 18 years ago, where he belonged to the union. Spent and lived most of his early life in the state of New York; about 55 years of age; 6 ft. in height; light hair. For years he has been vainly sought for by his daughter, upon whom those knowing of his whereabouts will convey a great favor by communicating with

MRS. R. J. RYAN,
55 E. Concord street, Boston, Mass.

Learn to Use the Telephone.

"Only about one person in every ten knows how properly to use the telephone," said a district manager of one of the local companies. "Yes, sir, I'll stand by my guns on that assertion; and I think I can prove my point. Nine out of every ten persons talk entirely too loud over the telephone. They actually shout and make so much noise that they drown out all semblance of clearness. Then they can't hear, and the first thing you know there is a complaint about poor connection and faulty service. The correct way to talk over the telephone is to talk as you do in ordinary conversation, or even a trifle lower. People can't seem to realize that the telephone will carry a whisper even. No, they must talk loud enough to be heard from Tenth and Chestnut streets to Germantown, if those be the connected points. Just try yourself. Try the low, well-modulated voice, and see if you do not get infinitely better service out of your telephone in the future."—Philadelphia Record.

Those Stubborn Union Men.

President Eliot says the labor unions would be all right if they would abandon the strike, the boycott, and the label, and would make no objection to working with non-union men and having as many apprentices in the shop as the employer desires and would not try to restrict output when the employers want to rush things nor insist on being employed when the employer wants to cut down expenses.

No doubt King George would have thought the Continental Congress quite unobjectionable if only it would have refrained from criticising the right of the British government to make laws for the American colonists, appoint officials to enforce the laws, impose and collect taxes, and regulate trade and industry in a way conducive to British commercial prosperity.

But the colonists, stubborn fellows that they were, would not make these reasonable concessions, and so a war was precipitated in which, sad to relate, King George got the worst of it.

There is ground for serious apprehension that the organized workingmen of America will be equally stubborn and unreasonable. And, although we all know that right makes might, that he is thrice armed that hath his quarrel just, and that God's in His heaven and all's right with the world, yet, so strangely do things get twisted, it may be that King Capital will go the way of King George, and constitutional liberty be established in the shop as it has been on the political field. Even Dr. Eliot, with all his faith in God and man, seems to share the fear.—New York Call.

Bottled Gas for Lighting the Home.

In the near future the householder will be able to purchase "bottled gas" for illuminating his home, as he now buys bottled beer or bottled milk for consumption. A company known as the Blaugas Company has purchased ground in New Jersey for the erection of a factory for bottled gas, and expects to place it on the market very soon. The product will be peddled, like milk, from door to door. Each house or apartment may, if so desired, have its own gas plant, and the occupant can run his own lines from retort to lamps, burn as much or as little as he pleases, and, when his supply is exhausted, procure a fresh bottle from the nearest store. It is claimed for the new gas that it is economical and that it will not asphyxiate. It is the discovery of a chemist of Bavaria, and its chemical properties permit it to be compressed, for bottling, to about 1,400 of its original volume.—Owners and Builders' Magazine.

TRADE NOTES

Movements for Better Conditions.

Local Union 1835, Waterloo, Ia.—In reviewing and considering our present trade rules at a recent regularly called meeting, we have changed our minimum wage rate from $3.00 to $3.25 per day of 9 hours. Although we have as yet not succeeded in getting the contractors to meet with us for the consideration of the advance of 25 cents per day, there is no likelihood of a strike, and present indications point to a busy season this spring and summer.

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District Council, Des Moines, Ia.—We have entered into a movement for an advance in wages from 40 to 45 cents per hour for outside carpenters and from 30 to 32½ cents per hour for millmen, to take effect May 1, 1909. Our membership is determined to secure the advance demanded and we are hopeful of success.

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Local Union 30, New London, Conn.—We are making a demand on the contractors for a minimum wage of $3.00 per day, to take effect May 1st, 1909. Prospects for ultimate success are good, but as we have to deal with the Interstate Association, a clash may be expected and we have to prepare for a fight. We trust that migrating brothers will assist us in this move by staying away until such time as our demand has been granted.

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Tri-City (Moline, Ill., Rock Island, Ill., Davenport, Ia. and Geneseo, Ill) District Council.—By referendum vote, the Local Unions comprising this district have decided to make a demand upon the contractors for an advance of 2½ cents per hour, or a minimum wage of 40 cents per hour, for outside carpenters. From present indications we will have little or no difficulty in getting our demand granted. Our working hours are 8 per day.

District Council, Hamilton, O.—The Local Unions affiliated with this body early in December last adopted a one-year agreement which provides for a reduction of hours to 8 per day and an increase in wages from $2.70 to $3.00 per day, to become effective on May 1, 1909. The agreement has been submitted to all contractors, but up to this writing we have not obtained a signature to it. Prospects for gaining our demands are good, yet it would be premature to predict the outcome of our movement at this early hour.

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Local Union 1433, Fairbury, Neb.—At a regular meeting held by this Local Union early in January, for the purpose of revising our local by-laws, the following amendments were carried and it was resolved to make a demand upon the contractors to put them into effect: Eight hours shall constitute a day's work; 35 cents an hour shall be the minimum pay for journeymen, and 20 cents an hour for apprentices. Our present schedule is 9 hours per day at $2.80 per day. All our bosses employing men under union conditions, we do not expect to meet with much opposition to our demands.

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Local Union 1705, Nowata, Okla.—By a unanimous vote this Local Union decided to raise our present wage scale from $3.10 per day to 45 cents per hour, or $3.60 per day of 8 hours, to take effect April 1, 1909.

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Local Union 1721, Lansford, Pa.—As in the past we have had no fixed schedule of hours and wages in this city, we have drawn up an agreement for presentation to the bosses, which, among minor points, contains the following provisions: The working hours shall be from 7 a. m. to 12 noon, and from 12.40 p. m. to 5 p. m., excepting Saturdays, when work shall cease at 3 p. m., and on Saturdays in the months of June, July and August there shall be

a half holiday with 7 hours work, quitting at 12.20 p. m. The minimum rate of wages shall be 33 1-3 cents per hour.

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Local Union 358, Tipton, Ind.—Our working agreement with the contractors expiring April 1st, next, we have drawn up a new agreement for presentation to our employers, containing the following changes or demands: From Nov. 1, 1909, eight hours, instead of nine, shall constitute a day's work for carpenters, and 35 cents instead of 30 cents per hour shall be the minimum wage. Further: On and after Nov. 1, 1909, nine hours, instead of ten hours, shall constitute a day's work for mill and bench hands, their minimum wage to be 30 cents per hour. Trade conditions are fair and so are prospects for getting our demands granted without any trouble.

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Local Union 360, Galesburg, Ill.—This Local Union has decided to take a small step forward in our wage scale. For the past three years we have worked at the rate of 37½ cents per hour, 8 hours being our standard working hours. On and after April 1st, next, we shall demand 40 cents an hour. There is apparently no doubt as to the success of this move, and we anticipate no trouble.

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Local Union 455, Somerville, N. J.—We have notified our contractors that, commencing with April 1, 1909, we shall demand a half-holiday on Saturdays, or 44 hours per week at the wages previously paid for 48 hours, viz: $18.00 per week, or 41 cents per hour. We have as yet not received any reply from the contractors, but we are determined to firmly stand by our reasonable demand.

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Local Union 660, Springfield, O.—Receiving 30 cents an hour for 9 hours' work, with one hour off on Saturdays, it is the sentiment of our membership that we are at least entitled to an advance in wages, and at our last regular meeting voted to ask for an increase in our present rates of 5 cents per hour. We have all the competent mechanics in the union, and should any of us have to go on strike to enforce our demand, the strike will be of but short duration.

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Local Union 664, Cincinnati, O.—This Local Union, composed of stairbuilders, has submitted a working agreement to the employers for the two years beginning June 3, 1909, and expiring May 1, 1911. The agreement provides for a minimum wage of 50 cents an hour, while our present rate is $3.80 per day. Our working hours are 8 per day, with a half holiday on Saturday.

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Local Union 947, Ridgeway, Pa.—After due consideration of our wage scale and the present high cost of living, we have voted to ask the contractors for a raise from 30 5-9 cents to 33 1-3 cents an hour minimum for journeymen carpenters, and 38 cents an hour for foremen. All our employers observing union rules, and there being no non-union men in town, we hope to be successful in our demand. We are working 9 hours per day.

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Local Union 496, Kankakee, Ill.—We have notified our contractors of a resolution adopted by our regular meeting held January 29, 1909, to the effect that on and after May 1st we shall demand a minimum rate of 35 cents an hour, which is an increase of 5 cents per hour over our present scale. In consideration of the depressed state of business generally, we do not think the time opportune for a demand for eight hours, but will bide our time in this respect. The advance in wages we expect to be conceded by the employers without much opposition or difficulty.

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Local Union 568, Lincoln, Ill.—The new working agreement adopted by this Local Union requires a reduction of hours from 9 to 8 and an advance in wages from 30 to 35 cents an hour minimum, to take effect April 1, 1909. We think we will obtain the signatures of the contractors to the new agreement without any difficulty, most of them having expressed themselves favorable to the change.

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Local Union 597, Centerville, Ia.—Our this year's demand upon the employers is an increase in our minimum wage scale

of 5 cents, or a minimum wage of 35 cents an hour; our working hours to remain 9 hours per day. There is no likelihood of a strike on account of our demand, which is to become effective April 1st, 1909.

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District Council, New Britain, Conn.—On the 5th day of March, 1908, we sent a circular letter to all bosses and contractors, notifying them that thereafter no mill work would be handled by any member of our organization that has not been made under union conditions as prevailing in this district. The bosses accepted the terms laid down in the circular without protest, and complied with these terms up till Jan. 1, 1909, when some of them violated them, and we withdrew our men from their jobs. About the same time, these recalcitrant employers induced others to join with them, and we were notified by the bosses that they would buy material wherever they pleased, and whether made under union conditions or not. We laid this notification on the table, but at the bosses' request, appointed a committee to meet a committee from them and tried to come to an understanding on matters in dispute. When the committees met it was found that each side was determined to stand by their respective demands; the bosses leaving the hall threatening to force us into submission to their terms. While we are anxious to avoid a strike, and will confine ourselves to taking our men off on jobs where a violation of our agreement occurs, the bosses may possibly declare a lockout, and we are preparing for the emergency.

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Local Union 7, Minneapolis, Minn.—At a specially called meeting held by this L. U., January 8, it was voted to ask for an increase in our wages from 42½ to 45 cents per hour, which action received the approval of the D. C. Trade being fairly good at this time, we hope to gain our demand without difficulty.

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Local Union 66, Jamestown, N. Y.—In the articles of agreement with the contractors for the coming year, beginning with May 1, we have made a change in the wage clause. Instead of 31¼ cents per hour, the new agreement calls for a minimum wage of 37½ cents per hour, and a demand has been made to that effect. Eight hours per day constitutes a days' work in this city and vicinity.

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Local Union 71, Fort Smith, Ark.—A resolution calling for a raise in our minimum scale from 37½ cents to 40 cents per hour, has been adopted by this Local Union against one dissenting voice. The new scale is to become effective April 1st, 1909. Most of our men already receive 40 cents per hour, and some more. There is good prospect of winning out without a clash. Work is fair and the outlook for spring is bright. At present, however, operations are tied up on account of severe cold weather with snow.

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Local Union 90, Evansville, Ind.—Our only demand upon the employers this year is straight time on concrete form work. We are working 8 hours per day at $3.20 per day. Our demand being so very modest and reasonable, we anticipate no trouble.

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Local Union 286, Great Falls, Mont.—At a regular meeting held December 6, 1908, this Local Union adopted an amendment to their local by-laws changing the minimum scale from $4.50 to $5.00 per day for 8 hours' work, the new scale to take effect March 1, this year. We have no non-union men that we know of; our employers are all fair, and prospects for success are bright.

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From all parts of the country our Local Unions are sending in reports giving an account of immense gatherings of working people protesting against the sentence imposed on Sam. Gompers, John Mitchell and Frank Morrison by the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia and registering their disapproval of the terms and findings of Justice Wright's decision. Our Local Unions are taking a prominent part in these demonstrations.

And step by step, since time began,
I see the steady gain of man.—John G. Whittier.

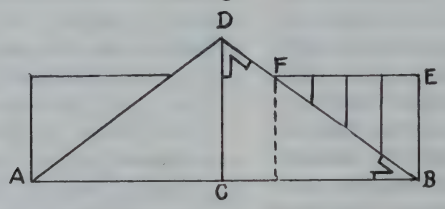
Method of Finding Lengths and Bevels of Rafter for Valley Roofs.

(By E. P. Pratt, L. U. 1158, Berkeley, Cal.)

The writer has seen so many old ideas in The Carpenter of the different ways of getting the lengths of common and hip rafters, that he feels compelled to give an up-to-date method by which one can get lengths and bevels of common hip and jack rafters and the distance they set apart, all at once. By this method any man or boy can very easily accomplish it, as it is just the same as though you were measuring everything on a flat surface.

Fig. 1 is the elevation of the roof; A B is the width of the building; C D is the rise of the roof; B E is the rise of the cross roof and F E is the ridge of the same. The bevel for the foot of the common rafter of the main roof is seen at B; at D is seen the down bevel for the top of the common rafters and the top and bottom of the jack rafter at 4, 5 and 6 W in Fig. 2.

FIG. 1



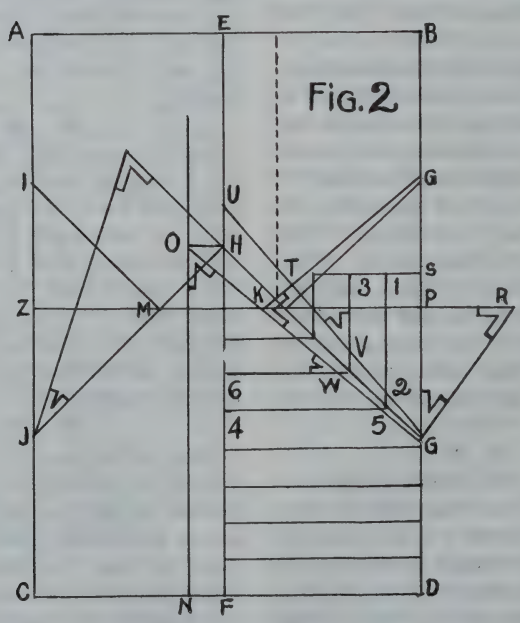


Fig. 2—A B C D is a plan of the roof; E F is the ridge of the main roof; G H and I H is the plan of the long valley rafters; J K and L M is the plan of the short valley rafters; Z M and K P is the

plan of the ridge of the cross roof. Lay off from d to N the length of the common rafter A D Fig. 1, draw the line N O parallel to E F, then from H—the point where the plan of the valley rafter joins the ridge—draw the line O H square with the line E F; join O and G, which gives the length of the long valley rafter, the edge bevel for the top being shown at O. Draw a line from J to K 1, the point where the line O G crosses the ridge Z P; then J K 1 is the length of the short valley rafter, the edge bevel for the same, where it butts against the long valley rafter being shown at K 1. The length of the jack rafters is seen at 4 5, and 6 W, the edge bevel for the same being shown at W. To find the down bevels of the valley rafter, take the plan of the valley rafter I H for a base line; from H draw the line X H; square from I H, making X H equal to the rise of the roof C D (Fig. 1); join I and X, which gives the elevation of the valley rafters, the bevel for the foot being shown at I, and the down bevel for the top being shown at X. To find the length and down bevels of the rafters for the cross roof, take G P for a base line; draw the line P R at right angles with P G, equal to the rise of the cross roof E B (Fig. 1); join R and G, which gives the length of the common rafters (when there are any, as when the building is made in the form of a cross X); the bevel for the foot of the common rafters being shown at G, the down bevel for the top of the common rafters, and the top and bottom of the jackrafters, being shown at R. Lay the length of the common rafter G R from G to S; draw S T parallel to P K; draw the line T K from K, square with the line K P; then draw a line representing the valley rafter from G through the point T; then the length of the jack rafters is shown at 1, 2 and 3 V, the edge bevels for the same being shown at V. The length of these rafters are measured on the center line of the edge, and from these lengths, half of the thickness of the ridge piece, or half the thickness of the valley rafter, must be cut off, as may be necessary. The amount to be cut off must be measured square from the bevel on the end of the rafters, so that if the ridge piece was two inches thick, the piece which would be cut off would be one inch thick. Sometimes the ridge of the cross roof is carried clear through from Z to P; in this case the valley rafters are all the same length. The plan of them would be G K, J K, I M and L M, their actual length being G T, and the edge bevel of the top of the valley rafters is the angle formed by the lines G T and S T. D G N O is part of the roof laid down flat, the edge being kept even with D G; now, if N O is raised equal to C D (Fig. 1) it will stand just plumb over F H, and the hip rafter O G will stand plumb over the plain of the valley H G. G T S is one side of the cross roof laid down flat, the foot of the rafter S G being kept even at G; now, if T S is raised the height of E B (Fig. 1) the end S of the rafter G S being kept plumb over the plate D B, then S T will stand plumb over K P, and the lines O G and V G will meet and stand plumb over H G; the points T and K 1 will meet plumb over K.

To get backing on hips and level on valleys the length of hip rafter on the blade of the square and rise of roof on tongue—tongue gives bevel; this is simple and quick. It takes quite a lot to explain the above, but one that knows the principle can do it in one-half the time it takes to run it off with a square, and more accurate.

Almost all of the modern books on carpentry, such as Hodgins and Sylvester, give the rule that I have explained, and I give it for the benefit of the brothers who cannot afford to own such works. If the editor cares to have them I can furnish a problem for carrying cornices around where you have a great many different pitches in the roof and still you want the gutter and the other mouldings to all go around level.

Mahogany is Peer of Decorative Hardwoods.

For refined expression in the manufacture of furniture and all other forms of interior decoration, mahogany is undoubtedly the peer of the hardwoods. No wood is so universally used today for this purpose in every city and country of the world; no wood is so freely and successfully imitated.

The Carpenter

America's architects and men of the furniture and cabinet-making industries draw heavily upon the markets of the world in the struggle to supply an ever increasing demand for genuine mahogany. Hundreds of tons of logs annually are imported into this country and worked into beautiful forms to grace fine homes or dignify the interior of public buildings, large hotels or railway cars.

A few years ago mahogany was regarded as a very precious wood, and was employed only in the interior of the finest houses and in the manufacture of the most expensive furniture. During the past few years, however, there has been a wonderful development in mahogany importation and use.

The total quantity of mahogany imported last year was nearly forty-two million board feet. Of this large amount North America supplied 65.6 per cent and Europe 18 per cent. Though Europe supplied only a little more than one-fourth as much mahogany as there was imported from North America, its average value per thousand feet was more than twice as much, due to finer quality. The remainder of the imports came from Africa, South America and Asia.

Mexico furnished 46.2 per cent of the mahogany coming from North America; Nicaragua followed with 19.2 per cent, British Honduras with 15.5 per cent, Cuba with 8 per cent, and Honduras with 7.4 per cent. Other Central American countries furnished the small remaining percentage.

Immediately following the war with Spain, lumbermen of the United States exploited the largest and most accessible of the Cuban mahogany forests. For a few years the forests of Cuba contributed more largely to the supply in this country than at the present time, largely owing to the rapidity with which this valuable timber was logged and shipped. An engineer employed by American authorities during the recent intervention in Cuba claims that nearly all of the available supply of mahogany of that island has been exhausted and that what now remains in any considerable quantities is far remote from transportation facilities.

The number of buyers of mahogany in this country's hardwood market is now exceeded only by those of oak, maple, poplar, basswood, ash, birch, chestnut, and cypress. The principal reason for the popularity of mahogany is that the importers of the logs and the manufacturers of lumber have never advanced its prices beyond a modest profit, and it is relatively so low that it now makes little difference in price whether an office building or a home is finished in mahogany or quartersawn white oak.

Another reason for its popularity is because it improves in tone with age. After much experimentation car builders finish practically all of their cars in mahogany, as it withstands satisfactorily the severe usage and also holds its finish. The chief centers of mahogany importation and manufacture are Boston, New York, Louisville, New Orleans, Chicago and Indianapolis.

The mahogany is the wood of a tree of Swietenia, of the natural family of Cedrelaceae, named by Jaquin in honor of J. Van Swieten. The tree is one of the most majestic and beautiful, with large spreading head and pinnate shining leaves. The trunk is often forty feet in length and six feet in diameter and is divided into many massive arms.

In the London Timber and Trade Journal there appeared recently an interesting historical reference to the mahogany trade in England. According to this writer mahogany wood was first imported by England in 1724, although in 1597 Sir Walter Raleigh demonstrated the great value of this wood which was used in repairing his ships at Trinidad. From 1724 until the discovery of the mahogany forests of Africa by Stanley, England and Continental Europe were heavy purchasers of mahogany from the West Indies, Honduras and Mexico. A great part of the mahogany used in this country in early years came from Europe, it having first reached there from the West Indies, Mexico and Honduras.

Nature cries aloud to the most powerful, as well as the most abject of men, that they are all members of the same body.—Stanislaus.

Für Unsere Deutschen Leser

Verhandlungen der Schluß-Sitzung des ausgeschiedenen General-Exekutiv-Board.

Folgende Angelegehnheiten wurden während dieser und der vorhergegangenen Sitzung durch Briefwechsel zwischen den Mitgliedern des Board und den Generalbeamten erledigt.

Der L. U. 1100 St. Louis, Mo., wurde die Summe von $260.00 zur Unterstützung einer lokalen Gewerksbewegung bewilligt.

Der Elizabeth, N. J., D. C. ersuchte um weitere Geldbewilligung zur Unterstützung immernoch ausstehender Mitglieder und wurde obigem die weitere Summe von $1,363 angewiesen.

11. Januar 1909.

Der Board tritt in Sitzung; Vorsitzender Schardt und die Mitglieder Watson, Post, Walquist und Connolly sind anwesend.

Der Vierteljahresbericht des G. P. wird verlesen und angenommen.

Der Bericht der Delegaten zur A. F. of L. Konvention und derjenige der Delegaten zur Konvention des Baugewerks-Departements, werden verlesen und den Akten einverleibt.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen folgendes Telegram an Sam. Gompers, den Präsidenten der A. F. of L., zu senden:

„Der gegenwärtig tagende Exekutiv-Board der V. B. der Z. und V. garantirt hiermit Ihnen, sowie den Brüdern Mitchell und Morrison, in ihrem Kampfe gegen die Unterdrücker der Arbeiter, seine volle Unterstützung. In jedem Schritte den Sie unternehmen mögen um die Aufhebung der, diesen Brüdern im Buck Stove and Range Co. Prozesse auferlegte Gefängnisstrafe herbeizuführen, stehen wir Ihnen voll und ganz zur Seite."

12. Januar.

Gesuch der L. U. 1244 Montreal, Can., um finanziellen Beistand in ihrem Bemühen eine Verschlechterung der Gewerkslage zu verhindern. Bleibt unberücksichtigt bis das Gesuch vom D. C. indossirt ist.

Der Bericht des Komites das das Resultat der Generalbeamtenwahl zusammenstellte wird unterbreitet. Hieraus ergibt sich als gewählt:

G. P., Wm. D. Huber; 1. V. P., Arthur A. Quinn; 2. V. P., Leonard Funk; G. S., Frank Duffy; G. Sch., Thomas Neale.

General-Exekutiv-Board: Chas. Bausher, D. A. Post, W. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole und P. C. Foley.

Der G. S. wird angewiesen obige Beamten von ihrer Erwählung in Kenntnis zu setzen und den Lokal-Unionen das Wahlergebnis in einem speziellen Cirkular bekannt zu geben.

Der Bericht des Komites für Zusammenstellung des Resultates der Urabstimmung über die Amendements zur General-Konstitution liegt ebenfalls vor. Die Vorschläge Nos. 1, 5, 6, 10, 11, 13, 14 und 16 erhielten zweidrittel Majorität der abgegebenen Stimmen und sind angenommen. Der G. S. wird mit der Zusammenstellung der revidirten Konstitution betraut und der Board beschließt, daß letztere am 1. März 1909 in Kraft treten soll.

13. Januar.

Der Board macht folgende Geldbewilligungen für Organisationszwecke: Ohio D. C., $200.00; L. U. 1696 Juncos, Porto Rico, $50.00; L. U. 1114 Gatano, Porto Rico, $25.00; L. U. 1527, Wheaton, Ill., $100.00.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 1329 Kirkwood, Mo., um Bewilligung einer Summe zur Bestreitung der Unkosten eines lokalen Organisators wird abgewiesen und der G. P. ersucht einen der General-Organisatoren nach Kirkwood zu senden.

Appellation der L. U. 1717 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Murphy gegen den Joint New York D. C. Wird bis zum Eintreffen weiteren Beweismaterials zurückgelegt.

Appellation John G. Holts gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellan-

ten gegen L. U. 109 New York City. Da die Appellation nicht während der in Sekt. 94 vorgeschriebenen Frist eingereicht wurde, findet dieselbe keine Berücksichtigung.

Appellation Wm. F. Cochrans gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den St. Louis, Mo., D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

14. Januar.

Apellation Julius Friedmans und andere gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den New York City D. C. Wird, wegen Nichteinhaltung der Appellationsfrist, abgewiesen.

Appellation Stephen J. Stolls und L. U. 119 Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen den Newark D. C. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation Geo. Cooks und L. U. 359, Philadelhia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der Appellanten gegen die Philadelphia D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation E. B. Millers gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen den Chicago, Ill., D. C. Da die Appellationsfrist verfallen ist, wird der Fall außer Ordnung erklärt.

Appellation Sam. Apicellas gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanten gegen L. U. 1565 New York City. Dit Entscheidung wird umgestoßen und erwähnte L. U. angewiesen Apicella wieder in seine Mitgliedsrechte einzusetzen.

Appellation Michael Fierengos gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des Appellanton gegen dieselbe L. U. 1565. Auch hier wird die Entscheidung des G. P. umgestoßen und die Appellationsgründe für berechtigt anerkannt. Selbst das von L. U. 1565 gelieferte Beweismaterial läßt ersehen, daß Appellant, dem die Nichteinreichung eines Berichtes als Vergehen angerechnet wurde, einen Bericht unterbreitet hatte.

Appellation des Baltimore, Md., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Chas. H. Davis gegen den D. C. Die Appellationsgründe werden als berechtigt befunden und die Entscheidung umgestoßen.

Appellation des Hammond, Ind., D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle des D. C. gegen H. E. Granger. Die Entscheidung des G. P. wird umgestoßen.

Appellation des New York City D. C. gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Chas. Lange und andere gegen den D. C. Wird abgewiesen.

15. Januar.

Appellation John M. Ponds gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. 624, Brockton, Mass., gegen Appellanten. Wird wegen Verfall der Appellationsfrist nicht berücksichtigt.

Berufung der L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind., gegen eine Verfügung des G. P. in einer Differenz zwischen der L. U. und einigen Arbeitgebern. Der G. S. wird angewiesen nähere Einzelheiten in dem Falle einzuholen und die Angelegenheit einstweilen zurückgelegt.

Die Gesuche folgender L. U.'en und D. C.'s um Genehmigung ihrer betreffenden Gewerksforderungen werden erörtert, Genehmigung erteilt und die Frage des finanziellen Beistandes zurückgelegt bis sich solcher als notwendig erweist:

L. U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn., verlangt Lohnerhöhung von 42½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde; Hamilton, O., D. C. fordert Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 37½ Cents per Stunde; L. U. 268 Sharon, Pa., verlangt von den Arbeitgebern Anerkennung ihrer bisher beobachteten Gewerksregeln.

16. Januar.

Folgende Gewerksforderungen werden genehmigt und die Frage der finanziellen Unterstützung vorläufig zurückgelegt:

L. U. 358 Tipton, Ind., Arbeitszeitverkürzung von 9 auf 8 Stunden per Tag und Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde. L. U. 568 Lincoln, Ill., dieselbe Forderung. L. U. 1705 Nowata, Okla., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 45 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 1721 Lansford, Pa., Minimallohn von 33 1/3 Cents per Stunde.

Eine Forderung der L. U. 664 Cincinnati, Treppenbauer, wird zurückgelegt bis dieselbe vom D. C. indossirt ist.

In Erledigung einer Forderung der L. U. 912 Richmond, Ind., wird der G. P. ersucht einen Organisator nach der Stadt zu senden.

18. Januar.

Gesuch des Hudson County, N. J., D. C. um weiter Geldbewilligung zu Organisationszwecken. Wird zurückgelegt bis Ausweis über früher zum selben Zwecke erhaltene Gelder eingelaufen ist.

Der Louisville, Ky., D. C. ersucht um Geldbewilligung und Entsendung eines Organisators zur Stärkung der dortigen Bewegung.

Ein Schreiben von L. U. 112 Butte, Mont., läuft ein, bezugnehmend auf eine von der Salt Lake City Konvention gefaßten Resolution, worin es sich um eine von der L. U. gewünschten Anleihe im Betrage von $25,000 zur Abtragung einer auf, Grundeigentum der L. U. lastenden Schuld handelt. Der Board beschließt sich nicht in dieses Geschäft einzulassen.

L. U. 124 Bradford, Pa., ersucht um Erlaubnis zur Aussendung eines Cirkulars in welchem die Lokal-Unionen aufgefordert werden sollen zur Errichtung einer Arbeiterhalle in jener Stadt beizusteuern. Gesuch nicht gewährt.

L. U. 951 Brainard, Minn., stellt ein ähnliches Gesuch und wünscht Geldbewilligung zum selben Zwecke. Ebenfalls abgelehnt.

Dem Nashville, Tenn., D. C. wird die Summe von $150.00 und der L. U. 761 Sorel, Can., werden $100.00 zu Organisationszwecken bewilligt.

Appellation Harry Dittus', Mitglied einer Cincinnati, O., L. U. gegen Zurückweisung seiner Unfall-Benefit-Forderung seitens des G. S. Da neues Beweismaterial eingetroffen ist, wird die Angelegenheit nochmals an den G. S. verwiesen.

In einem ähnlichen, Neils Johansen von L. U. 26 Syracuse, N. Y., betreffenden Falle, wird die Appellation als begründet anerkannt und die Auszahlung der Summe von $400.00 verfügt.

Appellation der L. U. 31 Trenton, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. von Isidor Kaplan gefordertes Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Wird, da neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, nochmals an den G. S. verwiesen.

Appellation Jacob Friedrichs und A. H. Grubes von L. U. 32 Brooklyn, N. Y. Frauen-Sterbegeld betreffend. Auch diese Fälle werden aus denselben im vorhergehenden Falle erwähnten Gründen an den G. S. zurückverwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 42 New Rochelle, N. Y., gegen Zurückweisung der Unfall-Benefit-Forderung ihres Mitgliedes Fred McGroskey. Da sich aus einem Ledgerauszug ergibt, daß McGroskey zur Zeit des Unfalls nicht drei Monate im Rückstande war, wird die Auszahlung der Benefitsumme angeordnet.

Appellation der L. U. 88 Anaconda, Mont., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Chas. A. Johnson zurückweisend. Die Entscheidung des G. S. wird aufrecht erhalten.

Appellation der L. U. 231 Rochester, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Avery Kinsman, Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Ein ähnlicher Fall, Geo. Cummins von L. U. 384 Asheville, N. C., betreffend, wird dem G. S. zu nochmaliger Erwägung überwiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle Frank Brenner, Frauen-Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgwiesen.

19. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 696 Tampa, Fla., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes A. D. Broom zurückweisend. Die Entscheidung wird aufrecht erhalten.

L. U. 610 Port Arthur, Tex., ersucht um Wiederaufnahme des Falles F. J. McKenzie, Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Da kein neues Beweismaterial vorliegt, wird das Gesuch abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 674 Mt. Clemens, Mich., gegen Zurückweisung der Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Wm. Engelbrechts. Wird abgewiesen.

Ein ähnlicher Fall, S. W. Herberger von L. U. 1504 Jeanette, Pa., betreffend, wird in derselben Weise erledigt.

Ein umfangreiches Schreiben läuft ein von W. B. Austin, Geschäftsagent des East Central Ohio Distrikts die Errichtung einer Korrespondenzschule und die Ernennung Austins als Superintendent derselben betreffend, wird zu den Akten gelegt do sich der Board nicht berechtigt fühlt in die Sache einzugreifen.

Appellation J. Maybachs und L. U. 1717 New York gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle der L. U. gegen den New York City D. C., Gelder betreffend zu deren Erlangung der D. C. die Prozeßkosten bestritten hat und die dieser Körper beansprucht. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Ein Bericht des Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. über das Resultat der Urabstimmung des Distrikts über die, in der Pittsburger Sitzung des G. E. B. gemachten Vorschläge, wird verlesen. Nur zur Erniedrigung ihres überhohen Ein-

trittsgeldes konnte sich laut Bericht, die Pittsburger Mitgliedschaft verstehen. Die niedrigen Beiträge werden beibehalten.

20. Januar.

Vom Paterson, N. J., D. C. lauft Ausweis über erhaltene Unterstützungsgelder ein, und von L. U. 1527 Wheaton, Ill., und vom Los Angeles, Cal., D. C. ein teilweiser Rechenschaftsbericht über solche Gelder.

Der Board tritt in seiner Eigenschaft als Board of Trustees für das Hauptquartiergebäude in Sitzung, zur Erledigung einschlägiger Geschäfte.

Wiederaufnahme der G. E. B. Sitzung.

Verschiedene Beschwerden der L. U. 850 Leadville, Colo., über Nichtempfang von offiziellen Zirkularen und Ueberforderung, bezüglich Kopfsteuer, werden untersucht und als unbegründet befunden.

Der G. P. schlägt W. J. Shields von Boston früherer G. P. der V. B. vor, um die Installationen der neuen Generalbeamten zu leiten. Der Vorschlag wird gebilligt.

21. Januar.

Von L. U. 1069 Muscatine, Ja., liegt ein Schreiben vor in welchem Auskunft gewünscht wird betreffs des Beitrags solcher Mitglieder die Mitte eines Monats aufgenommen werden.

Beschlossen, der G. S. soll der L. U. antworten, daß alle solche Mitglieder den konstitutionsgemäßen Teil des Beitrages zu entrichten haben um benefitberechtigt zu sein.

L. U. 32 Brooklyn, N. Y., wünscht einem Schreiben Stellungnahme gegen die Amalgamated Woodworkers. Der Board findet die Angelegenheit durch das Antwortschreiben des G. S. erledigt.

Der L. U. 11 Cleveland, O., wird die Unterstützungssumme von $75.00 angewiesen.

Resolution No. 72 der Salt Lake City Konvention wird erörtert, da aber die letzte Urabstimmung gezeigt hat, daß die große Majorität unserer Mitglieder nicht gewillt ist größere finanzielle Opfer zu bringen, wird die Resolution zu den Akten gelegt.

Appellation der L. U. 10 Chicago gegen die Verfügung des G. S. Die Wiederaufnahme in die L. U. Louis Fourniers betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

In Erledigung eines Schreibens von Sam. Gompers, erklärt der Board die Entfernung der Unfairliste im „Federationist" als ratsam, aber auch als die Folge unerhörter Eingriffe in die Rechte der Arbeiter.

Folgende Gewerksforderungen werden sanktionirt:

L. U. 455 Somerville, N. J., Lohnerhöhng von 37½ auf 41 Cents die Stunde; Jamestown, N. Y., Lohnerhöhung von 31½ auf 37½ Cents per Stunde; L. U. 360 Galesburg, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 40 Cents die Stunde; L. U. 286 Great Falls, Mont., Lohnerhöhung von $4.50 auf $5.00 per Tag.

22. Januar.

Gesuch der L. U. 1270 Montreal, Can., Um Erlaubnis Verlosungstickets unter den Lokal-Unionen der V. B. absetzen zu dürfen. Wird nicht gewährt.

Gesuch der L. U. 322 Niagara Falls, N. Y., ein Mitglied, welches durch die Schuld eines anderen Mitgliedes außer Benefit kam, wieder in seine Rechte einsetzen zu dürfen. Der Board beschließt, daß das Mitglied nur als neues Mitglied unter Befolgung der Konstitutionsbestimmungen die sich auf die Aufnahme eines Kandidaten beziehen, wieder aufgenommen werden kann.

Auf Gesuch der L. U. 91 Racine, Wis., wird dem G. P. empfohlen einen Organisator nach dieser Stadt zu senden.

Ein Gesuch der L. U. 559 Paducah, Ky., um Geldbewilligung für Organisationszwecke, wird abgewiesen.

Die von L. U. 1679 Breez, Ill., und L. U. 263 Berwick, Pa., inszenirten Bewegungen die Anerkennung, seitens der Arbeitgeber, ihrer Gewerksregeln zu erlangen, werden sanktionirt.

Appellation der L. U. 617 Vancouver, Can., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle W. W. Hoyts eine Unfallbenefit Forderung abweisend. Der Board hält die Entscheidung der G. S. aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 716 Zanesville, O., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres verstorbenen Mitgliedes Edward Chapman, Sterbegeld betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Die Revision der Bücher der G. O. wird begonnen.

23. 25. 26 und 27. Januar.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt und nimmt obige Sitzungen vollständig in Anspruch.

28. Januar.

Appellation der L. U. 1013 Philadelphia, Pa., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. im Falle Wm. Warney und der L. U. gegen den Philadelphia D. C. Da 'eit der Entscheidung neues Beweismaterial eingelaufen ist, wird der Fall nochmals an den G. P. verwiesen.

Folgenden Gewerksforderungen wird Genehmigung erteilt:

Des Moines, Ja., D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 40 auf 45 Cents per Stunde für outside Carpenters und von 30 auf 32½ Cents per Stunde für Shop und Fabrikarbeiter; L. U. 1325 Edmonton, Alta., Can., Lohnerhöhung; L. U. 664 Cincinnati O., (Treppenbauer) Verkürzung der Arbeitszeit von 45 auf 44½ Stunde per Woche und Lohnerhöhung von 47½ auf 50 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 660 Springfield, O., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 947 Ridgewood, Pa., Lohnerhöhung von $2.75 auf $3.00 per Woche.

Die Forderungen des Denver, Colo., D. C. und der L. U. 1616 Selma, Ala., werden bis

zum Eintreffen weiterer Information über die Situation an diesen Orten zurückgelegt.

Für eine, in South Omaha zu entfaltende Agitation, wird dem Omaha, Neb., D. C. die Summe von $500.00 angewiesen.

Gesuch der L. U. 601 Rockaway Beach, N. Y., um Erlaubnis zur Versendung von Aufrufen zur finanziellen Unterstützung eines Hospitals an jenem Orte. Wird abgewiesen.

Die Bücherrevision wird fortgesetzt.

29. Januar.

In Erledigung eines Gesuches des Chattanooga, Tenn., D. C.'s um Bewilligung einer Summe zu Organisationszwecken, wird dem G. P. empfohlen die Situation an obigem Orte durch das Boardmitglied des Distrikts untersuchen zu lassen.

Folgende Gewerksforderungen werden genehmigt:

L. U. 597 Centerville, Ja., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 50 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 1433 Fairbury, Neb., Arbeitszeitverkürzung von 9 auf 8 Stunden und Lohnerhöhung von $2.50 auf $2.80 per Tag; L. U. 1835 Waterloo, Ja., Lohnerhöhung von $3.00 auf $3.25 per Tag.

Appellation der L. U. 483 San Francisco, Cal., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher derselbe die Unfall-Benefit-Forderung ihres Mitgliedes J. Lewis abwies. Der Board hält die Entscheidung aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 32 Brooklyn, N. Y., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihrer Mitglieder, Andreas Grube und Jay Friedrich, Frauensterbegeld-Forderungen betreffend. Da erwähnte Mitglieder bis zum Tode ihrer Ehefrauen nur den Beitrag solcher Mitglieder entrichteten, die nur zu teilweisem Benefit berechtigt sind, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 215 Lafayette, Ind., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Stephen Großlyn eine Unfallbenefit-Forderung abweisend. Der Board findet die Gründe der Abweisung für stichhaltig und hält die Entscheidung aufrecht.

Appellation der L. U. 636 Troy, N. Y., gegen die Verfügung des Komites zur Zusammenstellung des Generalbeamtenwahl-Resultats nach welcher die, von obiger L. U. abgegebenen 34 Stimmen, aus dem Grunde, daß die L. U. für den Monat November nur für 26 Mitglieder Kopfsteuer entrichtet habe, nicht gezählt wurden. Der Board findet, daß ihn die Angelegenheit so lange nichts angeht als die L. U. nicht gemäß der Sektionen 93 und 97 der General-Konstitution an den G. P. appellirt und dieser eine Entscheidung abgegeben hat.

In Erledigung eines Cirkulars der A. F. of L. um finanziellen Beistand zur Bestreitung der Kosten einer Appellation gegen die Verurteilung von Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison, wird die Summe ovn $2,000 zu diesem Zwecke bewilligt.

Appellation der L. U. 90 Evansville, Ind., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. in der Streitfrage zwischen der L. U. und der National Concrete Co. und Schute-Holman Planing Mill Co. Der Board schließt sich der Entscheidung des G. P. an und weist die Appellation ab.

Der L. U. 1265 Monmouth, Ill., wird die Summe von $50.00 für Organisationszwecke bewilligt und der G. P. wird ersucht einen Organisator nach dem Orte zu senden.

Die Revision der Finanzbücher der G. O. wird fortgesetzt und beendet.

Da der Board die Wahrnehmung gemacht hat, daß Komites, Delegaten und Deputirte mehr denn $4.00 per Tag für Zeitverlust berechnen, beschließt er, daß solche Forderungen in Zukunft nicht anerkannt werden sollen.

30. Januar.

Der Massachusetts State Council wünscht in einem Schreiben, daß den Fabriken dieses, und angrenzender Staaten mehr Aufmerksamkeit geschenkt werde. Der G. P. wird ersucht die betreffenden Organisatoren in diesem Sinnen zu instruiren.

Der G. P. macht auf die Tatsache aufmerksam, daß in den Möbelfabriken des Landes in letzter Zeit, fast ohne Ausnahme auch Begleitungsgegenstände für Gebäude hergestellt werden und wünscht, daß der Board darüber entscheide ob die V. B. Jurisdiktion über diese Fabriken haben solle. Beschlossen, die V. B. beansprucht Jurisdiktion über alle Möbel und Maschinenarbeiter dieser Fabriken.

1. Februar.

Beschlossen, alle unerledigte Angelegenheiten an den neuen Board zu verweisen.

Dem ausscheidenden Boardmitgliede A. M. Watson wird ein Uhr-Verlok (watch charm) mit dem Sinnbild der V. B. überreicht als Zeichen der Anerkennung seiner der Organisation geleisteten Dienste.

Dem ausscheidenden Mitgliede McCarthy, der abwesend ist, wird aus denselben Beweggründen ein Ring als Geschenk zugeschickt werden.

Der Board vertagt sich sine die.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Sekretär der G. E. B.

Verhandlungen der ersten Vierteljahres-Sitzung 1909, des fungirenden General-Exekutiv-Board.

Anwesende Mitglieder: Chas. Bausher, D. A. Post, Wm. G. Schardt, R. E. L. Connolly, John Walquist, W. A. Cole und P. C. Foley.

W. J. Shields von Boston, ehemaliger G. P. der V. B., installirt die Boardmitglieder.

W. G. Schardt wird zum Vorsitzenden und R. E. L. Connolly als Sekretär erwählt.

Dem Boston, Mass., D. C. wird die Summe von $500.00 zur Unterstützung ausstehender Mitglieder bewilligt.

2. Februar.

L. U. 309 New York City ersucht um Entsendung des Vorsitzenden des Boards nach New York um den Versuch zu machen eine Schlichtung der Differenzen an der öffentlichen 5. Ave. Bibliothek herbeizuführen. Der G. P., dem die Angelegenheit zukommt, wird ersucht dem Gesuche der L. U. zu willfahren.

In Erledigung verschiedener Gesuche von Banken, die Gelder der V. B. in denselben anzulegen, wird beschlossen vorläufig keine neuen Bankkontos einzugehen.

Folgenden Gewerksforderungen wird Genehmigung erteilt:

L. U. 496 Kankakee, Ill., Lohnerhöhung von 30 auf 35 Cents per Stunde; L. U. 71, Ft. Smith, Ark., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 40 Cents per Stunde; Rock Island, Davenport und Moline D. C., Lohnerhöhung von 37½ auf 40 Cents per Stunde; New Britain, Conn., D. C., Geltendmachung und Durchführung ihrer Gewerksregeln.

Appellation der L. U. 2 Cincinnati, O., gegen die abschlägliche Entscheidung im Falle Harry Dittus, Unfall-Benefit betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

Appellation der L. U. 724 New York City gegen die Entscheidung des G. S. Die Frauensterbegeld-Forderung Wm. McLeans abweisend. Da die Bücher der G. O. nachweisen, daß die L. U. mehr denn drei Monate mit ihrer Kopfsteuer im Rückstande war, wird die Appellation abgewiesen.

Der Jersey City D. C. sendet einen unvollständigen Ausweis über die Verausgabung erhaltener Unterstützungsgelder und wünscht weitere Bewilligung. Letztere wird verweigert.

Ein von L. U. 283 Augusta, Ga., eingelaufenes Schreiben wünscht Auskunft über ein von L. U. 954 Chelsea, Mass., erlassenes Cirkular, welches die Lokal-Unionen um finanzielle Hilfe angeht. Der G. S. wird angewiesen L. U. 283 zu benachrichtigen, daß besagtes Cirkular nicht die Indossirung des Board erhielt, und zugleich soll er von L. U. 954, auf Grund der Sekt. 105 der Gen. Konstitution, sofortige Zurückziehung des Cirkulars verlangen.

Der New York City D. C. wünscht Entscheidung betreffs Jurisdiktion über die Anbringung von Metalbeschlag an Begleitungsgegenständen. Der Board entscheidet, daß die V. B. alle derartige Arbeiten beansprucht.

Anläßlich einer Anfrage der L. U. 1053 Milwaukee, Wis., wird der G. S. beauftragt der L. U. mitzuteilen, daß alle Mitglieder der Am. Woodworkers die bei ihrem Uebertritt in die V. B. in ihrer alten Organisation gutstehend waren, wenn sie die Beiträge vollbenefitberechtigter Mitglieder entrichten, sofort nach ihrer Aufnahme in die V. B. zu vollem Benefit berechtigt sind.

Der Pittsburg, Pa., D. C. macht Mitteilung über Verletzung der Staatsgesetze an einem Wasserwerk nahe jener Stadt. Wird dem G. P. und den Organisatoren zur Beachtung empfohlen.

Der Kontrakt für Druck des Carpenter wird der alten Firma, Cheltenham Preß, zum Kostenbetrag von $1,652.75 per Monat, übertragen.

Beschlossen: Mit dem bisherigen Rechnungsexperten soll ein neuer Kontrakt für Revision der Bücher der G. O. für die Dauer von zwei Jahren eingegangen werden.

Der G. S. überreicht seine Bürgschaftspapiere für den Betrag von $50,000.00, und werden dieselben vom Vorsitzender in Verwahrung genommen.

3. Februar.

Appellation der L. U. 148 Newark, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. S., in welcher er die Sterbegeld-Forderung im Falle ihres Mitgliedes Chas. Lulf abwies. Wird behufs weiterer Untersuchung an den G. S. zurückverwiesen.

Von einer großen Anzahl Lokal-Unionen laufen Beschwerden ein über Uebergriffe anderer Gewerke in der Herstellung von Holz-Formen bei Verwendung von „Concrete" und da diese Arbeiten schon von Anfang an von den Carpenters verrichtet wurden, wird der G. S. angewiesen die A. F. of L. und das Baugewerke Departement von diesen Uebergriffen in Kenntnis zu setzen.

Appellation der L. U. 564 Jersey City, N. J., gegen die Entscheidung des G. P. Labor Day Tickets betreffend. Wird abgewiesen.

In Erledigung einer Anfrage der L. U. 147 Brooklyn, N. Y., den Ankauf von Grundeigentum betreffend, beschließt der Board, daß alles derartige Eigentum unter dem Naman der V. B. erworben werden und gerichtlich eingetragen sein muß.

Gesuch der Exekutive der A. F. of L. um Indossirung eines, an die Lokal-Unionen zurichtenden Zirkulars um Beisteuer zur Bestreitung der Prozeßkosten im Falle Gompers, Mitchell und Morrison nachsuchend. In Anbetracht der Bewilligung von $2,000.00 aus der Generalkasse zu diesem Zwecke, wird das Schreiben vorläufig ohne weitere Verfügung zu den Akten gelegt.

4. Februar.

Eine Differenz zwischen L. U. 77 Portchester, N. Y., und dem G. S. bezüglich angeblich rückständiger Kopfsteuer, welche die letzte Konvention an den Board zur Regelung verwies, wird erörtert und der G. S. instruirt einen Deputirten nach Portchester zu senden um die Bücher der L. U. zu revidiren und soll dem Board ein Bericht über den Befund in der April-Sitzung vorgelegt werden.

Folgt Vertagung bis zum 5. April 1909.

Robert E. L. Connolly,
Sekretär der G. E. B.

Frank Duffy, Gen.-Sekretär.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La Caisse de Retraite ouvriere et la Presse Capitaliste.

La proposition nouvelle, la pension pour les travailleurs âgés fait son chemin; le parti le plus intéressé, la classe ouvrière, commence à y prendre goût; surtout depuis que la dernière crise industrielle a pue lui servir de lesson.

Mais voilà que la classe possédante fait ses objections; il est vrai que ces objections ne sont guère bien convainquantes elles ressemblent plutôt à des subterfuges qu'à des difficultées qu'un peu de bonne volonté saurait aisement vaincre.

Il est vrai aussi, que cette presse, en face de l'exemple donné par l'Angleterre, n'ose plus discuter le fondement des demandes prolétariennes; seulement on cherche par tous les moyens possibles, à nous prouver que le pays serait ruiné en payant cette pension, que nous sommes une nation trop pauvre pour nous payer un tel lux.

C'est très drôle à entendre. Jusqu'à ce jour, cette même presse nous a demontrée par leurs hommes de confiance, statistique en main, que les États Unis son la nation la plus riche; que nous avons le plus grand nombre de millionaires, que les resources naturelles du pays sont inépuisables, que notre fortune publique est immense, que le gouvernement des États Unis de l'Amerique du Nord est le seul gouvernement du Monde, n'ayant pas de dette publique, etc.

Le cens de 1900 nous a démontré que la fortune publique s'élève en Amerique du Nord à $3,500 par tête, homme, femme et enfants. Les grandes plaines centrales de notre immense territoire, qui sont encore absolument dépourvue de population, ont assez de terre arrable et propre à la cultivation, pour pourvoire aux besoins d'une population de plus de 400 millions d'habitants. En executant les traveaux d'irrigation nécessaires, ce territoir fertile pourrai être doublé en espace aussi bien qu'en valeur intrinsèque.

Il est vrai que nos forêts ont été volés, pillés, dévastés; l'incurie administrative aussi bien que l'insouciance crimminelle des compagnies de chemins de fer ont fait un tort presque irréparable à la nation dans la déstruction de nos forêts vierges, mais cinquante ans de traveaux intélligents et de soins pourraient remédier beaucoup; de même, nos mines de charbons, qui se trouvent malheureusement entre les mains d'une côterie de millionaires, que Dieu, dans un jour de mauvaise humeur a fait hommes au lieu d'en faire des bêts sauvages, et qui exploitent ces mines à leur profit personnel et au détriment de la nation.

Ou bien l'immense source de richesse, qui se trouve dans nos cours d'eaux, dans leurs chutes du haut de rochers, et qui pourraient être si facilement transformés en électricité, fournissant ainsi force, lumiere et chaleur à toute la nation, et ce, presque sans frais; encore combien d'année laissera-t-on écouler, avant que ces richesse presque illimmités seront devenue la propriété privé de quelques milliardaires, accaparant, sous forme de trustes et monopoles, le sol, sous sol, la terre, les eaux et les forêts, la lumière et si cela leur est possible, l'air que personne n'a ni créé ni fait et que tout le monde a besoin pour respirer. Ils finiront par inventer un mêtre pour l'air, pour nous mesurer notre portion de chaque jour à tant de dollars ou de cents par pied, ou mêtre cube, et malheur à celui qui n'auras pas les moyens pour satisfaire la rapacité capitaliste; il sera forcé de respirer l'air vicié, l'air empesté avec la fumé des fabriques rendu impropre à la respiration après en avoir extrait son contenu d'acide carbonique, qu'ils commencent déjà aujourd'hui à mettre en bouteille, et à vendre aux établissements industriels.

Ce n'est donc pas étonnant, si malgré toutes nos richesse nationales, il n'en reste pas assez pour empêcher nos vieux et nos invalides du travail de crêver de faim, à

moins qu'ils ne prefèrent se débarrasser d'une vie devenue une charge impossible à supporter.

Mais se dira-t-on à la fin, que feront ils donc de leurs millions amassés? D'abord, la classe capitaliste s'en servira, pour agrandir leur fortune privé; pour cela elle sera prêt à faire quelques sacrifices; 50 millions par an pour bâtir des navires de guerre, 50 millions par an seront dépensé pour la construction du canal de Panama. Puis, quand on a des navires de guerre, on fera comme les femmes riches, qui possédant de beaux habits, des fourures ou des bijoux, ne s'en réjouissent qu'à condition qu'elles peuvent parader avec devant leurs amies ou même leurs ennemies. La partie de ballade, que nos 13 navires ont fait autour du Monde, n'a certainement pas eue d'autre but; notre armée, avec laquelle nous n'avons guère besoin de nous vanter, nous coute plusieurs millions par an. Voyez comme cela se trouve. Le jour que la classe ouvrièr a fini par reclamer ses droits à la retraite, le Senat et le Congrès en commun accord, s'est apperçu subitement, qu'en effet les salaires, en présence de la cherté des vivres, sont par trop insufficants; aussi, ils augmenteront les salaires, non pas dès malheureux crèves de faim, mais bien ceux du Président, et Vice-Président de la Republique. Ils ajouteront quelques millions de dollars par an au salaire du président de la chambre basse à Washington, et, afin que Messrs. les juges de la cour suprême ne s'amusent pas à déclarer cet attentat à la fortune publique comme étant inconstitutionel, on ajoutera aussi plusieurs milliers de dollars au salaire de ces derniers.

D'ailleurs, ces Messieurs seront les seules qui oront quelques droits à cette augmentation; en appliquant les injunctions à la classe ouvrière, ils ont bien mérité cette récompense.

Quand nous apprendrons à la fin, que le gouvernement de la République n'a pas couté moins dans, l'année pasée, d'un milliard de dollars, c'est à dire d'une somme équivalente à la rançon que les vainqueurs allemands en 1870 ont imposé aux Français, le peuple comprendra aisement, qu'il ne saurait resté assez pour payer une somme, quellque minime fut-elle, aux invalides du travail. Il est vrai, qu'à la rigueur, on pourrait augmenter les contributions sur la bière et les alcools, le tabac et les cigares, les vins et même les médecines patentées, comme on l'avait fait en 1898, lors de la guerre avec l'Espagne; mais, si toutefois ces impots seront prélevé, on se servira de revenu pour boucher des trous nouveaux.

Il resterai bien encore un impot sur la rente, un impot progressif sur les revenus au dessus de $3,000 par an, l'impot sur les gros héritages qui pourrait également être taxé par degré; mais, permettez, qui est ce qui fait les lois? Ne sont-ce pas precisément ces mêmes accumulateurs de grosse rentes, ces mêmes empôcheurs de gras revenus? Et crois-tu donc, bon peuple, qui est aussi bête que nombreux, que tous ces gens, qui forment la classe capitaliste se couperont eux mêmes dans leur propre chaire, c'est à dire dans leur coffre fort?

Ce serait le comble de la naiveté. La classe capitaliste dira avec l'avare de Molière: ce qu'est bon à prendre, est bon à garder.

Et la conclusion de tout ceci; il n'y a rien de plus facil à comprendre; les partis bourgeois, républicains ou démocrats, indépendents ou populairs, n'ont aucun intérêt, et n'éprouve aucun besoin de prendre fait et cause pour la classe ouvrièr; pourquoi aussi?

Travailleurs, faites vos lois vous même, en classe distincte et indépendante des parties politique capitalistes.

Envoyez vos mandataires vous même à Washington aussi bien que dans les legislatures des divers états, et ca seront ces mandataires de votre classe qui feront les lois, dépenseront l'argent du people, et établiront des caisses de retraite et autres secours pour le people.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

To Take Out Ink Spots.

To take out ink spots use peroxide of hydrogen and wet the goods with it; then put it in the sun for a little while.

In about half an hour the ink spots will be gone and the color intact.

Peroxide of hydrogen can be used on the most delicate color and it will take stains out admirably.

NEWBERTH, WM., Sr., of L. U. 601, Rockaway Beach, N. Y.

HALL, NEWMAN, of L. U. 1653, North Cambridge, Mass.

POWERS, BENJAMIN A., of L. U. 1510, Birmingham, Ala.

VINCENT, THOMAS, of L. U. 1554, Topeka, Kans.

BETHEA, GEORGE, of L. U. 1521, Jacksonville, Fla.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING FEBRUARY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10291	Chas. W. Schroeder	10	$200.00
10292	Chas. H. Pratt	72	200.00
10293	Floyd Stevens	72	200.00
10294	Mrs. Maria Faulhaber	87	50.00
10295	Mrs. Annie Coughlin	240	50.00
10296	L. R. Hartman	377	50.00
10297	Wm. H. Lutz	399	100.00
10298	Mrs. Carrie B. Williams.	624	50.00
10299	Mrs. Mary J. Walsh	883	50.00
10300	Paul Lund	941	50.00
10301	Mrs. Minnie V. Williams.	1015	50.00
10302	Fred W. Nimon	1110	200.00
10303	Mrs. Susan L. Harrell	1235	50.00
10304	Wm. M. Roelsma (bal.)	1640	125.00
10305	Mrs. Juliana Olsen	12	50.00
10306	Otto Morr	55	200.00
10307	Michael O'Laughlin	64	200.00
10308	Albert C. Wood	66	200.00
10309	Jos. H. Mathien	80	200.00
10310	Mrs. C. E. Ferguson	90	50.00
10311	Mrs. Anna Korbel	242	50.00
10312	Stanislaw Musiatowicz	375	200.00
10313	Michael Fontowicz	419	200.00
10314	Oscar F. Peterson	422	200.00
10315	Herman Mahn	483	138.75
10316	Hugh C. Monroe	584	200.00
10317	David O'Keefe	51	200.00
10318	S. Q. A. Gaillard	52	200.00
10319	Moscow Soloman	92	200.00
10320	Mrs. Ellen Cowen	349	50.00
10321	Anton Engel	375	200.00
10322	Mrs. Anna Moffit	19	25.00
10323	Mrs. Elizabeth Burnside	101	50.00
10324	Mrs. Fannie B. Scoggins	329	50.00
10325	Otto Schneider	329	200.00
10326	Chas. H. Bremer	425	200.00
10327	Mrs. Matilda Tower	492	50.00
10328	Geo. H. McDairmaid	924	50.00
10329	Mrs. Catherine Asselborn	1100	50.00
10330	Nehemiah Martin	1704	200.00
10331	Adam C. Clark	1761	50.00
10332	N. Yohansen (dis.) (bal.)	26	200.00
10333	Fred McCroskey (dis.)	42	400.00
10334	Jesse Reynolds	206	50.00
10335	David Kennedy	240	200.00
10336	Edward H. Blydenburg	357	200.00
10337	Mrs. Annie R. Carter	1761	50.00
10338	Ludwig Riedl	54	200.00
10339	Mrs. Mary Jane Smith	62	50.00
10340	Hugh O. Parry	1874	200.00
10341	Wm. C. Ogden	122	200.00
10342	Ezra Shafer	158	50.00
10343	Mrs. Mathilda Carlson	361	50.00
10344	Mrs. Marie E. Schuette	422	50.00
10345	Michael Bond	423	200.00
10346	Mrs. Anna E. Webster	483	50.00
10347	John Braun	513	200.00
10348	Joseph Pettek	513	200.00
10349	W. J. Burch	610	200.00
10350	George W. Heister	635	50.00
10351	Mrs. Emma C. Clark	635	50.00
10352	John J. Kramer	692	200.00
10353	Mrs. Elise C. Fortier	730	50.00
10354	Mrs. Mary C. Marcom	887	50.00
10355	Mrs. Christina Davidson	1367	50.00
10356	Mrs. Lena Myers	1473	50.00
10357	Oscar J. Wallin	1512	200.00
10358	Mrs. Mary F. Sparks	22	50.00
10359	Richard Lathlean	349	200.00
10360	Leon Cummons	384	200.00
10361	C. E. Weaver	1080	200.00
10362	Wm. F. Hoffman	1598	200.00
10363	Jesse L. Hatch	33	200.00
10364	Mrs. Mary Palmer	73	50.00
10365	Mrs. Susie Mitchell	139	50.00
10366	Mrs. Antonia Kuntz	199	50.00
10367	Mrs. Minnie Galvin	323	50.00
10368	Wm. Worle	381	200.00
10369	Robert Klisch	416	200.00
10370	A. C. Jenks	642	50.00
10371	David H. Winters	897	50.00
10372	Alexander Bryand	1653	50.00
10373	J. W. Hudson	55	200.00
10374	Andrew Sorenson	65	200.00
10375	Heinride Hoefling	291	200.00
10376	Mrs. Mary Jane Taylor	501	50.00
10377	Mrs. Marie L. Menard	1210	50.00
10378	Edward P. Kaine	1747	200.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10379	Frederick Jahnke	1	200.00
10380	Victor Johnson	1	50.00
10381	Mrs. Maria A. Kulp	8	50.00
10382	James E. Gillis	28	50.00
10383	W. E. Hiveley	73	50.00
10384	Mrs. Anna Mueller	131	50.00
10385	H. P. Beale	132	50.00
10386	Mrs. May E. Thornberg	132	50.00
10387	John Griner	203	50.00
10388	David W. Gibson	211	200.00
10389	F. H. Kelley	377	200.00
10390	Mrs. Mattis A. Crowe	468	50.00
10391	Mrs. Leocadie Cartier	551	50.00
10392	Jose Dolores Marquez	1450	200.00
10393	Mrs. Ida Feistel	1596	50.00
10394	Henry D. Nichols	119	200.00
10395	John J. McKenna	119	200.00
10396	Mrs. Lena Noonan	256	50.00
10397	Mrs. Lelia E. Castle	266	50.00
10398	J. W. Bishop (dis.)	377	400.00
10399	Mrs. Annie Cademartori	981	50.00
10400	Paul Gaulin	1027	50.00
10401	Mrs. Dora Peter	1367	50.00
10402	Hans Eilingsen	1874	100.00
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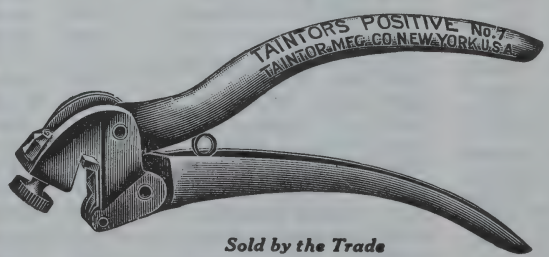

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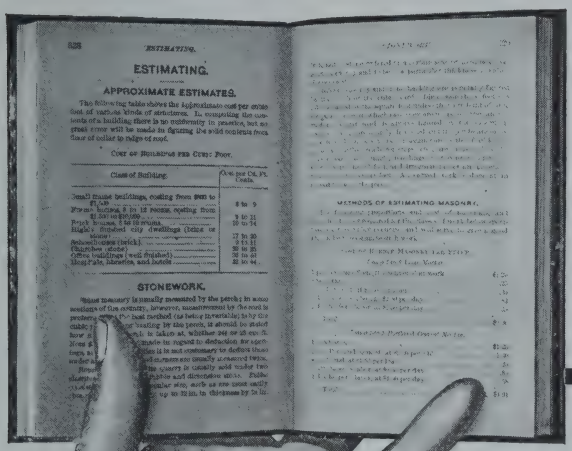
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THE CARPENTER

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FEBRUARY 1909

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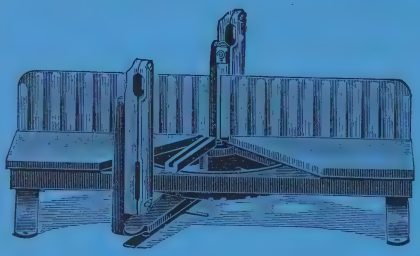

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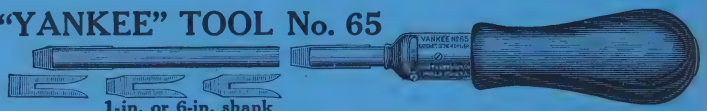

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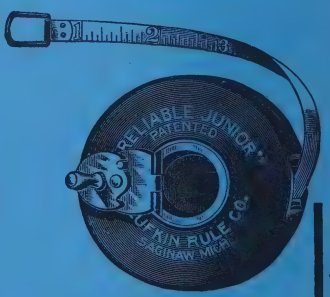

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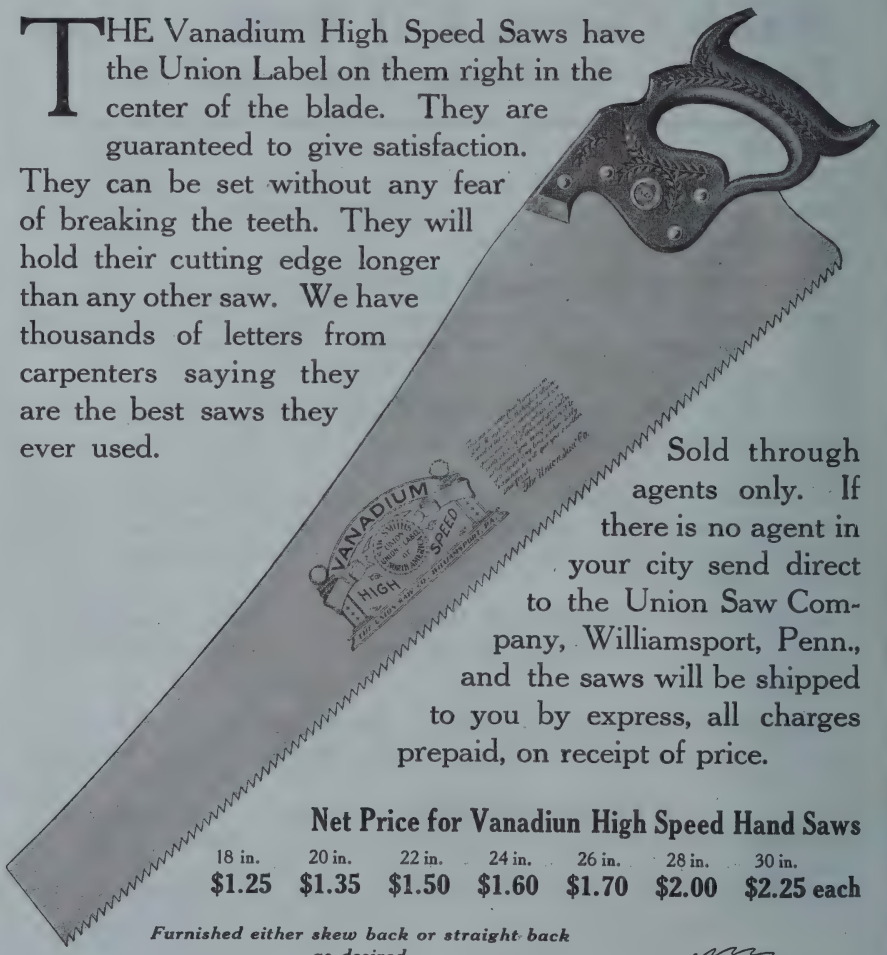

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THE CARPENTER

A Monthly Journal for Carpenters, Stair Builders, Machine Wood Workers, Planing Mill Men, and Kindred Industries

Entered February 13, 1903, at Indianapolis, Indiana, as second-class mail matter, under the Act of Congress of March 3, 1879

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INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1909

One Dollar Per Year
Ten Cents a Copy

The Faithful Few

When the meeting's called to order
And you look about the room,
You're sure to see some faces
That from out the shadows loom,
That are always at the meeting,
And stay till it is through;
The ones that I would mention
Are the always faithful few.

They fill the vacant offices,
As they're always on the spot,
No matter what's the weather,
Though it may be awful hot,
It may be damp and rainy,
But they are tried and true;
The ones that you rely on
Are the always faithful few.

There's lots of worthy neighbors
Who will come when in the mood,
When everything's convenient,
They can do a little good,
They're a factor in the order,
And are necessary, too;
But the ones who never fail us
Are the always faithful few.

If it were not for these faithful,
Whose shoulders at the wheel
Keep the order moving onward
Without a halt or reel,
What would be the fate of others
Who claim so much to do?
They surely would go under
But for the faithful few.

—*Exchange.*

The Carpenter

INDUSTRIAL LAW AND LIBERTY.

INALIENABLE RIGHTS—PERSUASION—INTIMIDATION—RESTRAINT—ILLEGAL COMBINATION

(By Professor Ezra G. Grey.)

A FORMER United States Senator, long recognized as one of, if not the ablest of constitutional lawyers now living, has favored us with a most interesting letter which, though personal, contains views of great concern to wage earners at large. Old associations built upon and resting on firm friendships yield to request to reserve authorities and references for possible service in legal requirements. Upon such a structure the important favor must be accepted.

"Until recently," says our friend, "the American people have held the impression that the constitution of the United States of America was ordained and established upon, and to uphold, justice, domestic tranquility, the common defense, general welfare and the blessings of liberty."

That "neither the Congress, nor any state, territorial legislature or district, nor any national, state or inferior court had right to make or establish any law, or rule of law, prohibiting the free exercise of religion, abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press, or any privilege or immunity of citizens in the several states, or the right of the people to peaceably assemble, or petition, for redress."

That "all criminals, accused, had right to speedy and public trial by jury, to be informed of the cause, and nature of an accusation against them, to be confronted by witnesses, be free from excessive bail, fine, cruel and unusual punishment, have compulsory service, and be not deprived, without due process of law, of life, liberty and property or the law's equal protection."

All these, he declares, are severally and collectively to be considered and construed as, properly and legitimately, inalienable rights within the purview and meaning of the terms "justice," "domestic tranquility," "common defense," "general welfare," "privileges," "immunities" and the "blessings of liberty."

And he goes on and says "any opinion from the bench destroying them, or any of them, must, if having the effect of a decision, rest upon enacted law;" and he defies the judiciary of the nation to cite constitutional authority or power or statutory law permitting or authorizing such destruction.

Such an opinion as our friend refers to, may, I see, spring from a low order or ignorance of legal conception of legal discretion, and the silence of the law affords its assumption. It has no option, however, and often indicates bias, prejudice, partiality, volition, lack of intelligence, judgment and ability to construe the meaning and uses to which language should, in its true sense, apply. It is invariably classed as judicial-"judge-made"-law, and holds until made void by higher authority.

A judicial disregard of law that benefits some or all to the injury of others is not an error, but a blight upon the bench, deserving, in every instance, impeachment. Social unfitness, low training and baseness of character, joined to corrupt influences and service, deserves personal and public contempt. One may be placed upon the bench because of generous gifts of nature to the physical self, or from personal advantages and shrewdness in social, civic and political affairs. He may have a poor education, be a poor lawyer, attorney, counsellor and advocate, but only corrupt influences, questionable acts and judicial errors warrant legal contempt.

The law assumes the falsity of a charge until the truth is shown as to each and every part of the charge or accusation. When falsity is proved, there is no power on earth, none in heaven, may be in hell, to prevent open contempt, criticism or defiance, or to fine, punish or restrain for expressing or acting under their impulse.

If they, or any of them, constitute a crime, accusation must be made; but every accusation falls under the spirit of protecting clauses of the constitution, for

every accusation in indictment has a culpatory effect and must be mandated to show crime.

The proper course is to yield but to demand trial by jury as citizen right and right vested in the spirit of the preamble, in Clause 2, Section 9 of Article I; Clause 3, Section 2, Article III; Articles I, IV, V, VI, VII, VIII, IX and X, as amended, and Article XI of the constitution.

Any decision that destroys domestic tranquility or forces the common defense to maintain against it as being against the general welfare and blessings of liberty, is tyrannic, despotic, incentive to and ground for revolutionary relief.

The Congress, the government and the judiciary cannot hold the people, or proceed against them, in contempt proceedings, if they contest such a decision as not in accord with statutory and recited constitutional provisions.

"Let me persuade you," is not a threat or interchangeable with, but must be distinguished from, an expression that is coercive and intimidating in power and effect. Persuasion rests upon argument and reasoning, intimidation upon threat, passion and violence. It is anomalous to suppose that either coercion or intimidation can leave anything but misery, discontent and rancor. Human intelligence will never permit honor to be persuaded to commit crime. Man may be induced to do the very deeds of the devil, but no intelligent mind can be persuaded that there is good in what is bad. Convictions may obtain as to what is right and what is wrong, but none can be convinced that wrong is preferable to right. Thus the wisdom of persuasion lies in its pacific aim and purpose, and so long as it confines itself to the strength of strenuous argument, reason and logic, it is the steel of right against wrong.

Justice is due until law is offended. Offense may lie in contempt, violation, disobedience or insult, but Equity will be required by Justice to defend an accused and punish an accuser. The accused and the accuser must, however, realize that every decision is absolute in authority only when it is made so by a Supremacy which, however, must first be convinced that honor, probity, legal rights and privileges have been attacked or foundation is lacking—in other words, courts must follow the Latin principle, centuries old, "*Judicandum est legibus non exemplis*"—judgment must be upon law—not precedent.

No person or persons may damage or defame. If conditions or a state of facts show truth or untruth, fairness or unfairness, justice due or denied, equity overlooked, or there is violation of infringement of individual or collective rights and liberties, and the voice of the people, or of the press, is restrained or enjoined from expressing or exercising thought, speech and action, contemplated and covered by the preamble and recited provisions, there is destruction of inalienable rights.

To persuade with all the force of argument and reason to do what others have done, may do or are doing to obtain what is to their well-doing, well-being, freedom from agitation and disturbance, and bring happiness, prosperity, comfort and relief, is a noble effort with a noble purpose. To induce others to do the reverse of this is just what the law forbids, and incidentally I undertake to say that this is the very work of the National Association of Manufacturers and such organizations and bodies of men and men supporting that society.

An agreement to deal only with parties giving "preferential" rates, rebates or discounts, or to divert patronage from those refusing to agree or give, is restraintive of trade. Associating to obtain, or to maintain, such preferentials, is an illegal combination. Making the diversion a requisite for membership in such association, or participating in or supporting such agreement, constitute acts of an illegal trust.

A horse is property and subject to sale; man is not. His wages are not furniture, chattels, movable goods, real estate or merchandise, all of which are purchasable "property." If labor is "property" it may be sold or surrendered under the hammer in liquidation of voluntary or involuntary indebtedness. Such is now judicial (judge-made) law, strange and incomprehensible to professional, mercantile and com-

mercial life, the brain and brawn of which is busy at labor-earning benefits.

What wages buys—no matter what it is—the law may exempt or execute upon or take no notice of, but "that which brings wages," insists the Senator, "is labor, and labor results from an enforcement of the mind and muscle to produce it. Whoever has it may hire it only as long as he has it to hire, how long he himself cannot know, since it is dependent upon thousands of uncertainties and contingencies."

Those who or that which would make labor the dumb quality of an animal value and sale, certainly do not regard, if they know, any of the grand laws of humanity, for none of them do or ever will recognize any force, government, judiciary, legislature or any institution whatever as having right to dominate over human rights and liberties.

SHIPS THAT PASS IN THE DAY.

(By H. B. Moyer.)

PICTURE a great ship minus its rudder, tossing about like a helpless child in the trough of a high, running sea. A more hopeless situation could not well be imagined.

And yet, hardly less hopeless is the spectacle of a man adrift upon the high seas of life minus a defined trade or profession at his command.

Buffeted about by the winds of adversity, tossed hither and thither by the waves of hardship and misfortune, sooner or later the man without trade, profession or definite object in life is tossed a wreck upon the shoals of failure.

The finest charts ever drafted by artist's pen, the most perfect compass designed—these are useless to a ship without a rudder.

Look out over the sea of everyday life and see the thousands of human derelicts. Some have been equipped with splendid educations, others have rare, undeveloped natural talents. And yet, in middle age, and past, we find them drifting along with the tide, as it were—men without trades, professions or objects—ships without rudders.

What picture could be more desolate and genuinely pitiful than that of a man whose youth has long since been left behind hovering about the employment office of some large concern, seeking a menial position as a laborer or anything else he can find to do? What has life in store for this man?—the poorhouse or an unhonored grave in potter's field?

How many young men drift from place to place, accepting a position at this work and that work—becoming master of none—until the age is reached where apprenticeship in some given and well-befitting employment is impossible? These are not the men who in after years command large salaries, comfortable positions and protection against inevitable old age. These are the men who, unless they are turned aside, pass by the buoy of opportunity and drift into the channel which leads to failure.

It is but human to be shortsighted, but shortsightedness can be outwitted by cold, hard reasoning. Too many young men of today cannot see a day ahead of them. How often does it occur that a young man refuses the opportunity of an apprenticeship in a trade to which he is well fitted and accepts a position of the nondescript, or temporary type, simply because it "pays better?"

The opportunity of learning a trade, which, after apprenticeship, pays perhaps $4 a day, is rejected for a position—and possibly only a temporary one—that is worth at the most $12 a week. I have in mind a man of forty-five who is now drawing $9 a week cleaning streets.

When a very young man this man's father placed him in a telegraph office to learn the business. For almost a year the boy stuck to his task. But one day a surveying party passing through the town

caught his fancy, and because the pay as helper to a surveyor was more than that of apprentice in a telegraph office, he quit his position and joined the survey. This work was of but a few months' duration, and the young man next tried his hand as a carpenter's apprentice. Posting bills for a circus proved more attractive than carpenter work, but that, too, became monotonous after a while. From painting structural steel to helping a blacksmith was not a long jump. Then came in succession, a curtain fixture agency, a clerkship in a hardware store, a sign painting apprenticeship and a half hundred other occupations.

To cut a long story short, this human derelict eventually became a "jack-of-all-trades" and "master of none." Too late he discovered that age—the enemy of ambition and too often the barrier to success—had crept up unseen and had closed to him the doors of apprenticeship to a defined trade or profession. Too late he discovered that conditions, unlike hard facts, are changeable and that the industry which yesterday clamored for apprentices today demanded skilled labor. But one doesn't have to invade the army of human whitewings on the streets to find human derelicts. Look over almost any gang of railroad laborers, sewer diggers, mill laborers, etc., and you'll find scores of men whose very countenances spell failure.

Laborers there must and will be, but let this class be made up of men whose mentality fits them for nothing better. The man who doesn't make all out of himself that is possible is just as much of a criminal as the man who steals a million dollars. To rob yourself is no less a crime than to rob others.

In almost every man is the material for some successful and useful occupation or calling. It is not always possible to determine offhand just which calling one is best fitted for, but that need not deter one from determining to make a success of something.

Over three years have passed since the writer left the ranks of the building trades to enter the newspaper field, but one of his proudest possessions is an honorary withdrawal card from an old-established trade union. It is far easier to talk and write of success when one is successful than when one is a failure. One must be conversant with one's subject to dilate intelligently upon it. However, it is perhaps unnecessary to state that success, except in rare instances, does not come without the usual ups and downs and hard knocks that go with an uphill battle.

If a young man finds himself unfitted for any given line of work it is suicidal to continue along that line indefinitely. Oftimes it requires years for a person to determine just which occupation or calling he is best fitted for. In the meantime, though, it is folly to stand still. Better, far, that some trade or profession be learned in the meantime than that precious time be wasted in useless deliberation and inaction.

Opportunity is but one notch in the chain of circumstances which encircle one's life, and the man who stands idly by awaiting it seldom if ever finds it.

Often one gains invaluable experience in a profession even for which he is unfitted that is useful to him in the calling that he finally makes his life's work.

Concentration of effort is the secret of all success. He who masters a trade or profession has created for himself a time-lasting fortification against ending his days with a pick and shovel or a broom and sweeper's cart.

To climb when one is young—to begin at the bottom and work up, and keep working up—that is the only way to accomplish anything really worth while. The man who awaits an opportunity to begin up at the top of the ladder generally finds himself at the bottom when age blows the whistle which denotes that the workday of life is done.

Every dollar spent for non-union goods is a bullet aimed against the labor movement. Every dollar whose spender insists on the label is a cartridge to be used in the fight for industrial freedom.—New York Call.

SMILE—THE SUN IS UP.

(By Thomas F. Kearney.)

ONLY a short time has elapsed since the last national election and the signs of unbounded confidence and returning prosperity which daily manifest themselves are apparently beyond the fondest dreams of a month ago. It appears that nothing now stands in the way of one of the most eventful periods of industrial progress, unless it be the apathetic mind force of the workers to act reluctantly in making the most of the opportunity which now presents itself.

The stock market, first always to anticipate the true barometer of the industrial tide, has sprung upwards, seeing ahead of it renewed activity throughout the whole broad country.

If the organized forces of labor aspire to an enlargement of their wants, gigantic steps toward the bettering of the conditions of all mankind will result within the next few years, and better conditions mean wider markets. Wider markets meaning more profits, and to labor more material advancement in proportion as there is manifested on the part of the workers a readiness to participate in any movement having for its purpose a wider distribution of the results accruing to society from the products of labor.

The mission of organized labor is to move forward in the direction that tends to supply man's wants, to increase man's happiness and to elevate man's nature. An honest and honorable mission.

In this direction let us start, laughing at the difficulties of the past, setting new ideals of social attainment before us until humanity rejoices at the voice of industry and gladness that will be heard everywhere.

Don't be discouraged by recent events that might make it appear that we are drifting toward the principle of "government by jobs." The educational force of our movement—and even the late contest itself—will eventually overcome any individual factor of selfishness now predominating, and in its stead bring forth a new manhood which in the exercise of any duty will be actuated more for the consideration of the principles of human rights than for the possession or retention of any transitory job.

There is but little room for sentiment in the business conduct of our organization. Continued success will come not in submitting to the adversity of our social position, but in the united willingness of the membership to agree together as one in the seizing of every favorable opportunity that will usher in a social readjustment satisfactory to the larger portion of society.

It is not so much the need of any new laws for our organization that we suffer from, as it is the need of a cultivation of an adherence to the fundamentals of existing ones.

The work of organization must extend its scope if enlarged co-operative results are expected. The fellow on the inside must be taught the lesson of fidelity to his colors, while the fellow on the outside must be educated to understand the necessity of becoming a color bearer in the cause, and with the united mind force of both these characters centered in the cause of social justice no obstacle is insurmountable.

Now is the time to act, when with the advent of prosperity an appeal can be made to the anticipated selfishness of the individual desirous of being a sharer in the harvesting of increased industry.

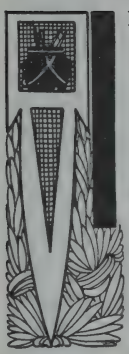
To organized labor the return of prosperity ought to mean the morning's bargain sale in Opportunity's great department store.

Don't you think you had better act? Don't you think that your future calls upon you to make the most of your opportunities so as to be the better able to cope with any industrial reaction?

Will you heed the call, that clarion call that can be heard wherever there are ears to hear, or will you rest on the plowshare of apathy and watch the sun go down on this golden period?

THE BACKBONE OF THE LAND.

(By E. T. Myrick.)



IN discourses on this country's history, or on industrial topics, you often hear the expression used, "the backbone of the land."

Now, what is this much talked of object? A large number of the daily papers, and also a good number of people, say the backbone of the land is the great money power, those in command of millions of capital.

Let us look the question straight in the face and discuss it on a common-sense basis and see which one of the two great factors in social and industrial life makes most for the country's prosperity and greatness, the great kings of finance or the toilers.

Who was it who bore the brunt of the war of the revolution, the rich or the poor? Some of the leading spirits of revolutionary times were of the commonest class of that time, some of the middle class and but few of the aristocratic class, these latter because they were in fear that by taking an active part in that war they would lose their wealth and endanger their social standing.

The poor had nothing to lose and all to gain in the struggle for freedom. They had but their lives to lose, and what is the life of a slave that he should be afraid to lose it?

They were poor, being but scantily provided with worldly goods, but they were rich in principle, in nobility of thought, in patriotism and loyalty to their country. They were imbued with a spirit of freedom that no hardship could subdue. They relied not on land or money but on the bold heads and strong arms of themselves, and by this means they finally defeated England's hordes.

Trace down our history, decade by decade, and you will see that the truly great were not the men of wealth, but the sons of toil. Neither old Andrew Jackson nor Abe Lincoln had blue blood in their veins; they came from the common people.

Look at each man who has enjoyed the first honors of our land in his particular time and you will find that the majority of them started, not from the rich man's mansion, but from the toiler's hut. Therefore I justly claim that the truly great, the real backbone of the land, are and always will be the common men, the toiling people, and not the money power, the men who exploit the common people, and from their ill-gained profits are accumulating uncounted millions.

The introduction of labor-saving machinery and the development of industry in general, has compelled the toilers to organize themselves into labor unions for the protection of their interests, while, with the same object in view, the manufacturers, the employers, the capitalists, have formed combinations, associations and so-called pools or trusts.

Now let us see which one of these two great factors of modern society has made for the greatest good of mankind and let us be impartial and give credit where credit is due.

The capitalistic combinations have developed the mineral wealth of the land; they have put immense railroad systems in operation; they have built great factories, mills and other great buildings and given employment to thousands of toilers. But at the same time they have used their influence and power to obtain complete control of the government; they work it for all it is worth in their own interest only and run it to suit themselves. They have employed and overworked our children in the factories and mills and thereby caused the degeneration of the toiling people and prevented them from holding the standard maintained by our forefathers.

Some of the trust magnates have built fine colleges, the attendance of which costs so much that only the rich can profit by them. They have built fine churches where you have to pay your way. They have organized exclusive clubs where the members can eat of the forbidden fruit in defiance to law. The libraries that owe their existence to their donations are stocked with the choicest books, and if you have

the price and wear good clothes, you can go there to read. They have established beautiful parks and put dainty seats in them and a big cop to chase you off of them, and they have put up signs warning you to keep off the grass.

This is some of the work of the men of capital, of those who claim to be the backbone of the land.

We will now see what the common men have done for mankind. In about a third of a century they have brought thousands of men together on a broad plan of brotherhood. They have caused hundreds of children to attend school who would never have been able to do so under the old order of things. They have caused their fellowmen and women to realize that there was something else in life for the toiler besides work, eat and sleep. They have raised the slogan, "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep and eight hours for recreation," and have in a great many places reduced the hours of toil from twelve to eight per day and raised the rate of pay from one and two dollars per day of twelve hours to from three to five dollars per day of eight hours. This means that they have given thousands of men and women opportunity to improve their minds by reading good books and at the same time given them the wherewith to procure these books.

By reducing the hours of labor they have caused the employment of hosts of people who otherwise would have remained idle and deprived of the necessary means of subsistence. At a very small cost to each member their organizations have created a fund to assist brothers in cases of sickness. From the same small monthly or weekly dues they have established a disability fund, from which a man totally disabled to follow his trade receives an amount of money often sufficient to give him a start in another vocation or business.

The labor unions have done still more than that. From the same dues they have established a death benefit fund, and when death visits a family the benefit paid from this fund suffices to defray the expenses of burial of man or wife and leaves a balance in the hands of the widow for immediate needs. Furthermore, there is now a movement on foot among the labor unions to establish an old age pension; in fact, a few unions have already inaugurated this benefit feature. This pension, where or when established, will keep a superannuated member from want and will secure for him a life of comfort in his old age.

In the above, I believe, I have impartially enumerated the good done for our land and its people by both claimants to the honor of being designated as the "backbone of the land." May the reader determine which of the two is the most entitled and deserving of that honor.

Undoubtedly his choice will fall upon the toilers and the labor unions, and if that be so, it is your duty, and in the interest of every toiler, that he or she help to further the union's cause, which is the cause of downtrodden mankind.

A RECKLESS DECISION.

(Columbian Record.)

MR. SAMUEL GOMPERS, president of the American Federation of Labor, has been sentenced to imprisonment for one year for an alleged violation of a court injunction. Mr. John Mitchell, the vice-president, has been sentenced to imprisonment for nine months, and Mr. Frank Morrison, the secretary, for six months for the same alleged offense.

The judge who imposed this sentence is Justice Daniel Thew Wright of Washington, D. C.

The case arose out of the suit of the Buck Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the officials of the American Federation of Labor, in which the company asked for an injunction to stop the boycott of its products and to require the Federationist, the organ of united labor at the capital, to quit publishing the company's name in its "unfair" or "we don't patronize!" list. This case came up in 1907 before Judge Ashley Gould, also of Washington, D. C., and was decided in favor of the company. The judge ordered the Federation officials to take the company's name off their boycott list and not to com-

ment in their publication of his decision.

Advised by their counsel, who included ex-Chief Justice Alton B. Parker of New York, that Judge Gould's injunction was a violation of the constitutional right of free speech and a free press, and was therefore null and void, Gompers declined to obey it to its full extent. The company's name was taken off of the "unfair" list, but the paper denounced it as an abuse of the injunction power. Messrs. Mitchell and Morrison agreed with Gompers in his view of the Gould injunction.

The three men were cited to court for contempt. They were tried by Justice Wright. He has found them guilty and has imposed the sentences above mentioned.

His opinion is one of the most violent, intemperate and denunciatory that has ever been handed down in the history of American jurisprudence on men of good will, anxious to be law-abiding, and guided by the advice of lawyers of the highest standing at the bar. After denouncing the three defendants up and down as conspirators, criminals and slanderers, he denies that any right of free speech or a free press is guaranteed by the constitution. "It guarantees," he says, "only that in so far as the federal government is concerned its Congress shall not abridge it, and leaves the subject to the regulation of the several States, where it belongs." He then claims that even if Judge Gould's injunction was confessedly erroneous, the defendants were bound to obey it. "It is," he says, "between the supremacy of law over the rabble of its prostration under the feet of the disordered throng."

Judge Wright's opinion reads like a speech from a lawyer for the Buck Stove and Range Company, and its animus seems to spring from the fact which he mentions that the Federation's boycott "has grown more destructive since the injunction than it was before."

The three defendants have appealed to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia, and the case will probably come up about March, 1909. Meanwhile they are out on bail. If the decision is against them once more, they will appeal to the United States Supreme Court, and the final case may not be reached until the end of the year.

But Judge Gould's injunction and Judge Wright's decision concerning free speech and a free press and the duty of obeying unlawful court rulings demand the attention of Congress and the carrying out of the Chicago and Denver platforms to put a curb on the issuance of writs and to define the limits of judicial power.

As to Judge Wright's opinion that a confessedly erroneous judicial ruling must be obeyed, Judge Alton B. Parker makes this comment:

"If the order can be so construed as to prevent respectful editorial comment on the scope of the decree or to prevent a free discussion of it and an expression of opinion that if it does seek to prevent such discussion, in such event it offends against the constitution, then so much of it as attempts to do so is void. It has been urged that even if the court in violation of the constitution does make an order prohibiting a man from making a speech on a certain subject, or prohibiting a newspaper from publishing an editorial on the same subject, the party enjoined must, nevertheless, obey the decree; if he does not, the court may punish, although it has no power to make the order. But certainly that which the constitution prohibits, the court may not do, any more than the legislature. The unconstitutional statute need not be obeyed, and so the courts have held time and again. He who elects to disobey the statute takes the risk, but if the statute be unconstitutional, no harm can come to him for ignoring it. And this is so, say the courts, because the statute is absolutely void. It would seem to follow that a decree of a court offending against the constitution need not be obeyed, because it is wholly and completely void. It seems to me that the judicial department of the government will not be guilty of the absurdity of holding that an unconstitutional enactment by the law-making department of the government may be defied by the humblest citizen with impunity, because absolutely void, but that, on the other hand, a decree of the judicial department equally offending against the constitution has such force

and vitality as to support imprisonment of him who, standing on his constitutional rights, dares to violate it.''

Judge Wright's frenzied decision and the severity of the sentence he has imposed on the labor leaders will serve a good purpose if they force the national legislature to let the people know, by express statute, what rights they have that are free from invasion and nullification by injunction.

PREVENTING LOSS BY FIRE.

(By Howard Briggs in the Business World.)

THERE has been an awakening in America concerning the tremendous loss by fire that we suffer—somewhat unnecessarily.

The Baltimore and San Francisco fires, and recently the Boston one, have particularly roused insurance companies and business men alike. The threat of a rise in already heavy rates, and the heavy losses suffered by companies have led to some frank discussions of our negligent action to prevent fires.

Much is made, especially by foreign countries, of the comparisons in figures of our fire loss as compared with other countries. For instance, the fire loss per capita, taken from statistics of various countries for several years back, run as follows in foreign countries: Austria, 20; Denmark, 26; France, 30; Germany, 49; Italy, 12; Switzerland, 30.

Now the American fire loss for last year was a total of $199,383,300. During the last five years it was $1,257,716,955. In other words, we have lost an average of $251,000,000 a year for the last five years, or a per capita loss of $3.02, or more than six times that of the foreign country having the largest fire loss.

Statistics which have been kept concerning fire loss in thirty foreign cities for five years show a per capita loss of $.61, while the five-year average of 252 American cities was $3.10.

Undoubtedly this showing is remarkably significant, and casts reflection on our consideration of property. The figures of loss are so stupendously over foreign loss that they demand explanation.

In the first place, perfect fairness to ourselves requires that we make allowance for the three great catastrophes which come in the five-year calculations.

Tides and earthquakes can be controlled by no man, and San Francisco furnished a very large share of our fire loss. In the case of the other two large fires in the East, we cannot escape responsibility, of course, but the exceptional character of such fires must be granted and allowance made.

There is a still further allowance to be made for American fire loss which will mitigate our seemingly gross negligence. This is our tall buildings. We can contend with the fire conditions which our tall buildings create in only a limited measure. Mechanical and scientific difficulties arise in cities with tall buildings which have not yet been perfectly solved, although wonderful progress has been made.

In Europe, however, where buildings are uniformly low, and the construction so often of very solid, old walls of stone, the fire danger is considerably less. In Berlin, for instance, it is against the building ordinances to erect any building over four or five stories in height. Most of them are but two or three stories high. The firemen in Berlin therefore have a much easier problem to face than do the plucky firefighters in our large American cities, with huge buildings, crowded quarters and narrow streets.

This was amply shown in New York City when the seventeen-story Parker building was gutted by fire last winter. In spite of the improved and wonderful water towers, there was no possibility of directing a stream to the top stories, where the fire originated and was most fierce. The water towers could reach the tenth story, but beyond that they were ineffective, the water

becoming spray and turning quickly into steam. As a consequence, the entire huge building, containing hundreds of offices, was wrecked down to the very basement, and seriously threatened surrounding property by tottering walls of brick.

This building was termed "fireproof," and served to show how merely relative are such claims for buildings unless completely equipped in metal, and protected by adequate precautions.

Now comes the real lesson to be observed from all this—the remedying of the most gross carelessness among commercial builders and tenants. It is proved by the fire statistics of New York City that by far the greatest number of fires have been started through carelessness—with matches, cigars and lighting apparatus. Four hundred fires in one year in New York City are credited simply to carelessness with matches.

This is so simple a matter that it would seem as if it ought to be easy to guard against. But to one who knows how smoking is done in great numbers of offices in the midst of papers, and much wooden furniture, it is highly surprising that there are not a great many more disastrous fires. Employes and employers seem unable to realize that a smoldering cigar or cigarette stump tossed into a waste basket, or carelessly and erringly toward a cuspidor, has in it large possibilities of a million-dollar fire.

Many firms prohibit smoking, but the practice is to disregard it—at least in the offices of the heads of departments, and officers. It seems rather a privation to many business men to quit smoking in their offices—and many men confess they can't work unless they do smoke. As a result when the employer sets the example employes follow the example, either openly or surreptitiously, as is to be expected.

Now the whole difficulty lies in the care with which smoking and handling of matches is done. Many men are naturally careful, but then many are just opposite, and business activity renders them thoughtless. It is a safe rule to insist that if smoking is to be allowed, it must be done under restrictions of using receptacles provided for stumps and matches. The very presence of prohibitory rules often leads to smoking being done in dark passageways, and isolated quarters, where the most danger really lies. One Western firm provides its executive staff with receptacles, insists on their careful use, and makes a stern and vigilant prohibition of smoking for all subordinates.

One reason why fires are infrequent and small, comparatively, in Europe, is that strict regulations are rigidly enforced. It is too often the trouble in America that good laws are on the statute books, but are unenforced. Again, trouble arises from both inadequate firemen and poor equipment. The exposure of shameful graft in hose, which burst at one-third the required pressure in New York City recently, could be duplicated in many places. It is an actual fact, also, that in many large cities there still exist volunteer fire departments, honeycombed with graft, political pull and inefficiency. A paid fire department is necessarily the only safe standard.

Many fires have been prevented by the efficient and well-drilled work of an inside fire-fighting force. A regular printed manual is issued by many large firms, and each employe is assigned to a certain post, and is taught exactly what to do in an emergency. An internal fire alarm system which will assemble the fire corps at the right spot is part of the scheme, and weekly drills are carefully maintained, at a certain set hour when it will frighten no one. This is very good work and is bound to tell in an emergency.

In order to meet the modern need of fire-fighting in large cities with tall buildings, New York City has undertaken very interesting high pressure water facilities. A very up-to-date high pressure electrical station has just been completed, and a flow of 18,000 gallons per minute has been achieved at a recent test. Water was thrown to the roof of a twelve-story building. Sixty-three miles of mains comprise the system, from twelve to twenty-four inches in diameter. The pressure can be regulated from 100 to 300 pounds. Salt water can be substituted without delay. A system of box signals has been designed so that a fire in any part of a district can

be watched from at least one telephone box and orders readily transmitted to the pumping station.

New searchlights of wonderful power now are used, also, for night work on large buildings. New models of extension ladders are also now in use, which can be raised to the height of eighty-five feet in a minute or more. A single man at the foot of the tower can control the angle of the stream.

All these devices and aids in fire-fighting will continue, however, to be merely secondary in saving fire loss, if care and intelligence is not used by tenants and builders themselves as preventive measures.

THE UNION LABEL AND THE GOOD IT CAN DO.

(By E. Warren Wilson.)

THE union label is only a little mark put on a manufactured article to designate to the purchaser that the article is manufactured by a firm employing a class of mechanics formed into a body politic for the purpose of bettering their own condition, and if they are true to the principles of trade unionism it should be for the purpose of bettering the condition of every other trade organization, and for this purpose a trade union grants to a manufacturer the privilege of using its trade mark, "the Union Label," for a consideration, namely, that he, the manufacturer, agrees to certain rules and regulations in the conduct of his factory as to working hours, the minimum wages to be paid, and as to the class of labor he employs.

Now, does the transaction end here? It should not if the label is to serve its full purpose in the upbuilding of mankind and the disseminating of true brotherly love. That particular manufacturer can treat his employes fairly without putting the union label on his product. The union has given him the use of its label for a consideration and he adopts it with the idea that it will enable him to increase his business, and it is right that he should expect it.

Now, up to the time when the union makes an agreement with the manufacturer to put the label on his product it has only so far benefited that one union, and if it stops there it can never benefit anyone else, but let us go a step farther—the manufacturer advertises his goods and makes known that his product bears the union label, is made by well-paid union mechanics, he gives an ironclad guarantee of satisfaction and offers to refund the price paid for the goods if not satisfactory after thirty days' trial, and it would be natural to expect that his factory would be snowed under with orders, and every other factory in his line would be clamoring for the union label inside of six months.

Why is it that his factory is not crowded with orders? Why does not every other manufacturer in that line ask for the union label? Why is it that other factories in that line continue to do business at the same old stand under the same old conditions? Why is it? Can anyone tell me why?

I call to mind one firm that was put on the unfair list about six years ago and its business has increased steadily every year since. I also have in mind another concern which I am told was put on the unfair list by the carpenters several years ago, yet the carpenters are still buying the product of that same firm, and its business is increasing year after year and they have to depend on the carpenters for support.

Verily, my brother, do you kiss the rod that whips you?

Unquestionably every union man has heard the representative of some big firm or corporation say, "Well, we do not put the union label on our goods, but we do employ union labor." Then I want to ask the question, "Why don't they put the union label on their goods?" There

must be something wrong somewhere. There must be some reason why. Either the union won't let them have the label or else they, the manufacturers, are ashamed of the label itself, and either reason is just cause for union men to be ashamed of their goods.

Now, brother, I wish to give you a little explanation as to the "why."

A great many men join the union and pay their dues—after they have done that they feel that they have performed all that is necessary, and in fact, have done their whole part. If every union man in the past had done the same thing the U. B. of C. and J. of A. would never have attained the prominence which it has and the A. F. of L. would never have come into existence. When you have joined the union and paid your dues your duties to the organization have just begun. Your first duty should be to be present at every meeting of your local; you will then hear what other union men are doing; you will learn what firms are fair to organized labor; you will learn where to spend your money in order to benefit yourself and all other union men. Then there is a broader duty which you owe to every organized body, and now comes the important part of the union label. That manufacturer has put the union label on his goods and he offers them to you at a price no higher than any other high-grade article. You buy it when you need it and so discharge one of the duties you owe to labor organizations in the broad sense of the word; then you help your brother and have a right to expect him to help you in return. This, my brother, is what the union label is for—a distinguishing mark between the fair and the unfair, and I am persuaded that the union label is the greatest weapon that the union mechanic has. It is a strike preventer and if every member of labor organizations would insist on having the union label on everything he buys we would soon find that strikes and lockouts would be a thing of the past.

I have been called a union label crank, but it does not hurt me, for I believe in the union label. I am union labeled from head to foot, and everybody else would feel better and look more cheerful if they would get a small dose of the union label fever and wear union labeled clothes and work with union labeled tools.

Just bear in mind that when you demand the union label on the goods which you buy some other loyal trade unionist is demanding the union label on the goods which you produce, and thus we find that the little union label, unnoticed and uncalled for at the present time by so very many, becomes at once a rectifier of many evils and a blessing to trade unionism in general.

Demand the union label, boys, and rest assured that in doing so you will bring good cheer to some struggling brother.

WHEN LABOR WILL GET ITS OWN.

(By J. H. Cribbs.)

THE labor question is to a great extent a question of education—the better educated men are, the greater their chances to work themselves up to a higher social standing. School education is often considered all that is needed by many, and yet, figuratively speaking, it is only the foundation of the building we aspire to have and which may be one of many stories in height. These stories which rise above the foundation, our common school education, are the products of practical education or learning gathered as we journey along life's rugged pathway, and more of it is gathered from this or that man's success and still more by our own success or failures.

Then we meet each other in our local unions and compare notes as to our economical condition and by considering our industrial standing and the ways and means to get our just dues from the proceeds of our labor, we acquire additional knowledge. We learn that labor never can hope to hold its own in the industrial struggle unless it is educated to and realizes the necessity of all workers joining the ranks of unionism and standing

shoulder to shoulder in making their demands upon capital and then enforce their demands as one man. Then, and then only, can labor get its own, or something near its own.

The laboring class as such must take a livelier interest in politics. We must see to it that honest, loyal union men are elected to fill municipal, state and national positions as lawmakers, and then follow up the work by electing more of our own representatives at every election, until we have secured the balance of power.

When labor does its whole duty to itself by becoming thoroughly organized and upholding unionism at all times and under all conditions and at the same time does its full duty at the polls, it can have such laws passed as will compel the courts to fulfill their functions equitably and properly.

These functions being the proper interpretation and enforcing the law, they should not be given any chance to take the unfair side of capital against labor. It lies within the power of labor to prevent our judiciaries from using their power in the interest of capital only, as they have so often done in the past.

When the laboring class becomes educated to a point where they will do as pointed out in this article, then, and then only, will labor stand on a proper level with capital.

STATE OF TRADE IN 1908.

(Cincinnati Enquirer.)

Building for 1908 was about on a par with operations for the preceding year, notwithstanding the financial flurry which began in October and extended into the year just closed. Permits were taken out, according to official reports to Construction News, in forty-seven leading cities of the counties for the construction of 157,829 buildings in 1908, including a total expenditure of $493,936,169, against 153,303 buildings, aggregating in cost $524,238,001 for 1907, an increase of 4,524 in the number of buildings and a decrease in cost of $30,341,832, or 5 per cent. The totals for the year, with comparisons in detail, are as follows:

	1908.		1907.	
Town.	No. Bldgs.	Estimated Cost.	No. Bldgs.	Estimated Cost.
New York	2,469	$106,336,489	2,914	$ 96,725,549
Chicago	10,746	68,420,080	9,338	59,065,080
Brooklyn	6,747	39,833,766	8,475	60,150,107
Philadelphia	13,950	28,408,580	15,999	33,659,655
St. Louis	10,319	21,190,369	8,554	21,793,167
Portland	9,386	19,875,101	7,626	18,810,795
Seattle	13,551	13,777,329	10,438	13,572,790
Washington	5,167	11,425,274	4,927	10,280,916
Detroit	3,687	10,682,170	4,981	14,226,300
Kansas City	3,871	10,563,041	3,943	9,711,922
Allegheny	3,785	10,249,587	3,783	12,598,003
Denver	2,869	10,098,020	2,290	6,251,129
Milwaukee	4,137	10,028,758	3,621	10,629,433
Minneapolis	5,637	10,093,715	4,960	10,006,485
Cleveland	6,680	9,960,872	8,374	15,888,407
Los Angeles	7,371	9,931,377	7,599	13,304,696
St. Paul	3,244	7,625,638	2,974	7,457,881
Buffalo	2,788	6,747,000	3,039	8,411,000
Newark	2,101	6,520,634	2,358	9,184,264
Cincinnati	3,957	6,420,373	3,543	12,650,082
Spokane	2,927	5,929,148	1,870	5,783,676
New Orleans	.....	5,714,261	.....	4,710,063
Baltimore	2,761	5,764,628	2,837	6,382,397
Indianapolis	3,052	5,656,630	3,393	5,873,916
Rochester	1,814	5,003,514	1,726	6,752,615
Salt Lake	1,106	4,727,940	654	2,157,100
Omaha	1,525	4,588,350	1,500	4,533,083

Tacoma	2,378	4,028,723	2,106	3,781,805
Memphis	2,518	3,210,558	2,592	5,057,999
Worcester	1,114	2,303,625	1,031	3,088,116
Grand Rapids	1,064	2,181,757	1,188	2,100,168
Paterson	735	2,024,411	619	1,560,362
Toledo	977	1,957,908	1,115	3,295,524
Terre Haute	381	1,284,026	555	1,311,230
Chattanooga	1,921	1,159,320	1,918	1,422,955
San Antonio	2,755	2,382,315	2,275	1,951,473
Dallas	1,467	2,306,098	1,612	2,843,468
Duluth	1,235	2,658,036	1,102	2,472,753
Birmingham	1,123	2,560,754	1,002	1,977,079
Lincoln	648	1,276,507	805	1,565,958
Wilkes-Barre	535	1,657,986	651	2,486,861
Topeka	632	956,796	505	1,236,732
Mobile	374	831,569	425	1,285,112
Davenport	173	590,070	187	653,503
Pueblo	222	308,093	167	248,547
Cedar Rapids	327	1,323,700	261	1,175,550
Columbus	1,698	3,400,273	2,173	4,188,295
Totals	157,829	$493,936,169	153,305	$524,278,001

It is believed that this year will show a heavy increase over 1908, as it is believed that the building industry is now entering upon a new era, which will undoubtedly establish new high records, and as long as it is for the purpose of providing for actual pressing needs and is devoid of speculation there is no occasion for alarm.

From the heavy gains of the recent past and from an insight based upon confidential information, as well as such facts as have been made public, there need be no apprehension about the condition of building for the next few months, as it is only a matter of how great the increase will be, and in this respect it will not be well to place the figures too low, as all prophecy heretofore has been wide of the mark, the expectations of the most sanguine having been surpassed by the facts.

A Supersalubrious House in Japan.

A house has been erected at Yokohama, Japan, to fulfill the following requirements: 1. To embody all desirable conditions possible from a hygienic standpoint. 2. To protect the inhabitants against sharp changes of temperature. 3. To reduce to a minimum the consumption of fuel. 4. To provide the residence against the numerous earthquakes of the country. In general dimensions the house, according to the description in a French contemporary, is 44 feet long, 23 feet wide, 17 feet high. In exterior appearance it has the form of a rectangular box well lighted, though it has no doors nor windows, and presents no joints or crevices through which air, moisture in the atmosphere, dust, insects or microbes can enter. It appears to be a veritable dream of the sanitarian. It is constructed of glass in the form of slabs about 36 inches long, 24 inches wide and 5 inches thick. The wall contains an air space 4 inches thick filled with a saturated aqueous solution of alum or of a salt of sodium, like common salt.

The two glass surfaces forming the wall with its air space are fitted to a framework of cast iron. The roof is made with glass tiles, with the joints closed by means of rubber. On the tiles is laid a bed of cinders, and finally is laid a lattice work of wood covered with cement. The roof is thus translucent like the walls, but does not resist to so great an extent the penetration of heat from outside or the loss from the interior. The saline solution between the faces of the walls can be colored to suit the taste of the owner, and under the action of the intense rays of the sun the light, it is stated, enters diffused and softened. The main floor is formed of two layers of boards separated by a cushion of sawdust. The air to the building is admitted through grills.

It is through the cellar that one enters

the house, passing through a lobby leading to a stairway from the cellar. The doors of the lobby are arranged so that on going in or out a person moves a minimum quantity of air. The supply of air is obtained by means of pipes which rise vertically above the ground at a distance from the house, communicating with other pipes discharging into an air chamber. Before its admission into this space the air is filtered by passing through cotton and then on emerging from the cotton flows over a large glass plate coated with glycerine to retain the microbes which the cotton has allowed to pass. Thus purified, the air enters the main part of the house through the grills mentioned, of which the openings can be regulated at will. The outflow of the air is effected through openings at points where in our houses a molding would be located. At this level the building is encircled on the outside by a sort of boxing of ordinary vitrified glass, with which the openings mentioned communicate. The heat developed in this box by the sun's rays is generally sufficient to establish a draft and bring about a current of air toward an exhaust chimney, which is also constructed to take advantage of the sun's rays. An opening allows for discharging rain water at the base of this chimney in such a manner as to assist the draft. The result is that the greater the strength of the sun or the greater the quantity of the rainfall, the greater the degree of ventilation. If, on the other hand, heat from the sun is deficient and it is not raining at the same time the draft necessary can be obtained by a small stove installed in the air chamber.

To resist earthquakes the piers of the foundation of the building are on the lower part rounded so as to rest freely in hemispherical holes. Since the erection of the building it has resisted more than 300 earthquakes of more or less intensity.

One thus finds as a result of the particular arrangements that this house is free from the inconveniences to which for the greater part of the time Japanese buildings are exposed. The air which reaches the interior is pure and cleansed of contaminating germs. The temperature does not vary sharply, and in winter it remains always sufficiently high. It is only after four or five days without bright sunlight, which condition is rare, that it is necessary to heat the air at its entrance. The expense of fuel is thus reduced to a minimum. The office performed in this connection by the solution between the surfaces of the walls is the following: During the day when the sun is in evidence the heat that is admitted instead of crossing the glass heats the intermediate liquid and the large quantity of the salt in solution; on the other hand, during the night when the temperature lowers and the liquid gives up heat there is a tendency of crystallization in the saturated solution which phenomenon manifests itself particularly in a giving up of heat. As the dwelling is surrounded by a glazed veranda one can appreciate that the heat thus disengaged cannot escape altogether and serves correspondingly to maintain the temperature indoors.—Carpentry and Building.

The American Workmen's Menace of Oriental Labor in British Columbia Mills.

At the recent tariff hearing before the ways and means committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, D. C., representatives of the Pacific coast lumber manufacturing industry dwelt particularly upon the employment of Oriental labor in the mills of British Columbia, a class of labor debarred from entrance into the United States. The statement was made that while there are about 1,000 Orientals in Washington, who had come into that State before the exclusion laws went into effect, in Canada there are about 60,000. Such labor is not employed in woods work, but is generally employed in the mills.

D. E. Skinner, of the Port Blakeley Mill Company, testified that his understanding was that in some sections of the province of British Columbia 80 per cent. of the men employed around the mills are Orientals. Some of them are Hindus earning only from 80 cents to $1.25 a day. These Orientals consist principally of Chinese, Japanese and Hindus. The relatively few Orientals in Washington are chiefly Japanese. The Chinese command higher wages

than the other Orientals and make fairly efficient shingle weavers. The Japanese are active workers, but perhaps not so efficient as the Chinese, while the Hindus are least efficient of all. But located through the mills, where they are kept to a set pace by the machinery, the low wages which they are paid enable manufacturers to show a material reduction in cost of production.

To fortify the statements made as to the employment of Oriental labor in British Columbia mills, Mr. Skinner presented a number of pictures taken at Vancouver and in its vicinity. These were snapshots, except in two or three views, where the crowd of aliens showed human curiosity by turning and posing for the camera. One of these views shows a group of Japanese on board a vessel in Vancouver; another shows a crowd of Hindus in front of a mill office, where they had come to answer to their numbers on the pay-roll and receive their pay. Two others out of the many views presented show in one a Hindu at the sorting machines and the other four of them at work at the dry kilns transferring lumber from the dry kiln cars to trucks. Other views not given herewith show the Hindus handling lumber in the mills from the carriage to edger and from edger to trimmer, caring for refuse, etc. In one view a Hindu is feeding a planing machine. In another a number of Hindus are loading a vessel. In another they are piling lumber in a dry lumber shed under the direction of a white foreman. In another a Hindu is making lath.

In sharp contrast to these views is one of a group of workmen at the mill of the St. Paul & Tacoma Lumber Company, at Tacoma, Wash. Every man employed in this mill is white and an American. Such a contrast as to labor employed and conditions should be observed by those who have the duty of revising the tariff and should cause them to hesitate before subjecting American workmen to competition with the kind of labor that is found to so large an extent in British Columbia.—American Lumberman.

Buy hats with the union label in them only and no others.

Look for the Label.

Keep up the agitation for the union label. When you buy a suit, see that it has the label in the three garments. If one or the other garment does not bear the label and the proprietor offers to put one in for you, do not accept it, as the labels must be sewed in in the workroom in which the garments are made.—Clothing Trades Bulletin.

In reality, there is perhaps no one of our natural passions so hard to subdue as pride. Disguise it, struggle with it, stifle it, mortify it as much as one pleases, it is still alive, and will every now and then peep out and show itself.—Benjamin Franklin.

I would be glad that there was a less distance between the people and the great. The people then, not believing the great to be greater than they are, would fear them less; and the great, not imagining the people more insignificant and miserable than they are, would fear them more.—Stanislaus.

Strengthened.

Are we better, are we wiser
  Than we were a year ago?
Turn the scroll of days there written,—
  Does their record tell us so?
Looking back on Time's swift passage
  And life's discipline severe,
Do we find our courage stronger
  As we face another year?

With a fixed and steadfast purpose
  Striving toward some goal afar,
Where ambition's high ideals
  Beckon like a radiant star,
Are our inspirations purer
  For the ever upward flight?
Does the New Year find us stronger—
  Pressing forward for the right?

We review the journey traveled—
  Life has been no idle quest,
There is joy in work accomplished,
  Pleasure where we did our best:
And the forward march seems easy,—
  Spirits tried grow brave and strong,
Glad to give the future welcome
  In a happy New Year song.

Looking forward we are ready
  For the joy or heart-break sore,
Ready whatsoe'er tomorrow
  As our portion has in store;
Ready for whatever fortune
  May be our appointed lot,—
Strengthened, happy, in the present
  Well content, complaining not.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

EDITORIAL

The Carpenter

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America

Published on the 15th of each month at the STATE LIFE BUILDING, Indianapolis, Ind.

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA, PUBLISHERS.

FRANK DUFFY, EDITOR

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Address all letters and money to FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis, Ind.

ALLIED PRINTING TRADES UNION LABEL COUNCIL INDIANAPOLIS 13

INDIANAPOLIS, FEBRUARY, 1909

Under the title, "Association of Masters and Craftsmen of the Building Trades," the building trades employers in Washington, D. C., running open shop, recently organized an independent union, designating it a "mixed" union. It is, of course, nothing more nor less than a bosses', or yellow, union, as this kind of union is called in Europe—a rather heterogeneous combine, composed, as the title indicates, of master builders, contractors and employes. It has been organized by the employers for the purpose of using the workmen affiliated with it against the bona fide trade organizations in the District of Columbia in case of strikes or lockouts. Its main objects are, according to their own declaration, to establish free, independent, open shop principles as a permanent condition; to recognize the right of every man to be free and independent and denying the right of any individual or organization to infringe on these rights. In other words, its object is to frustrate the efforts of the building trades unions in the district to maintain living conditions; and the union shop.

The system of voting adopted by this association is a unique one. It is provided that each ballot shall contain the votes of an equal number of masters and employes, those present voting twice if it should be necessary to equalize the ballot.

We would not be surprised if, while the present industrial depression still continues, where employers working union hours and paying union wages, naturally will select the most competent mechanics among the numerous unemployed to work for them, some of the less competent and less fortunate will join this bosses' union in the expectation of securing employment. Yet experience justifies our prediction that this mixed union will prove of but ephemeral existence. The men who do become affiliated with it will soon find out that the employers are bound to have the upper hand in every instance; they will become convinced that only in a union composed of wage workers exclusively, of men having common interests, these interests will be looked after and protected.

It is not quite four years ago since the building trades employers of the city of New York locked out their men because of their refusal to sign an arbitration agreement introduced by the employers and objectionable to the men. The bosses then organized a so-called "independent union" of each of the different trades of men ready and willing to submit to their terms as per the agreement. The employers having a representation in these unions, they having control of the finances and issuing the working cards to any man who would sign the agreement, the part they played caused the utmost confusion and soon became a source of dissatisfaction and dissension

among the men. Scarcely had eight months elapsed when the independent carpenters reaffiliated with our U. B., while others, some time after, individually or as a body, rejoined the national organization of their trade, again seeking refuge and protection under the old flag.

It is but a matter of time when events and circumstances will compel the building trade mechanics, who may then have joined this mixed union in Washington, to follow the same course.

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We are in receipt of a letter from Brother J. G. Cogill of L. U. 740, Melrose, Mass., requesting us to urge our Local Unions to send a petition to every congressman asking them to work and vote for the repeal of the duty on lumber. Brother Cogill believes that the removal of the tariff on lumber would have the effect of opening up competition, of bringing the price of lumber down to possibly $20.00 per thousand, and that a movement to that end, if inaugurated by us, would greatly strengthen our position with the general public and the builders.

We leave it to our Local Unions to take up this matter if they see fit; we ourselves feel not inclined to take issue with a movement from which the benefit to be derived, by the working people or the general public, is so doubtful. Generally speaking, the working people are not affected by the tariff; high tariff or low tariff, we have to fight for the maintenance even, and more so for every advance in our wages. Nor are the builders and contractors liable to allow the general public to benefit by any reduction in the price of raw material, be it brought about by the removal of the duty on it or otherwise.

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The defeat by the referendum vote of the proposition to inaugurate a "Tool Insurance Fund" in our U. B. apparently was quite a disappointment for many of our members employed in shops and mills. Yet a careful study of the constitution and rules for this fund as submitted by our last convention must have convinced those who in their former connection with the late Furniture Workers' Union have gathered experience in the matter that, had the proposition been carried and an attempt at the consummation of the plan been made, a fiasco would have been the inevitable result.

The entire subject is a novelty for the outside carpenters, who constitute by far the major part of the membership of our U. B. It is not understood, and for this reason unpopular with them. Should the necessity of the introduction of a tool insurance benefit ever be felt by the bulk of our membership and every member become entitled to this benefit to a limited amount, say $50.00, the paying of this additional benefit from our general fund would be a matter just as simple as the paying of death or disability benefit. It would not require any separate bookkeeping, neither by the Local Unions nor the General Office; no separate membership roll of participants in the fund, nor would it require any deposits from these members and no guarantee fund. It would simply mean that in the course of the year the General Office would have to pass on and eventually pay a few more claims, such for loss of tools, while the total amount of benefit paid out for this purpose could be covered by possibly a very small extra per capita tax, or a small increase in the regular monthly per capita. But as long as our membership take so little interest in the feature as shown by the result of the referendum vote, the matter would better be dropped then and there, or taken up locally.

The Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America Endorsed by the American Federation of Labor.

The following communication has been received by General President Wm. D. Huber:

Washington, D. C., Feb. 2, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, President, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, State Life Building, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Among other matters receiving the attention of the Executive Council at its recent meeting was the application made by your Brotherhood for the endorsement of its union label.

I beg to advise you that your application was favorably considered and that when

the new label bulletin is revised the label of your organization will appear thereon.

With best wishes,

Fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President American Federation of Labor.

Installation of General Officers of the U. B. of C. and J. of A.

On Monday morning, February 1, 1909, the General Officers elected by the referendum vote of our entire membership to hold office from February 1, 1909, to January 31, 1911, were duly and officially installed at the General Office in Indianapolis, Ind., by former General President William J. Shields of Boston, Mass.

The ceremony was both interesting and impressive. Every officer installed felt that a great responsibility rested on his shoulders. To be at the head of an organization of more than two hundred thousand men and to help steer that organization clear of the shoals and pitfalls that come in its way from time to time, and at the same time to help make it a success, is an honor that any man may well feel proud of.

The officers installed were the following:

William D. Huber, General President, Indianapolis, Ind.

Arthur A. Quinn, First General Vice-President, Perth Amboy, N. J.

Leonard Funk, Second General Vice-President, Spokane, Wash.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary, Indianapolis, Ind.

Thomas Neale, General Treasurer, Chicago, Ill.

General Executive Board.

Charles H. Bausher, New York City, First District.

D. A. Post, Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Second District.

Wm. G. Schardt, Chicago, Ill., Third District.

R. E. L. Connolly, Birmingham, Ala., Fourth District.

John Walquist, Minneapolis, Minn., Fifth District.

W. A. Cole, San Francisco, Cal., Sixth District.

P. C. Foley, Edmonton, Alta., Canada, Seventh District.

Why Is It?

Why is it that great malefactors may contest the constitutionality of law enacted to protect life, limb, health and society, and when the court of last resort has upheld the law, nothing but a fine is imposed, and ordinarily a fine so small that the whole transaction is profitable to the wrongdoer after all his expenses are paid?—Building Trades.

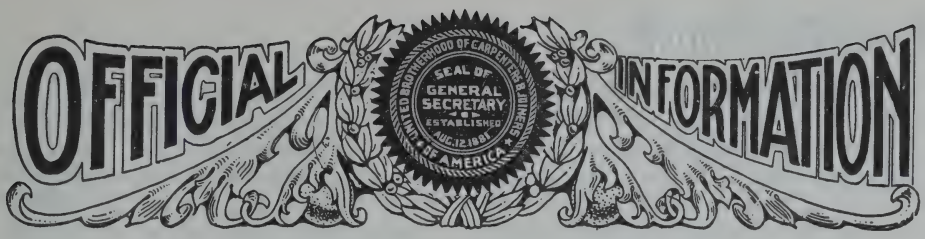
It is quite true that "Half a loaf is better than no bread." But the inference that it is imprudent to demand the whole loaf that belongs to us is altogether wrong. If we ask for the half, we may get a dry crust or a few crumbs. If we demand the whole loaf and go out to get it, we are likely to get the half soon and the whole in time.—New York Call.

The reforms which have been effected are the work of the people, and they are to be traced in that history only, which is rarely written, of the stubborn perseverance with which men have criticised their own conditions, have discovered that in themselves only, whoever may be the agent of the remedy, the remedy can be found, and have under infinite discouragements effected much.—Thorold Rogers.

A woman who has sold herself, even for a ring and a new name, need hold her skirts aside for no creature in the street. They both earn their bread in one way. Marriage for love is the most beautiful external symbol of the union of souls; marriage without it is the uncleanest traffic which defiles the world.—Olive Schreiner.

I was taught to believe that if a man would ground himself upon what is right he could wait until other people came to him. I was taught that no man could afford to be wrong, no matter how many he had in his company.—W. J. Bryan.

Education may lead to the most terrible consequences, as various bishops and statesmen unhesitatingly avow. Poverty and education never could thrive together, and if poverty had to go, how lonely the world would be.—Twentieth Century.



GENERAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

General Office,
State Life Building. Indianapolis, Ind.

General President,
WM. D. HUBER, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Secretary,
FRANK DUFFY, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

General Treasurer,
THOMAS NEALE, P. O. Box 187, Indianapolis.

First Vice-President,
ARTHUR A. QUINN, Ball Block, Brighton Ave., Perth Amboy, N. J.

Second Vice-President,
LEONARD FUNK, E 2307 5th Ave., Spokane, Wash.

General Executive Board,
WM. G. SCHARDT, Chairman, 1910 Kenmore Avenue, Sheridan Park, Chicago, Ill.

ROBT. E. L. CONNOLLY, Secretary, Box 55, Birmingham, Ala.

P. C. FOLEY, 1032 Fifth St., Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

W. A. COLE, 200 Guerrero St., San Francisco, Cal.

D. A. POST, 416 South Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.

CHAS BAUSHER, 1370 Franklin Ave., Bronx, New York City.

JOHN WALQUIST, 2528 Elliott Ave., Minneapolis, Minn.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.

Report of General President Wm. D. Huber for the Quarter Ending December 31, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the General Executive Board—Brothers—Greeting:

In submitting this, my last, report for the year ending December 31, 1908, I desire to say that during the quarter just ended we have not made the progress some of us may have anticipated, and this owing to the fact that hundreds of members in many localities were out of work and have walked the streets for months. Consequently we have not advanced, either in membership or finances, as we should and would have done under more normal conditions.

While it is true in some localities work has been plentiful, yet this has been more than counterbalanced by scarcity of work in other places, and this explains our lack of progress. Many things have occurred, both politically and otherwise, to bring about these conditions. But we hope the year 1909 will be such as to advance our organization and enable us to report greater progress than ever before.

From reports received at this office from many localities it looks as if the new year would be a prosperous one so far as the building trades are concerned.

Plans are being drawn where the weather has not been too severe, and we hope this progress will continue and spread to every locality where the U. B. has Local Unions, and thus permit us to share in the prosperity of our country. If the General Officers and the membership of our organization will put forth their very best efforts there is no reason why the coming year should not be fruitful of large gains in membership. It takes persistent, consistent and insistent work as well as heroic efforts at all times and in all places to bring about the results we desire. But with the experience we have had as an organization we should see the necessity of combining our efforts and consolidating our forces. In doing this we simply place ourselves in a position to take better advantage of the common enemy.

Injunction after injunction have been served on our Local Unions, District Councils and members for one cause or another, and where these matters have been promptly referred to me I have done my best to defend them and assert our rights under the laws of our country, and I shall continue to do so in the future.

It is a regrettable fact that in many cases the members get themselves involved in these controversies and allow months to pass before they notify me of the matter. They should let me know at once in order that they might have the immediate backing up of our powerful organization in their fight against any "vested interests" who might attempt to infringe on their rights as American citizens.

Many matters of importance will be laid before you, some of which require immediate action by your body. I desire to request the General Executive Board to appropriate some money in the interest of our Local Unions in Porto Rico and their membership. Our organization on the island is making the same fight that we passed through years ago and should have all the assistance that it is possible for us to give them, both morally and financially. There will be other cases of like nature where requests for financial assistance will be asked for, especially in many of the smaller cities and towns, and I believe they should be encouraged and the respective Local Unions assisted as far as possible. In my opinion it is better to render them assistance and hold them intact rather than let them be suspended and then have the difficulty of reorganizing them.

We have issued twenty-nine charters during the last quarter and many locals in the larger cities have consolidated, thus placing themselves in a better condition to legislate intelligently, and also saving the expenses of so many locals, and further eliminating the controversies which naturally exist where there are many small local unions in one district. Philadelphia in particular has made notable progress in this respect, and I would earnestly recommend that others do likewise, as these are steps in the right direction. In my judgment it is better to have one or two good strong Local Unions to attend to the business in one locality than to have six or seven weak locals. By thus consolidating they solidify the movement and bring the organization up to a higher plane. I have advised consolidation wherever possible, as I believe it promotes harmony, good feeling and a better opportunity to assist the rank and file; also, it has in many cases brought peace out of chaos. I trust during the next few months more locals will take this matter up and do what they can toward bringing about consolidation and amalgamation of the weaker locals.

Furniture Shops.

I desire to call your attention to a matter which I deem of great importance to this Brotherhood and ask that you take some action or render some decision for my guidance in the future. As you are evidently aware, the furniture factories of the country are branching out and manufacturing interior trim of all kinds. In fact, after a thorough and careful investigation, and from data furnished me, over 90 per cent. of the furniture factories are now making building trim, such as doors, sash and such work relevant thereto which goes into the construction of buildings, and the question is, Shall we branch out and organize the furniture factories of this country.

I am of the opinion that this is an opportune time to claim jurisdiction for that class of work in its entirety, and hence my reason for asking the General Executive Board to make a ruling on same.

May the year 1909 be one of progress and attainments is the wish of your General President.

Fraternally submitted,
WM. D. HUBER,
General President.

Expulsion.

Louis Klein of L. U. 433, Belleville, Ill., has been expelled for embezzlement of funds belonging to the Local Union.

Localities to be Avoided.

Amarillo, Tex.	DeLand, Fla.
Ashland, Ky.	Demopolis, Ala.
Atlantic City, N. J.	Detroit, Mich.
Austin, Tex.	Duluth, Minn.
Baltimore, Md.	Edwardsville, Ill.
Belleville, Ill.	El Reno, Okla.
Brantford, Ont., Can.	Ely, Nev.
Bridgeport, Conn.	Fort Wayne, Ind.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Gary, Ind.
Chicago, Ill.	Hartford, Conn.
Cleveland, O.	Helena, Mont.

Hendersonville, N. C.	New York City.
Houston, Tex.	Norfolk, Va.
Johnson City, Tenn.	Oakland, Cal.
Kansas City, Mo.	Owensboro, Ky.
Knoxville, Tenn.	Philadelphia, Pa.
Lawton, Okla.	Pittsburg, Pa.
Los Angeles, Cal.	Pottsville, Pa.
Louisville, Ky.	Pueblo, Colo.
Marion, O.	Richmond, Va.
Memphis, Tenn.	Rockford, Ill.
Mount Kisco, N. Y.	Salineville, O.
Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	Sayre, Pa.
Miami, Fla.	Seattle, Wash.
Milwaukee, Wis.	San Francisco, Cal.
Mulberry, Fla.	Tacoma, Wash.
Nashville, Tenn.	Vancouver, B. C., Can.
Newark, N. J.	Wheeling, W. Va.
New Haven, Conn.	White Plains, N. Y.
New Orleans, La.	Worcester, Mass.
New Rochelle, N. Y.	Youngstown, O.

Local Unions Chartered Last Month.

Aberdeen, Miss.	Orion, Ill.
Coalinga, Cal.	Thompsonville, Ill.
Fairview, Okla.	Union Springs, Ala.
Junction City, Kan.	Winchester, Ky.
Montgomery, Ala.	

Total: 9 Local Unions.

Use of Live Oak.

Live oak is now manufactured only to a very limited extent and probably only as timbers for boat and ship building. At one time live oak was regarded as so pre-eminently adapted for ship building that the United States government set aside large tracts of it for the use of the navy. Live oak is not manufactured into boards or lumber, but if it were so manufactured it would take plain oak inspection, which makes no difference between red oak and white oak. There is no record of live oak being quarter sawed; if it were no conspicuous figure would appear. It is remarkably hard, compact and close-grained wood, difficult to work, but very durable, and takes a high polish, the wood growing harder and darker with age. The live oak (Quercus virens, Ait.) is the only species of oak in America which retains its green leaves until the new foliage of the next season appears, from which, of course, it derives its name. Its habitat is the Atlantic and Gulf coasts, from Norfolk, Va., to Texas. The tree attains a maximum height of fifty to sixty feet with enormous spread of branches, sometimes to more than three times its height.—Woodworkers' Review.

The Toiler and the Exploiter.

Oh, what fools we mortals be
To toil and tax our brain,
For naught but gold and wealth to gain.
Where heaps of finest treasures,
For Pirates' selfish pleasures,
Are hoarded up in bulk at his Domain.
The man who never toils,
Who lives on Crime and Spoils
Has always got some workingmen to plunder.
They are driven till half dead,
While they strive for daily bread,
And where to get their next meal is a wonder.
Still we vote away our life
And we struggle on in strife,
With a boss that is scooping in the dough.
Then we go on a-working
While he keeps on a-shirking;
For that is all we workingmen should know—
Is to toil and earn the money,
While the boss gets wine and honey
With the product of our energy and skill.
They keep grinding us to earth,
And they laugh with glee and mirth.
While they are looking for some emigrant to kill.
They preach tariff to our Craft,
And import Labor to get Graft;
That is what they claim is our protection.
They work them in the mines,
And use them on all lines,
For rebate is their scheme in each connection.
We may some day learn a lesson,
That may be a poor man's blessin'.
I have found a good and fine invention;
But that they want to steal
And they wouldn't buy a wheel,
Only question every feature that I mention.
Some day I will get wise
And will open all your eyes
For Lunatics are always very cute.
They get their prey at last,
While they're peering in a glass;
If you want to get the devil, kill the root.
This is our only chance
Or we lose our shirt and pants,
While fighting to get an honest living.
We will never get to hell,
For there is no room to dwell,
As the others get everything we're giving.
So don't you stop to worry
For all are in a hurry,
To settle up and cash in all their checks.
While they are on the run
We can have our fun
To watch them tumble down and break their necks.

ELMER SCHOONMAKER.
Local Union 478, New York City.

There are so many men who have nothing to say, and insist on saying it.

Always ask for the union label.

WHAT OUR ORGANIZERS ARE DOING

Geo. J. Bohnen.

Since the suit was instituted by our organization entitled Bohnen vs. Wille, the City of New York and Herman A. Metz, as comptroller, the object being to apply the eight-hour and prevailing rate of wages law of the State of New York (commonly known as the labor law, being Chapter 506 of the laws of 1906), to the trim and mill work used in the construction of public, State and municipal work, the employers' association, with its famous compulsory arbitration plan, found itself utterly helpless against this mode of procedure, and therefore a "Municipal Builders' Association," incorporated, came into existence. With a committee of the District Council, I obtained an agreement from this body entirely satisfactory to our organization. Most of its members being also members of the "bosses' union," this agreement broke the way for independent agreements of employers' associations connected with the arbitration plan, without the sanction of the master carpenters and so paved the way for the District Council to arrive at an agreement with the "cement league," and the "metal-covered door association." All these agreements provide for union trim and mill work exclusively. This, in turn, did more than all other agencies to defeat the master carpenters in their continuous attempt to force this organization into a non-union trim and mill-work agreement, and thereby establish scab conditions and open shop.

As a further result of this action, we have succeeded in having contracts for trim aggregating nearly one million dollars in value placed with union shops and mills working eight hours and paying the prevailing shop wage of New York City, which is 50 cents per hour. And further, we have organized, as a direct result of this agitation, a number of important mills and shops, among which are the Pinches Co., New Britain, Conn.; J. Morganthaler & Sons, New York City, Hyde-Murphy Co., Ridgway, Pa.; Waters & Osborn, Red Bank, N. J.; J. Marcus Woodworking Co., Williamsbridge, N. Y.; Standard Lumber and Trim Co., Charleston, W. Va.; McConnell Mfg. Co., Hornell, N. Y., and the end is not yet.

The appellate division of the supreme court, as usual when a labor organization is involved, decided against us, saying "That the agreed statement of facts did not bring the contractor, Wille, within the provisions of the law."

That decision was appealed from to the court of appeals, the highest court of the State. This tribunal, which, in a previous decision, had upheld the constitutionality of the law, now "ducked" our points, raised on appeal, by confirming the decision of the lower tribunal without opinion.

The issues involved in this case and the consequences are of the greatest importance to our entire organization. While New York City is not in a position financially to continue this fight at present, it is confidently expected that our General President, in recognition of the serious consequences of the matter, will be able to finance a new case to be brought which cannot be "dodged." An adverse decision on that case would enable us to strive for an amendment of the law.

* * *

Chas. W. Paine.

Since I have been appointed organizer for the states of Louisiana and Mississippi, I spent a few weeks in New Orleans. Conditions in this city were very bad on account of the money panic and business stagnation, and consequent scarcity of work. The local unions here have lost quite a number of their members, mostly those, however, who had recently joined; while most of the old standbys are still firm and looking forward for better times. I feel sure they will soon build themselves up again.

Having been ordered by the General President to proceed to Corinth, Miss., and help our local union in this city on its feet again, on my arrival I found it down and out. I immediately set to work to get the members together again, going from job to job, asking them to meet me at their hall the next night.

After an earnest appeal to them, when the meeting was held, to remain loyal to the cause and themselves, and after distributing some literature furnished me by the General Office, a number of members, sufficient to hold the charter and willing to stick to the local union, paid up their dues. Upon my advice, the secretary of the local union applied to the General Office for a dispensation for a short period, allowing them to take in new members under reduced initiation fee, and I instructed them to hold open meetings in an effort to organize the entire craft of the locality. I have since learned that their open meetings were successful inasmuch as additional members were gained.

I next went to Jackson, Miss., where I found the local union in fairly good shape, considering the hard times our members there and the whole country have gone through.

I then again stopped at New Orleans for a short while to finish up work started previous to my visit to Corinth. From here I went to Pensacola, Fla., and meeting our members at night, I learned that their organization was sorely lacking. I gave them the best of encouragement and advice and as there will be two large jobs in that city in the near future, I am in hopes that this will afford them an opportunity to secure new members and get delinquent ones back into the fold again.

I next visited Mobile, Ala., consulting with our members on the best ways and means to solidify their organization. The open shop prevails in that city, but as most of our men are employed and there seems considerable of work, our members hope to be able to re-establish closed shop conditions in the spring.

At this writing I am again in New Orleans, looking especially after the millmen. With the valuable assistance of the business agent, Brother Frank T. Haas, we are getting in a little better shape, now and then taking in a new member, and when work starts up again I hope to get all the local unions in my sphere of activity in good working order.

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C. J. Harding.

My sphere of activity being Winnipeg, Manitoba, I, on December 15, attended the regular meeting of Local Union No. 343 of that city. The attendance was not as large as it should have been. It seems that the industrial crisis this country is passing through has had the effect of abating in a large degree the enthusiasm of our membership. A large number of our men seem to think they have filled their obligation by paying their dues and need not attend the local's meetings. At the meeting here above mentioned, a committee of three was appointed to investigate the cause of non-attendance, to induce delinquent members to pay up their back dues and in their report make such suggestions as will have a tendency to bring about a better state of affairs.

Our civic government has a "Fair Wage" clause inserted in all contracts and all day work for themselves comes under the same clause, which, however, is not always carried out to the letter by the city, as some of the officials have shown a tendency to pay less than the union scale at every opportunity. Such an opportunity apparently presented itself last summer. When the new police station in this city, in the construction of which only union men were employed, was completed and taken over by the city, they found that it would require considerable alterations before it could be occupied. So the city had the work done by the day and engaged eight non-union carpenters to do it. Before long I found out that these men were working five cents per hour below the scale. Approaching them, I asked them to join the U. B. and I would see to it that they got the wages they were entitled to (35 cents per hour), and the same rate for all back time. They would not believe me, thinking I was bluffing them, refused to join the union and even re-

fused to give me an order on the city for their initiation fee to be deducted from their wages if I was able to do as I said. The best offer I could get from them was that they would each plank down $10.00 when I had collected the money. I finally agreed to that, went before the board of control sevcral times and had the matter settled, to the effect that about $1,000 was distributed among these men. But when I demanded that they fulfill their promise and join the union they had all kinds of excuses, all needed the money for some purpose or other, and I could not get a cent from them.

In this case, as in many other instances, I have tried to show that the labor movement is not a selfish movement as our antagonists assert it to be, and even that if our motives were selfish non-union men are bound to be benefited by our work. No one could be more unselfish than I have been in this case, but if any one can show me a piece of utter selfishness as that enacted by these men I would like to hear of it.

In conclusion, I would say that if any brother from across the line is thinking of coming here in search of work, give up the idea and stay away for the present as we have lots of our own men idle and there will be nothing doing until the building season opens up in May or June.

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John Tweed.

Up to the present time conditions in Ontario have been fairly prosperous so far as our trade is concerned. The depression which swept over the country far and near left its impression upon us, the result being a diminution in our membership of more or less degree. Toronto has suffered the most in that respect, being governed by conditions that we could not control, undue immigration of a character detrimental to organized labor being one of the factors we had to contend against. The trade is overrun by men clamoring for work at any price. Hamilton is in a similar position and governed by the same conditions, while Niagara Falls, St. Catherines, Barrie, Berlin, Port Colborne, London, Kingston, Brockville and other places, through the energy of their officers and members, have fairly kept up the strength of their unions and are working faithfully to advance the best interests of their organizations. I have visited them all, encouraging them all I could to keep up the good work and take that individual interest in the work our obligation demands, for without such our labor will be in vain. Work in most of the localities has dropped off this last month as is naturally to be expected at this time of the year, owing to our climatic conditions. But we have every reason to believe that the coming season will be a profitable one by the tone of the papers, which speak very optimistically of the situation and are favorably impressed by the future outlook. Let us hope that such will be the case and each and every one do their utmost to advance the interests of our trade and organization, that the good we are looking for may accrue and our best interests served by being true to our obligation, individually and collectively.

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Carl Young.

As it has been some time since I have had a report in The Carpenter, I will attempt to give a short account of my work done during the last few months. Beginning with and visiting Local Union No. 46 at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., I found them in fairly good shape, and composed of the best carpenters in that locality. The city is fairly well organized, a number of the other trades being in line. While trade was rather slow, still most of our boys were busy, and the general idea is to improve conditions. They having long winters in that part of the country, should receive big wages; they are deserving of more than they are getting.

I next went to the Canadian Soo to see what Local Union No. 1825 was doing, and found them in very poor shape. There was very little work in the city, and most of our members were working out of town. I, however, found a few of them, and we attempted to hold a meeting, but could not get a quorum. This local should receive some attention during the summer months, as it is impossible to do anything there

during the winter season. I next visited Local No. 958, at Marquette, Mich., and must say that it was the most delightful visit I have ever made to a local. I had been led to believe that the people of that locality were only half civilized, but I had not been in the city more than half an hour until I was convinced that I had been misinformed. In all of my life I never met a more social lot of people than I met in the beautiful little city on Lake Superior, and a better bunch of union men cannot be found any place. Harmony prevails all along the line, and the employers are first-class men and deal fairly with the men. The mayor gave us the use of the assembly room in the city hall to hold a mass meeting, and was at the meeting himself, an attentive listener. The meeting was a success in every particular, and no doubt it increased the zeal of the boys. While there, the local desired me to try and organize locals at Negaunee and Ishpeming, and as an inducement for me to try they sent Brother Dorrow with me. We went to Negaunee and secured the opera house, which the owner very kindly donated, and proceeded to canvass the town, and although it was a rainy day, we got a good meeting, fifteen members of the craft attending the meeting. They all signed the application for a charter, which I immediately telegraphed for, and the night I instituted the local we had seven more candidates, making twenty-two in all. It was given No. 873, and is a hustler, for I am informed they now have forty members.

I next went to Ishpeming, but found work rather dull and most of the boys out of town, not leaving enough to effect an organization at that time. I hope to visit this locality again and get a good union in that city.

I then went home to prepare for the convention, having been elected delegate by my local, and was not again in the field until after my return from a trip to the coast and through the South, during which time I visited a good many locals, as each city I visited had one or more locals. Too much praise cannot be given these boys for the royal greeting accorded me. I then returned to my home feeling more than ever that the labor unions are the best of all organizations, and that the carpenters are some of the best in the world. Since my return home I have made visits to a number of locals to encourage them to hold on during the winter in order that they may be in good condition in the spring, and I hope my efforts have not been in vain. Among those visited was Local No. 154, at Kewanee, Ill. This local has been as hard hit as any in our entire brotherhood, and the boys deserve a lot of praise for holding the local together. The principal industry in the city is iron, and when the panic came it hit this little city more than others. Thousands of men were thrown out of employment, and all building operations ceased. Our boys were compelled to go outside for work as there was not enough in town to keep any of them busy. With all of this confronting them, they have stood by their union and are deserving of great success, if the promised prosperity should ever return. I will not speak in detail of some of my work, as my report is already too long, but will say that my visit to both Dixon and Sterling, Ill., was not very pleasing. These locals are in a very poor condition, and it is my intention to help them as soon as I get away from Clinton, where I am at present working, and of which I will speak in my next report. I desire to say, however, that business is very dull in many localities, and our members would do well to keep their dues paid up and be in readiness to greet the prosperous times that have been promised us, and of which, so far, we have seen so little.

Wm. D. Michler.

During the months of October, November and December I have devoted my entire time and energy in the interest of our organizations in the State of Kansas, endeavoring to increase the membership of our various local unions, and causing them to take a greater interest in their own affairs and pave the way for a more concrete movement in general. Wages and hours compare very favorably with those of other states, considering the size of

the various towns and cities throughout the state, and with a little energy and effort on the part of our membership still greater gains could be obtained, and no doubt as the spring season approaches our men will renew their efforts toward organizing our craft in every town in Kansas.

On October 21 I organized the carpenters in Radley, Kan., now Local Union 1844, and on October 25 I organized the carpenters in Corona, Kan., Local Union 569.

On January 5, 1909, I organized the carpenters in Excelsior Springs, Mo., Local Union 1652, with twenty-seven members. Our members have been pretty steadily employed in all the cities I have visited until the present cold and inclement weather set in. Prospects for a continuation of building was never more favorable than at this time. All that is required is good weather conditions to make 1909 a banner year in the building business, which will cause a substantial increase in membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

N. Arcand.

During the months of December and January I visited all the local unions located in the district assigned to me. Most of them consisting of a French-speaking membership, I translated into and explained the amendments to our general constitution in the French language in order that the members might be able to intelligently vote on them. During my stay in each place I called open meetings, preaching the gospel of unionism. In some instances, especially in Magog and Three Rivers, I met with fairly good success, which, however, to a great extent I owe to the presence of and the helping hand accorded me in these places by Mr. A. Verville, the popular labor deputy of the Canadian Parliament and president of the Canadian Trade and Labor Congress.

At a meeting of workers of all trades or callings, held in Three Rivers, five applications for Local Union 1793 were obtained and a local union of bricklayers was organized, which promises to be of great advantage to all other trades.

By order of the G. P., I adjusted a difficulty that had arisen between the Montreal D. C. and L. U. 1127. As both parties were very peacefully inclined and animated with a brotherly spirit, I found this a comparatively easy task.

To the reorganization of this Montreal L. U. No. 1127, composed of millmen, which for some time has been in a stagnant condition, I have also devoted some of my time. In company with Brother Ainey, the secretary of the Montreal D. C., I have visited most all the shops and mills in town and invited the men to open meetings. Unhappily, however, but few of them responded and but three new members were gained. We shall, nevertheless, continue the work, being confident of ultimate success. It is to be hoped that the millmen and craftsmen in general will understand that this is the time for sowing the seed for a rich harvest in the spring after a long year of sterility in the building industry. By each and every one making an individual and special effort and under the guidance of our U. B., we may anticipate a large crop.

R. Fuelle.

Since my last report for publication I have visited a number of cities in several states. In San Francisco our members tried to put me out of commission with kindness. If the Kaiser had come there I doubt if he would have received a greater welcome. I have not the space here to adequately express my appreciation, and besides I learned a few things about the coast since the time I visited Kansas City and St. Joseph, Mo., and from all appearances this coming spring our members will see better opportunities than they have had for the past year. I also visited Leavenworth, Kan., and found our members a live set of union men.

December 12 I arrived in St. Louis and attended the twenty-fifth anniversary of Local No. 5, which was one of the most enjoyable functions I have attended for years. I met some of our members I had not seen in many years and some had

grown old and gray, but are still full of fight for our cause. It was nearly church time on Sunday when the last ones departed.

On December 17 I organized a new local in Carthage, Mo., and no doubt will be able to form another in Webb City, only eight miles from Carthage. I also visited Local No. 311, Joplin, Mo., and found a hearty welcome. Non-union men have slim chances in Joplin.

I then called on the District Council of East St. Louis, Ill., and found nearly every job under control of our members, but naturally at this time, with fifteen inches of snow on the ground, work is slack. The Millmen's Local, No. 697, is in better shape than any of them at present, as every mill is organized and working under an agreement. I visited the outside carpenters and attended the quarterly meetings, installed the officers and then took up the matter of consolidation, which was favorably received, and a committee was appointed by three locals to work out a plan of consolidation. No doubt a great deal of good will be accomplished in the near future.

I then spent some time in St. Louis, and on January 12 I attended the meeting of the Carpenters' District Council, when the secretary and business agents, elected by a referendum vote, were installed, and I trust this new system will hold St. Louis as one of the best conditioned cities in our trade.

On January 13 I attended the meeting for the formation of the Building Trades Department in St. Louis, and every trade entitled to representation had its full quota of delegates on hand. Officers were elected and more than one hundred members were present, all determined to get better things than ever. This department promises to become a great factor, if not the greatest and best in the country, in the labor movement.

While in St. Louis I visited Locals Nos. 1596, 47 and 1100 and found the meetings so well attended that all members could not find room inside their halls. This shows the determination of our St. Louis members to be always Johnny on the spot.

Wm. B. Macfarlane.

In compliance with instructions from the General President, I attended a meeting of the Niagara County, N. Y., D. C. and took up the matter relative to a grievance of Local Union No. 322 with that of Local Union No. 1555. A committee of three from the D. C., 322 and 1555, presented evidence covering the entire case. I forwarded my report to the General President shortly after hearing the case.

I then visited Batavia, N. Y., and met with the D. C., matters pertaining to a new wage scale for 1909 being discussed.

Upon instructions of the General President, I went to Youngstown, Ohio, and took up the matter of the Wayne Brewing Company of Erie, Pa., and Local Union No. 171. The grievance of L. U. 171 was that the Consumers' Brewing Company, now the Wayne Brewing Company of Erie, Pa., erected a storage building in Youngstown, Ohio, with non-union carpenters. (A report on this case has been filed with the General President.)

From Youngstown I went to Lansing, Mich., to encourage and advise our members in the work of organization in that city.

I then went to Jackson, Mich., and found that our members have thoroughly established the eight-hour work day and have complete control of their trade. Our members and their employers in that city are working harmoniously together and are getting the best possible results therefrom.

I next went to Grand Rapids, Mich., for the purpose of auditing the books of Local Union No. 335. I found a shortage which, however, would not have occurred had the trustees complied with our laws. We held an open meeting in the hall of No. 335 and every chair was occupied. We had one initiation and several applications were received. I feel satisfied that the old-time members will go with a will and build up their local to its old-time standard. I leave this city for Lansing, Mich., to assist our members in fighting against the non-union shop.

Trade conditions in the building line look bright for the coming season in the

majority of cities that I have visited during the past six weeks. I have visited many local unions en route to this state and advised our members to be careful in making trade demands this spring. However, it is to be hoped that they will reap their full share of what rightfully belongs to them during the year 1909.

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Leonardo Pacheco.

At the beginning of December, 1909, I was in Utuado City, where I succeeded in organizing a local union, which now goes under the number 1090. After staying with the officers and members for a while, advising them as to the work to be performed and instructing them on their rights and duties, I left for Catano, on December 16, as per order of the General President, to investigate conditions in Local Union No. 1114 of that locality, they having appealed to the General Organizer for financial assitance. My findings in this case I communicated to the General President in a special report.

On the 19th of December I visited Juncas on a similar mission, Local Union No. 1696 also having appealed for financial aid. I reported the result of my investigations to the General President at once.

I went to Humacao December 22, where I met with Local Union No. 1833, and went after some delinquent members and induced them to pay up their back dues.

I next visited the City of Caquas, where I was wanted by Local Union No. 1283, their officers lacking in proper business methods and needing my advice. On the 25th of December I reached Yauco, where business of importance required my presence.

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E. Rosendahl.

I believe it about time to get my Waterman into action and let the Brotherhood at large know how the City of Angels, Rats and Sunshine is progressing.

I was sent into this city by our G. P. in July of last year to assist the carpenters here in upbuilding the organization. I am possibly the youngest organizer on the road, and this is my first experience, and I must say that this was certainly a peach of a place for the serving of my apprenticeship as an organizer.

The city was at one time fairly well organized as far as the carpenters were concerned, but through poor management, such as giving the bosses about fifteen minutes notice of a raise in wages, and at the same time demanding a half-holiday on Saturday and the closed shop, and not allowing contractors to finish work contracted for under the old scale, and many other bad moves, the unions here are almost ruined.

There has also existed among the members here an internal strife, which has done more to disrupt our organization than anything else. The D. C. meetings held at that time were so noisy that they would make a meeting of the Holy Rollers look like a Quaker meeting.

When I landed here to take up the work where Brother M. C. Hughes had left off (and I will say now that Brother Hughes did some excellent work here) I hardly knew how to start. I was here for a couple of weeks without letting any one know my mission, during which time I mixed in with all sides and certainly learned the root of all the evil.

I then went to work and called a large mass meeting of all union carpenters of the county, and told them my mission, and asked them to forget the past and get together and assist me all they could.

This meeting was a great success. I announced at that time that we would hold a large class initiation thirty days from that date. Many of the members, who knew that the organization had dwindled down at a rate of about fifty per month, laughed at me, but when, thirty days from that date, we initiated about one hundred candidates, they sat up and took notice. From that day to this we have initiated new members every week, at a rate of from four to twenty, but with all of this it is hard to materially increase the membership as this city is about the worst transient city in the United States; carpenters and other mechanics come and go every day.

During the past six months the times have been exceptionally hard and the greater majority of the carpenters have been out of

work, but notwithstanding this we have increased in membership.

At the present time the carpenters here are working together in harmony and boosting for all they are worth. Many members come here from other cities with union cards in their pockets, and they keep them there and do not deposit them according to the constitution, but work on any kind of a job and at any scale of wages. I believe that a member who will disregard this section of the constitution is so crooked that a corkscrew placed along side of him would look like a straightedge and that he should be severely dealt with.

Carpenters are brought here from all over the world by citizens' alliance ads. They think this is the land of Caanan where they will feed on milk and honey, oranges and grapes and other fruit, and when they find that the best they get is a lemon and that they are broke and ready to float, the next thing they do is to hunt up the business agent or organizer and try to make a hurry-up touch and look for pastures new.

On my trip to the northern part of the State I visited the convention of the State Building Trades Council, the local council being affiliated with that body since about a month ago. Many measures which will do us much good here in Los Angeles were endorsed, and I will say that California is most fortunate to have the State Building Trades Council, and its general president is Brother P. H. McCarthy who was unanimously re-elected among the wildest of enthusiasm.

Several jurisdiction fights between the carpenters and other trades were brought on the floor of the convention and I am pleased to say that the carpenters were victorious in every instance.

Now for a little advice to floating carpenters: If you can manage to exist where you are, if you are only able to feed on snow balls, stay there for you can not even get that here.

We are making strenuous efforts to organize southern California at this time and nearly every city in this part of the State is making good progress. I think when spring comes and work opens up we will be able to organize this part of California and get such conditions for the carpenters as will enable them to properly care for themselves and families, educate their children and sink a few rocks for a colder day.

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M. C. Hughes.

During the past three months and up to this date, January 16, I have devoted my time in the interest of our organization in the Kansas City district as per instructions from the G. P., visiting the different locals, the building trades department and other trades, trying to instil new interest in the movement. The best of harmony prevails among the different trades of the building industry of this district and all are affiliated with the B. T. D. with the exception of the bricklayers and stonemasons. Their affiliation is looked for in the near future.

There is an organized body of scabs in this district known as the Independent Order of Carpenters, chartered and incorporated under the State laws of Missouri. The membership of this dual organization is composed of men that have been expelled by the D. C. for violation of law. I would advise all locals throughout our jurisdiction to keep their eyes open for this bunch of scabs, as they will have to seek greener fields for employment, this district getting to warm for them. On January 14 we came in contact with thirty-two of these men working on the St. Marys hospital, the largest job under construction in the district, which will give employment to about that number of men for the next three months. We found this independent bunch scabbing the inside trim, something that our organization has been fighting against for the past twenty-seven years. We took the matter up with the contractor and tried to adjust the matter without pulling the other trades off, but he would not agree to anything, stating that he was satisfied with the men he had and classed them as the best mechanics he had ever had to work for him. Thereupon, the grievance having been brought before the B. T. D. to act, the business agent of that body ordered the other trades off. It then did not take us long to convince the contractor that it was to his interest to get this bunch of scabs off the job. The strike only lasted four hours, our members taking charge of the job the next Monday morning. We have

had the pleasure of running this bunch of scabs off several jobs in this district, therefore beware of them.

The Building Trades Department passed resolutions making it unlawful for any member of any of the affiliated trades to work with the members of this dual organization. With the assistance of the B. T. D. we will be able to put this bunch out of business in a short time. The D. C. is doing some effective work getting ready for the coming season. All indications point to a successful movement in the building crafts, and the best of harmony prevails among the affiliated trades. With this fact in view we look for good results in the future.

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H. R. Kline.

Since my last report for the journal, by order of the G. P., I visited Jackson, Mich., on my way to Lansing, Mich. I found our members wide awake to their interests and a large attendance at the regular meeting held in my presence.

Proceeding on to Lansing I attended the regular meeting of L. U. 791 and consulted with officers and members on the situation in that city. I learned that owing to the evil influence wielded over the business people in Lansing by that well known rank foe of organized labor in Battle Creek, our movement in the former city was greatly harassed and making but slow progress. It is, therefore, gratifying to state that in spite of the adverse circumstances, our membership is determined to bring about a change for the better in the present order of things.

Receiving orders to go to Elkhart, Ind., and assist L. U. 565 in the adjustment of some financial tangle, I attended to this matter and then proceeded to Evansville, Ind., where L. U. 90 had a serious controversy with the National Concrete Construction Company of that city. Having submitted a detailed report to the G. P. on this matter and for other reasons, nothing more need be said here.

Since early in December, 1908, I am conducting a campaign of organization and education in the City of Indianapolis. Three open meetings have been held and I would consider this report incomplete without giving expression of my appreciation of the splendid advise given and assistance rendered me by the general officers, the members of the several committees on tabulation and the members of the G. E. B. at these meetings.

I have good reasons to believe that a sound foundation for a healthy and lasting movement is now established in Indianapolis and that the day is not far distant when, as far as the carpenters are concerned, that city will occupy a place among the ranks of the most thoroughly organized cities.

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S. A. Bye.

When writing my last report for "The Carpenter," I was in La Crosse, Wis., leaving that city for St. Paul, Minn., by order of the G. P. after my special work was completed. The D. C. and L. U. 1868 of the latter city had applied to the G. P. for the assistance of an organizer to make the most out of a dispensation granted them for the months of November and December. On my way to St. Paul, I stopped at Eau Claire and met with L. U. 1074. This L. U. is still holding its own and expecting to make great headway this coming season. I had the pleasure, also, of meeting with the Labor Assembly at Eau Claire and was glad to learn they were carrying out some of my suggestions relative to card system, union label agitation and other measures intended to help build up the organization in Eau Claire to its former flourishing condition.

Arriving in St. Paul, I soon found myself with my hands full, and the first month of the above-mentioned dispensation having already elapsed, I lost no time hunting up the officers of L. U. 1868, and with them arranged for a series of open and special meetings. With the assistance of the B. A. of L. U. 87, and its members, and with the support of the local labor press, "The Minnesota Union," we carried on the campaign as a labor revival to a success that surprised every one of us, only the weather, the mersury having dropped to 26 below zero, gave us a call down. The result was 35 new members that month and a general stirring up. We also unionized several shops in St. Paul and will clean up the remainder later in the spring.

Early in the new year I was ordered by the G. P. to stay in Minneapolis and assist

L. U. 1568 (cabinetmakers), which also had been granted a dispensation for January and February. The success in St. Paul had an encouraging effect on the officers and members of this L. U. and the meetings we are advertising and which are held every Friday, are well attended. Judging from the results so far achieved and the interest manifested by the Minneapolis members, they stand a fair show to make good the boast that they will ultimately beat St. Paul.

I am now under orders to pay a short visit to Stillwater, Minn., for the purpose of learning the true condition of our organization there. After a conference with the officers of L. U. 957 I came to the conclusion that an effort to start a revival movement should be delayed until spring, and reported to that effect to the General Office. At that time, undoubtedly, other local unions in this section of the country will also appeal for help to rebuild their organizations and improve conditions. I hope this coming movement will receive the full support of the U. B.

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Samuel Campbell.

Since my appointment, late in November, I have found the conditions here the same as presumably exist in many, if not all, the large cities, viz.: plenty of men and very little work to keep them in employment. This condition required great vigilance on our part over the enormous supply of men to keep them from forcing a general reduction in wages, also to encourage and keep in the ranks many of our members who otherwise would have dropped out. I am pleased to say that in this respect we have been as successful as could be expected under the circumstances. Many matters of importance to our organization have been referred to myself and Brother Ryan, such as interviewing firms that were about to be or were awarded large contracts, and in every instance we have used our best efforts in securing the employment of our men thereon. We have been fairly successful in this purpose.

Among other affairs of vital importance to us, and to which we devoted considerable of our time and attention, was the bringing about of the elimination of the dual organization, known as the Associated Carpenters, which has been in existence here since April, 1904, and ever since has been a serious detriment to our advancement. I am in hopes that in this respect we will be able to report good results in the near future.

We have also had considerable trouble with the city government relative to the letting of municipal work. In the past we have had to fight for every inch gained and this movement we are fighting for another inch, trying to force some of the rankest of employers of labor out of the business, and to do so we are introducing an ordinance in city councils for the guidance and governing of these officials, to govern the same. We have had several conferences with the mayor, who assured us that he was in sympathy with us and wished us success. We have also had several conferences with the members of the A. W. W., with a view to having them accept the propositions advanced by the U. B.

As everything in Philadelphia apparently requires great deliberation, so it seems the members of this organization here require considerable time for such. We have attempted to assist the representatives of our organization from Trenton, Camden and other cities on all occasions, as also other trades here, where it was possible to so do. We have been passing through months of siege and warfare in an effort to organize the Building Trades Department here, and it looks as though this will be accomplished before this month of January has expired. When this central body is placed on a proper basis under the guidance of the laws of the Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., we expect to be in a position to report better results accomplished by us and organized labor in this city. Let us hope!

If we assume that a boycott to injure the sale of a product injures a property right, then we assume that the manufacturer has a property right in the customer; and no man has a property right in a customer or in the laborer who works for him. The sooner we make this clear the sooner shall we get the relief we are asking for. —V. A. Olander.

We have more power than will; and it is often by way of excuse to ourselves that we fancy things are impossible.—Rochefoucauld.

Organization and Legislation in Kansas.

Editor The Carpenter:

The State of Kansas presents a good field for organization for a good many trades. Since the panic broke up work has been improving and the future seems to indicate better prospects. The State Federation of Labor is making good headway and affiliations are growing every day and bids fair to keep the present organizer on the road organizing and looking after the interests of the various unions. Organizer Bramlette will also attend the sessions of the State Legislature during the coming winter as chairman of the legislative committee and present such legislation as will be in the interest of labor. In addition to the work done by the Kansas State Federation of Labor, which is of a splendid character in the field of organization work, there is a law upon the statute books of Kansas creating a State Society of Labor, which law authorizes every bonafide labor organization in the State to elect a delegate to the convention to be held annually at the capitol for the study and dissemination of social and economic subjects and for the promotion of the industrial interests of such organizations. In addition this convention is authorized to elect a president, vice-president, secretary and assistant secretary, which officers shall constitute the Bureau of Labor, the secretary and assistant secretary of which shall be ex officio commissioner and assistant commissioner of labor with full authority to conduct the work of the Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection. The commissioner is authorized to appoint a deputy factory inspector, a statistical clerk for the office work and a stenographer. It is needless to say that all of these officers are members of organized labor and whose organizations are affiliated with the American Federation of Labor. This plan divorces the Bureau of Labor absolutely from partisan politics and enables the labor movement to have full control of the operations of the Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection.

In addition to the operation of the Bureau of Labor this State Society of Labor maintains a legislative committee of three members at the legislature during the entire session on the basis of a voluntary donation of 10 cents per capita from its affiliated members. During the last five sessions of the legislature thirty labor laws have been enacted through the efforts of this committee, backed up by the State Society of Labor, who had previously indorsed this legislation. Since the organization of the Kansas State Federation of Labor and the provision for the legislative committeemen representing that body, the two legislative committees are instructed by their respective organizations to work in co-operation and harmony in behalf of legislation that has the indorsement of organized labor. Thus these two State movements are operating in a broad field, each having their several lines of work that do not in any way conflict—one operating the Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection, the other looking after the field of organization and both joining in the work of legislation and both are controlled by organizations that are in affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. Thus it is important that every organization in Kansas should give its affiliation and support to these State movements that have accomplished so much for labor and are working for better things in the future.

The State Society of Labor is purely a voluntary organization without cost, except the attendance of delegates at the annual convention. For defraying the expenses of the convention the State makes an appropriation of $500, part of which is

applied to defraying the expenses of delegates attending the convention. There are about 520 organizations in the State, including the four great groups of industry, such as the building trades organizations, the mine workers' organizations, the railroad organizations and miscellaneous organizations.

It has been the good fortune of the undersigned to hold the position of secretary and commissioner of the State Society for a number of years, and it is believed that as an agency for the uplift of the laboring masses and the protection of their industrial interests, no other State can boast of the splendid equipment that Kansas now has in its State Federation of Labor, looking after the work of organization and legislation in its State Society of Labor, equipped from the rank and file of organized labor and in the operation of its Bureau of Labor and Factory Inspection Department. The officers of both are co-operating in every way possible to advance the cause of labor. Yours fraternally,

W. L. A. JOHNSON,
General Organizer, A. F. of L.

From Evansville, Ind.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union 90 of Evansville, Ind., is starting the new year on a new basis, entirely different from that which we have worked on for the last three years. A few months ago we sent our delegates to and have become affiliated with the local Building Trades Department of the A. F. of L., and we have just voted to send representatives to the Central Labor Union of this city.

We have elected T. B. Huber as our business agent, a brother who has been a member of our Local Union and an active worker in the cause for the past ten or twelve years. I believe he will do much to extricate us from the rut that we have allowed our organization to get into.

I am, however, sorry to state that our new business agent had to enter upon the field under very unfavorable circumstances, as in the performance of his duties he will be confronted with a non-union element and unfair contractors, more numerous than we had to contend with in the last ten years. But he will have the assistance of all active workers in the union and we propose to take the advice of the General Office and go after the nonunion men with determination, for we believe we can handle them better in the union than outside of it.

Hitherto it has been the contention of our membership that a man who scabbed once is beyond conversion and no effort should be made to get him into the union. Likewise, we held that it was useless to bring a scab contractor into line and that he should continue to employ scabs. We have come to the conclusion that our attitude in this respect was an illogical one; we have now adopted a different policy and hope by its pursuance to better serve our interests and the cause in general in the future. Fraternally yours,

H. A. HAZEN, R. S. L. U. 90.
Evansville, Ind.

Place Ban on Smoker and Hold Banquet.

Editor The Carpenter:

It may be interesting to the brothers to learn how Local Union 952, Bristol, Conn., came to place the ban on the "smoker," which most of our Local Unions customarily give once a year, and take to the banquet instead.

For several years Local Union 952 has followed that custom and when the smoker was held we had more or less beer, and generally more. On that account a number of our members not only objected to beer being a feature of the program, but they became opposed to giving any smoker at all.

Being desirous of holding some function that would meet with the approval and be more to the liking of all the brothers every year, we voted to eliminate the beer, to have a banquet and invite to it our wives, sisters or sweethearts. Enlisting local talent, we had a fine entertainment, the features of the program consisting of recitations, instrumental and vocal music and an abundance of good things to eat. The banquet proved such a success that we voted to have another this year. The brothers did all they possibly could to

make it a grand occasion; we again had a splendid entertainment, all we could eat and some to take home.

In conclusion, allow me to say to the brothers, if it is customary in your Local Union to hold a smoker, give a banquet a trial, invite your wives, sisters, sweethearts and friends and let your next smoker be a banquet. Fraternally yours,

JAS. B. WHITE, L. U. 952.

Bristol, Conn.

Asiatic Exclusion League.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 9, 1908.

Officers and Members of United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sirs and Brothers—In compliance with instructions, I respectfully wish to call your attention to the enormous amount of work facing the Asiatic Exclusion League, and it is our special desire that our cause be forwarded in every possible manner during the present session of Congress.

There is no hope for the protection of the white man except through absolute Asiatic exclusion by national law. There is no force or influence operating so strongly towards that end as is the Asiatic Exclusion League. The interests of every white person on American soil are involved in the question of Asiatic exclusion.

The character of your organization and the necessity of self-preservation, as well as the inspiration of patriotic sentiments, should impel you to lend the league every assistance that you can. Your representatives should embrace every opportunity to speak on this serious problem, and your journal should publish from time to time such extracts that it can, and by so doing your general influence will be known and felt in favor of the exclusion movement and the perpetuation of the white man's standard of living.

This league desires the advice and counsel of every friend of the white man, hence your assistance is a necessary factor as an aid in the advancement of national exclusion laws.

The most important problem now before our league is how to most quickly and effectively overcome the apathy of the people of the Eastern States, in order that members of Congress from that part of the nation may be urged by their constituencies to support our cause in the halls of national legislation. The only way we may attain our end is for the people of the Pacific Coast to lead the way through solid organization. The head and front of the exclusion movement has been and is the Asiatic Exclusion League. It has been of untold advantage and benefit in the circulation of literature and in the forwarding of legislation.

We therefore respectfully request that you forward the inclosed petitions to your Congressman and Senator (under seal), and further ask that you print one similar in character in your valuable paper, with an explanatory paragraph requesting your subscribers to sign and mail same to their Congressmen. The more individual petitions sent the better, as it will create a healthy public sentiment which will prove to our law makers in Congress the necessity of an exclusion law written upon the statute books.

In behalf of the league I desire to thank you for the past interest that you have shown in this all-important question and trust that you will re-double your efforts until the objects for which this league has been instituted will have been accomplished.

With best wishes for the continued success of your organization, together with the compliments of the season, I have the honor to remain,

Very sincerely and fraternally,

A. E. NOELL, Sec-Treas.

Shall We Help and Protect Our Old Members?

Editor The Carpenter:

I was highly pleased to find among the amendments to our General Constitution a proposition calling for the introduction of an "Old Age Pension," and while the proposition did not cover all that we desire, and though it has been turned down by the referendum vote, the bringing of this matter before our membership was a step in the right direction. The old age

pension is a question of vital importance to all labor organizations and there is no doubt in my mind before many years have gone by some system will have to be devised and adopted, be it by the labor organizations or the government, or both, for the relief of the superannuated. Every fair-minded person that gives the subject any consideration at all must admit that something must be done for our older and indigent citizens.

Bishop Lawrence, a few weeks ago, in an address delivered in Boston, said we would either have to raise the pay of the workers or make provisions for old age pension.

As to our U. B. and its membership, the General Secretary's report to the last convention shows a large number of members in arrears, a state of things which I firmly believe could be circumvented had our membership something to look ahead to, something like the old age pension. They would then, even in times of depression, make a strong effort to keep square on our books. Another point to be taken into consideration is the fact that every state has to take care of a large number of old men on poorfarms and similar institutions at a considerable expense to the state, and if we could show the legislatures that we are providing for our superannuated members it would be deemed good policy by every state to endorse our organization.

Considering the problem, be it from a moral, economic or from a humanitarian point of view, one must come to the conclusion that our old age toilers must be protected and that the refusal to employ a man because he is growing old is a crime. Such a course as the latter is denying the worker the right to live, it deprives him of the necessaries of life, while he should be self-supporting and self-respecting; it reduces him to an object of charity; it lowers the standard of living; it widens the gulf between rich and poor, and debases citizenship.

There is but one common reason why men are debarred from employment at a certain age—we have gone mad with greed. The young man in his prime of life is found more profitable or efficient to the employer; every business must be made as productive as possible, every employer tries to extract the utmost amount of labor from the employe.

So great is the nervous tension under which modern industry works its victims that many are considered old at the age of forty. Gray hair, bent form, inelastic step, proclaims an early breakdown. To hire such a man, from the viewpoint of the employer, does not pay; it is poor business policy.

The old aged worker is driven from the shops, factories and other places of work, because young men, women and children can do three-quarters of a man's work for half his pay and can speed the machines higher and higher, till none but those whose vitality is still fresh can withstand the nerve-racking strain. This is considered good business policy. Profits must be forthcoming, no matter how much the stock has been watered; the cost of production must be reduced, no matter who suffers. "Get the largest possible returns for the smallest possible outlay," is the slogan of the capitalist.

The man at fifty has had his day, someone else has squeezed out the best that was in him; he may yet be able to turn out a good day's work, but it is supposed that his son can do still better, and to hire elderly men when young men, with their eyes bright, their hands strong and minds alert, are begging for employment for less pay would be poor business judgment.

The young man offers greater immunity from accident in the industrial struggle and the old man must give way. The demands of modern industry have become so exacting that a man at fifty declines rapidly unless he has developed the power to direct and prolong his usefulness. No man's physical effectiveness can long endure the tremendous strain under which the workman of today, in all branches of skilled trade, has to labor. A few years of this exorbitant expense of energy and a man has furnished his best, henceforth he holds his place by sufferance and the employer is glad when he is replaced by a younger man. It is hard upon the victim, but it is business, and business has

no room for sentimentality nor is there any morality or justice in business.

For these reasons there can be no permanency in our industrial system nor in our entire social fabric. Yet the fact remains that at fifty the worker generally is still at his best and can certainly earn the wages that are paid him, and more. At that age his aptness to rear a family is most developed, his resources are strained to the highest limit and he should receive every consideration, and public policy demands that he be given ample opportunity to provide for himself and family and be paid equitable wages.

Society owes something better to its superannuated toilers than work on the town farm. The old age problem would not force itself upon us so vehemently were it not for the large army of unemployed. This is another phase of the labor problem awaiting solution. When the time has come where all natural opportunities will be available to labor and we no longer will allow the capitalist class to lock up these opportunities for private profit, then there will be no occasion to discuss the superannuation problem and old age pension nor the problem of the unemployed, for there will be a chance for every worker to earn a decent living for himself and family.

Fraternally yours,

JOHN G. COGILL,

L. U. No. 760, Melrose, Mass.

To Organized Labor of Massachusetts.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Executive Council of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., have instructed me to write, asking you to publish the enclosed circular in your journal, and to urge your local unions in our state to affiliate with the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L.

We are always ready to assist any craft when in trouble.

The Massachusetts State Branch never dictates to any local union or interferes with their rights; we require that all local unions be affiliated with their National or International Organization before they affiliate with our State Branch.

The Massachusetts State Branch is proud of its action in supporting National and International Unions. State branches are of a benefit to your organization and deserve your support.

Hoping you will induce your local unions in this state to affiliate with the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., and with our best wishes for your future success, I am,

Fraternally yours,

D. D. DRISCOLL,

Secretary-Treasurer.

To Local and Central Labor Unions:

Your Local and Central Labor Union are invited to affiliate with the Massachusetts State Branch of the American Federation of Labor.

—Cost of Affiliation—

No fee is charged to affiliate. It costs one cent per month for each member in your union. The per capita tax begins the month your body affiliates.

Central Labor Unions pay $1.00 per month, no assessments.

Any union to be represented at the coming state convention to be held at Holyoke, Mass., the second Monday in October, 1909, now organized, must affiliate at least ninety days prior to holding of the convention.

We want all wage-earners to be members of the local union of their respective crafts.

All local unions should be affiliated with their National or International Unions.

Every local union should be affiliated with the Central Labor Union in their respective location, because it is for the benefit of the organization, it is for the protection and advancement of the wage-earner, it affords an opportunity to discuss questions of interest to the crafts twice a month or oftener if necessary. "Where you go in time of trouble, there you should go in time of peace."

All unions organized in this state should be part of our State Branch of the American Federation of Labor, as all wage-earners are benefited by organization.

Twenty-three years ago some of the label trades of this state issued a call for the formation of the Massachusetts State

Branch, A. F. of L.; they wanted more united action of the organized wage-earners of this state; they wanted more and better laws in this state, and then the good work began; considerable has been accomplished since the first meeting. We have assisted in organizing many unions, we have assisted and decidedly advanced the various labels, and the results—higher wages and shorter hours—are being enjoyed by almost every wage-earner throughout the state. We stood by the friends of labor and defeated its enemies.

The State Branch of the A. F. of L. has worked hard for legislation in the interest of labor; our legislative committee appears before all committees at the state house in matters of interest to the wage-earner. Child labor laws were brought about through the work of this organization, and today the child is at school and not in the workshop. Our sanitary conditions that are enforced by law were enacted through the untiring efforts of organized labor in Massachusetts. On the Overtime Bill in textile mills the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., has done noble work for this law; they started the work by defeating the men who did not stand by organized labor, and their work was a success. Many of the laws referring to labor enacted in the last twenty-three years originated from our state conventions. Much more could be cited here on legislation brought about through the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L.

The employers in this state are organized to defeat all legislation that interests organized labor, they keep their agent and attorneys at the state house while the legislature is in session, and pay them large salaries to introduce bills that will destroy the union label and the rights of union labor.

We want organized labor of Massachusetts to be united; we want their support. If you mean to fight for your rights let all unions unite with the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., and justice will be shared by all.

Your union is requested to write the secretary the reason why you are not affiliated, and any suggestion as to what can be done to better the State Branch and what should be done to improve the conditions of your craft.

Hoping we will have your union as a part of the Massachusetts State Branch, A. F. of L., in the near future and represented at our next convention, and with the best wishes for the success of your union, I am, Fraternally yours,

D. D. DRISCOLL,
Secretary-Treasurer.

P. O. Box C, Station A, Boston.

From Decatur, Ill.

Editor The Carpenter:

Local Union No. 742, Decatur, Ill., sends you the subjoined report of our president, read at the expiration of his term, with a request to have it printed in an early issue of our journal, The Carpenter. In this report our retiring president sums up the situation here in this city, which doubtlessly is synonymous with and therefore of interest to other localities.

Fraternally yours,
H. A. WAGNER,
Financial Secretary L. U. 742.

Decatur, Ill., January 5, 1909.

To the Officers and Members of Local Union No. 742, U. B. C. and J.—Greeting:

I take this opportunity in presenting my final report as your president:

The year 1908, now passed and standing as a memory only, has been a very remarkable one in various ways. In times past it had been the almost invariable rule in industrial depressions that organized labor was severely crippled and in many cases entirely disrupted, and always requiring a long period of diligent re-organization to bring them back to their original strength and prestige.

While it is true that a number of men have relinquished their membership in the various labor unions throughout the country, the significant fact remains that a vast majority of the skilled mechanics, representing the cream of the labor movement, still hold paid-up cards in their respective unions.

The Brotherhood at large lost approx-

imately 30,000 members during the financial depression from which we are just now emerging. When we remember this fact it is not hard to see that our local here has held her own. Some of the members we lost are a good riddance and should never be re-admitted to membership. On the other hand, a few of our delinquent brothers were so placed that they had to go to work for unfair contractors in order to keep their families from being in absolute want. To these brothers leniency should be shown when they again apply for membership.

And another year's end finds us still facing the same old problem of completely organizing the carpenters of our city. This work must be done by our individual efforts. An organization, like a chain, is only as strong as its weakest component parts. Then the result follows that the usefulness and aggressiveness of our union is dependent entirely on the loyalty shown and energy exerted by the individuals composing the whole.

We must bear in mind the fact that just so long as we are thrown into a competitive field with the men who follow our craft for a livelihood, just so long must we compete with them for hours and wages.

Thus the logic clearly presents itself to a man of ordinary intelligence, that in order to establish and maintain a certain scale of wages and stipulate a certain number of hours to constitute a day's work, we must of necessity be in position to control the men who do this work.

It is folly to beg the contractors to employ our members, but we must use our best efforts to bring into the fold the men who actually perform the work.

When I took the oath of office as your president, one year ago, I promised I would preserve order in the meetings and enforce the constitution and by-laws as I understood them. As to how well I have kept my promise you must judge for yourselves.

The new officers about to be installed were fairly chosen by the required majority, and it is now the duty of every member to extend to these officers the cooperation and loyal support to which they are entitled.

Let us all get together now, and bearing in mind that a "Strong pull, a long pull and a pull all together" will accomplish the objects for which we are organized.

Again thanking the membership for courtesies extended me during my tenure of office, I am,

Fraternally,
ARTHUR KINKADE,
Pres. Local No. 742.

Our Old and New General Office.

Editor The Carpenter:

Stopping one day in December last at Marshall, Ill., across the state border from Terre Haute, Ind., less than two hours' ride from Indianapolis, I took advantage of the proximity by paying a visit to your city, so I might obtain information and prepare to answer the many inquiries of officers and members of Local Unions I meet with as to the progress our new General Office building is making.

Arriving in Indianapolis on a Saturday afternoon, which at our General Office is observed as a half holiday, I was determined to be on hand early Monday morning. Entering the office a few minutes after 8 a. m., that day, I found the general officers and every employe seated at his desk or table. The General President, who with his two stenographers occupies two rooms, was busy dictating his replies to communications from local unions, organizers, etc. The General Secretary I found sitting at a large table with a huge pile of letters before him, reading the contents, seemingly holding two letters in his hands at a time, then gathering both hands full and passing them to the clerks in the adjoining room or to other departments, one of these being the card-filing room, where about a dozen clerks were busily engaged. Across the hall I came into the income and supply department, where three more clerks or bookkeepers were engaged. Next to that, in the main hall, is the General Treasurer's room, where that officer and his clerk were hard at work. The G. E. B. room was at that time occupied by the committee of five brought to the G. O. to tabulate the

referendum vote on the constitutional amendments. Every one in the office I found on the move, attending to the work assigned to their respective departments.

I was only a short time in the office when a request came in from the new building to send some one of the general officers over to settle a jurisdiction dispute between an independent laborer's union and one affiliated with their national organization, as members of each union were working on the building and each one claimed jurisdiction over the work. Brother Duffy had an understanding with the G. P. and G. T. and then went over to the building and got the independent union to join the national laborers' organization, which is affiliated with the A. F. of L., the latter thereby obtaining jurisdiction over all laborers and hod carriers' work. This settled the trouble. Brother Duffy then made a tour of inspection through the building, and as I had followed him I had ample opportunity to question him on all dimensions and details. Brother Schardt, the chairman of the G. E. B., is the inspector of all materials and sees that all material bears the union label, at least as far as such can be secured with the label attached.

I have been over the building ground, viewed the location; I have been all over the floors, in the basement and garret, in the nooks and safe vault. I have viewed the principal outside elevators, and these are my findings:

Our new General Office, or rather our own headquarters building, still under course of construction, is located in a beautiful and central part of the City of Indianapolis. It is well laid out and well built, with ample floor space to transact the business of our great organization, which will answer the purpose even when our total membership has reached the 500,000 mark. There is room and floor space to rent to other national unions and the site and building is not only worth the $70,000 we have invested; its value may fairly be estimated at $100,000, and any of our members who see our new headquarters, that we all own and have an equal share in, would not take $150,000 for it when completed. But to complete it, I believe, it will take a little more than $70,000, for few of us have seen a large building erected without requiring some changes or extras added, and if eventual alterations are made while the building is under way it saves trouble and expense afterwards.

Fraternally yours,
D. J. FARLEY,
L. U. 807, Toluca, Ill.

Brother T. M. Guerin in the Pulpit.

Editor The Carpenter:

The Congregational Men's Union of our town, Great Barrington, Mass., has agreed to take charge of the Sunday afternoon service at their church once a month during the winter and to engage speakers for the occasion to address the audience on important issues of the day.

Being also a member of the above union, at my suggestion Brother T. M. Guerin, the first vice-president of our U. B., was invited for last Sunday, January 10. He came and gave us a very good and interesting talk. Quoting from our local paper, "The Berkshire Courier," of January 14, Brother Guerin began his address by remarking that he could not be otherwise than an advocate of labor unions, because they tend to the betterment of the laborer's condition. Born, he said, of poor but honest wage-workers, he himself had become such a worker at the age of 12 years. Many write and talk upon the labor question, but few really know it. To understand it one must know the conditions of the past. To anticipate the future one must know the conditions of today. Brother Guerin traced in brief outline the history of labor conditions for several centuries. Because of an effort for a higher wage which was being then made, a law was passed in England in 1349 compelling laborers to work for the same wages that had prevailed for the two previous years. The penalty for refusing to thus work was imprisonment. A law was also passed providing that any employer who paid more than the stipulated wage should be fined a sum double the amount of the excess he had paid. No employer, however, became guilty. Back in the eleventh century cruel legal measures were resorted to, but, as time continued, even harsher conditions prevailed. In the fifteenth century the conditions of the working man became such that there was a general refusal to labor at

all, the compensation being so small that starvation without work was preferable to starvation with work. This attitude of the working man resulted in a law giving the justice of the peace power to arrest and compel the lashing until blood flowed of men who refused to work. Five years later, this measure not having subdued the working men, provision was made for the slitting of the ears of men who refused to work and to execute them if they still persisted in refusing. Some of the old conditions were horrible. Men found idle were to be fed with only water and crumbs and were branded with hot irons. The parents of a child between 5 and 21 years of age were compelled to put it to work. If it ran away an iron collar was put on its neck and it was made a slave for life. About forty laws, the speaker said, had been passed in the early centuries to prevent the organization of labor.

Brother Guerin paid tribute to the sacrifice and heroism of the men who rebelled against conditions to an extent that finally brought betterment. It was not until 1825, however, that there began to be a marked advance in the conditions of the working people. Labor organizations have had their growth rapidly since then. The benefits have been many.

The unions, the speaker frankly admitted, make mistakes and have in them bad men, but other organizations make mistakes and also have in them such men. As a rule, though, the control of the organizations has been in the hands of men of wisdom and courage—high-minded men who have kept untarnished the reputation of the unions. Unions generally, he said, have been champions of education; they have established newspapers and magazines; have paid millions of dollars in benefits to their members, have abolished sweat shops, have stood largely alone in fighting child labor and have stood for good order, knowing these things to be essential to the stable and permanent advancement of their cause. It is easy for college professors and members of the aristocracy, the speaker said, to criticize the manual laborer, but until he has the opportunity of the more favored ones he should not be condemned for the minor mistakes he may make. Union men, he said, have been condemned for refusing to work with non-union men. Union men know that in assuming this attitude they are right, since those who are not for them are against them. Hence it is legitimate to resort to every lawful method to bring non-union laborers into their union ranks.

The solution of the labor problem is not, Brother Guerin said in closing, so much a question of better system as of better men —of character. The problem, in fact, is nine-tenths moral and Christian. Our country is not dependent upon its great crops, large commerce and stupendous industrial progress, or general material prosperity, but upon the betterment of and increase in the intelligence of the laboring people. The unions make, Brother Guerin said, for such betterment. In illustration he drew word pictures of two towns, one a labor union town, the other a non-union town. The former is prosperous. It has its eight-hour day, its happy homes, its well-fed and well-clothed children, and its elevating social life. In the other town each man stands alone to pluck and cut down his fellows; has a long workday, a miserable wage and his children are neither in school nor on the playground, but toiling their tender lives away in the mills and factories; there are hovels instead of homes and general moral degradation. Brother Guerin urged his hearers to study the labor question sympathetically and fairly.

Rev. Mr. Maurer, at the close of Brother Guerin's address, said the speaker had touched the kernel of the problem in declaring it an ethical one and in saying that the solution lies not in the system but in the hearts of men. He thanked the speaker for his fair and earnest treatment of the question.

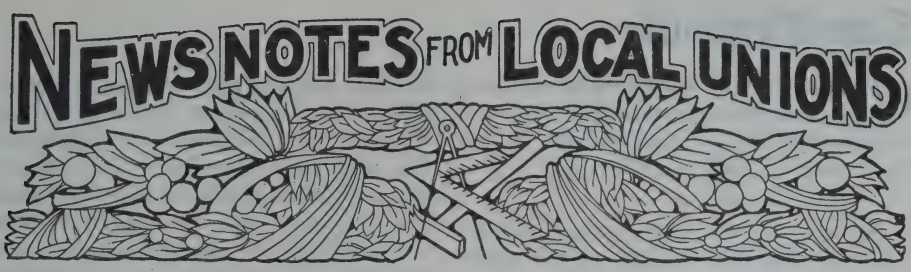
Two months from now we will endeavor to get a speaker from the Employers' Association, so each side of the question may be fairly represented. I think it a step in advance when a Congregational minister will invite an Irishman and Roman Catholic to his pulpit and allow the speaker, Brother Guerin, to occupy it as he did last Sunday afternoon, with Mr. Maurer, the president of our Men's Union, and myself.

Yours fraternally,

C. H. BELL,

F. S. L. U. 1045.

Great Barrington, Mass.



Alliance, Ohio—On Tuesday evening, January 5, Local Union 1023 of this city met in regular session for the transaction of important business, especially the installation of their newly-elected officers. The ceremonies over, Brother J. N. Moore of the Typographical Union delivered a very interesting and encouraging address on the lines of unionism, its objects, aims and the benefits to be derived from organization. He particularly dwelt on the fraternal spirit prevailing between Local Union 1023, C. and J., and his own Local Union, as well as all unions affiliated with the local central body. His remarks were most enthusiastically received, and when the applause had subsided, the members and guests were invited to the dining room, where all sat down to a sumptuous repast consisting of oysters in any style, pickles, kraut, cheese, crackers and coffee. After all had partaken of the good things to their hearts' content, they repaired to the assembly room, where A1 union-made cigars were passed around and an hour spent in a social smoke and conversation, interspersed with stories and jokes. When the hour of 10:30 had arrived the reception committee was tendered a unanimous vote of thanks and the brothers went home declaring this had been the most pleasant and enjoyable evening spent since the organizing of the Local Union.

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Morristown, N. J.—This is a good place for carpenters to stay away from at this time. There is no opening, either for resident brothers or for newcomers. Trade is very dull and almost our entire membership is idle. Traveling brothers contemplating a visit here should think twice before starting.

✣ ✣ ✣

Nowata, Okla.—In view of our wage movement, to take effect soon, we would earnestly request all brother carpenters to steer clear of this place until we can notify them through this journal that the questions at issue have been satisfactorily settled. Traveling brothers are also warned not to pay attention to inducements held out by land agents who offer lots for sale, guaranteeing steady work to the purchaser. Men from various States have fallen victims to these agents and bought lots, but were offered employment for wages below our scale.

✣ ✣ ✣

Edwardsville, Ill.—Traveling brothers would oblige us greatly by avoiding this city until the building season opens up. Trade is very dull here, work is very scarce and any newcomer in search of employment will surely meet with disappointment. Keep away until further notice.

✣ ✣ ✣

Fort Worth, Tex.—If one would place credence in newspaper talk, a good many packing houses, interurban car lines and fine depots are being built in this city. But it is all a "fake;" no such operations are going on here. The fact is, that business generally, and the building industry especially, is greatly depressed, and as a result most of our home mechanics are idle, and there are two men for every one man's job. Migrating carpenters are earnestly advised to remain away from this city for the present.

✣ ✣ ✣

Bartlesville, Okla.—Trade conditions have improved in this section of the country and prospects for the coming season are good. The building industry in the entire State is reviving, but the smaller towns are sorely lacking in organization. In these places the members do as yet not realize the benefits to be derived from organization, and therefore do not attend their meetings as they should do, work under all kinds of conditions, have no working rules for the maintenance of fair condi-

tions, and also the open shop system prevails in some of these localities. There is a larger field for an organizer here in this State, and we need one badly.

❖ ❖ ❖

Springfield, Mo.—As a result of reports being spread broadcast for some time by real estate agents stating that the New 'Frisco shops were going to start up and about five hundred carpenters would find employment, we are overrun with carpenters from outside districts and many of our home men are idle. These newspaper reports are but a real estate boom, while trade here is as dull as it is elsewhere, and from present indications we do not anticipate any improvement for months to come. Transient carpenters are earnestly warned to pay no heed to notices stating that carpenters are wanted in Springfield, Mo. Give this city a wide berth until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Anderson, Ind.—All brother carpenters are hereby warned to keep away from this city at this time. There is nothing doing, trade is almost at a standstill, and most all of our members are idle.

❖ ❖ ❖

Clarksburg, W. Va.—We are fairly overrun with carpenters from districts where strikes are in progress, and as trade here is as dull as anywhere else and our own interests seriously placed in jeopardy by this unusual influx of idle men, we would appeal to all sister Local Unions to advise their members to remain away from this city until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Worcester, Mass.—Carpenters and mechanics of all trades are again warned to remain away from this city and vicinity; there is scarcely any job to be had in any trade, while there are hosts of applicants and many of our own members are walking the streets.

❖ ❖ ❖

Binghamton, N. Y.—For some months past business in the building line has been very dull in this city, and many of our members have been compelled to take other work not pertaining to the trade in order to earn a living. Others have dropped out, leaving our union in bad condition. To aggravate the situation, the Chamber of Commerce is in league with the non-union contractors in an effort to make all possible inroads upon us. Therefore we would request all migrating brother carpenters to refrain from coming to this city and vicinity until further notice.

❖ ❖ ❖

Fox River, Ill., District—The Local Unions comprising this district are in good condition and our D. C. is in splendid working order. Prospects are bright for plenty of work this coming season.

❖ ❖ ❖

Meadville, Pa.—Brother carpenters everywhere are requested to give this city a wide berth until further notice. Work is very scarce and many of our home brothers are idle. We hope migrating brothers will comply with our request and keep away until trade has picked up again.

❖ ❖ ❖

Ossining, N. Y.—All carpenters are urgently requested to avoid this city while searching for employment. Trade is very dull in this vicinity and a goodly number of our mechanics are out of work, with but little prospect for the coming spring and summer.

❖ ❖ ❖

Cheyenne, Wyo.—We are loaded to the muzzle with men, many of them being idle owing to depressed business conditions. There is an unprecedented scarcity of work not recovered from our trouble lastspring, to avoid this city at this time and the next few months.

❖ ❖ ❖

Newark, N. J.—It is imperatively necessary for traveling carpenters to avoid this city until further notice, as we have as yet not recovered from our trouble last spring, and building operations have as yet not begun. Brother carpenters will please help us to get on our feet again by staying away.

❖ ❖ ❖

Information Wanted.

Karl Schuhmann, or Schoenemann, working as a cabinetmaker or carpenter, 49 years of age, a native of Parchim, Mecklenburg, Germany, who, in 1903, came to

this country and after his arrival here was supposed to have joined L. U. 513, New York City, but later left town, is anxiously sought for by his son in Germany. Anyone who can locate him or knows of his present address will please communicate with H. SCHOENEMANN, Pfaffenhaus No. 3, Parchim, Mecklenburg, Germany, or with the General Office.

John Viertel is inquired for by his brother. When last heard from he was in Los Angeles, Cal., where he was a member of the union. He is 39 years of age, 6 feet 1 inch in height, has light hair and a scar on one of his thumbs. Anyone knowing of his whereabouts will confer a great favor upon the undersigned by communicating with him. Address

LOUIS VIERTEL,
214 Caspian Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.

A Friend.

"Call not that man wretched, who, whatever ills he suffers, has a friend."

Along the rough highway of life
Where joy and wretchedness
Make up each checkered human lot
We are not comfortless;
Amid the perils and the gloom
And troubles without end,
True happiness will light our way
If we have found a friend.

When enemies, with cruel art,
Would filch away our joy
And envy with malicious spite
Would sweet content destroy,
We still are blest if we but have
One champion to defend—
One heart to make our cause his own,
A tried and trusted friend.

No matter what the ills we bear—
Afflictions without cure,
A tender, loving sympathy
Will help us to endure;
'Twill lift the darkened clouds of grief
And joy and courage lend—
We cannot hopeless be for long
If cheered by one true friend.

With friendship true, though woes assail
And all the world goes wrong,
Hope traces on the face a smile
And in the heart a song;
And to the giver of all good
Our grateful thanks ascend,
For this all-compensating gift,
A good and faithful friend.

MARGARET SCOTT HALL.

Getting a Reputation.

I served my time, the years were four,
And I was 'prentice boy no more;
And better than a legacy
Were words of wisdom given me.

The boss (some years now dead and gone)
Called me aside and said, "My son,
You've much to learn, although you're free,
For you'll not always stay with me."

Then with a twinkle in his eye
He said, and said it with a sigh,
"The best mechanics like their grog—
The greater skill, the more the hog.

"I've noticed men of family,
Sober as sober men could be;
Week in and out they had no show,
When work was dull they had to go.

"Not so with Tattered Tom and Tim
And Whisky Joe and Red-Nosed Jim,
Their absence gave the boss a pain
Till welcomed in the shop again.
"Don't drink, is my advice to you;
But make the people think you do.
'Tis reputation, boy, you need!
Without it you will go to seed."

Years passed, we parted with regret;
But my old boss—I hear him yet.
I thought of him when I moved here,
In the dullest time of the dullest year.

With wife, besides a child or two,
It's hustle for some work to do.
They said I'd better stayed away—
I struck a job that very day.

A glass of Wilson's very best,
And Schlitz's beer did all the rest.
I walked down to the nearest shop
And in the office I did flop.

"Where is that job you've got for me?"
The boss moved back two feet or three.
"Where can I put my tools and clothes?"
Each question caught him on his nose.

"I've laid off lots of men," said he,
"And those I keep are on a spree,
But you don't look as tough as they,
So bring your tools and start today."

The years then quickly passed away,
And I had work 'most every day.
In seasons dull, the rule held true
For sober men—no work to do.

My reputation stood me well,
There's little left for me to tell.
When work got dull it made me think,
'Tis then I took another drink.

With this one drink I'd win the day,
The boss would gently to me say:
"Now, don't go off and leave me stick,"
And still I stay—you see the trick?

FORREST REICHARD.
Local No. 239, Easton, Pa.

Lights for Learners.

(By John Upton.)

We must be continually learning more about our work or else we will go backward instead of forward.

Some of us missed the course in college. Some failed to secure and retain all that the common schools had to offer. Even those of us who have learned rules from books are quite apt to forget.

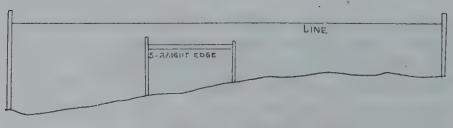
So, with a view of helping a number of our readers, I will endeavor to present a few facts and to combine theory with practice.

We all know what a straight line is, even if we have forgotten the definition, and while we generally use a chalk line, or some such line, to secure a straight line by which to work, we may not be familiar with some of its uses.

Supposing we are testing a number of posts or piers to get their tops all on the same level. One way would be to use a straight edge and a level. A better way would be to stretch a line, being sure the two ends are at the same height and that is tight enough so as not to sag.

In case we wish to level between two points, say 100 feet apart, we could do so by the use of the level and straight edge, but could perhaps secure more accurate results by using a line.

To do this put up a straight edge near the middle of the line, tacking it to two



of the uprights. After the line is stretched you can measure up from the ends of the straight edge. Of course, the straight edge must be level.

The advantage of using the line is, that as the level is used but once, there is less chance of error than where it is applied several times.

After the straight line the most common geometrical term is the right angle, or square corner.

When one side of this is horizontal and the other one plumb, the lines can be determined by the level; but for the corner, formed by the sills of a building, we generally use the rule of 6, 8, 10 feet.

A little explanation of this rule may help us in its application both here and elsewhere, for the same rule applies to getting the length of rafters and braces.

A right-angled triangle is a figure having three sides and one square corner.

The rule is, the square of the long side is equal to the sum of the squares of the other two sides.

So we have—

6x6 equals 36.

8x8 equals 64.

36 plus 64 equals 100.

10x10 equals 100.

In other words, measure 6 feet from the corner on one side and 8 feet on the other, then the distance across the corner between these two points will be 10 feet, if the corner is square.

These are the figures most generally used because of the general use of the ten-foot pole, but if one uses a tape or steel for measuring he can use large figures. Some are—

12—12—17 or 16.97.

12—16—20.

9—12—15.

8—15—17.

14—17—22 or 22.01.

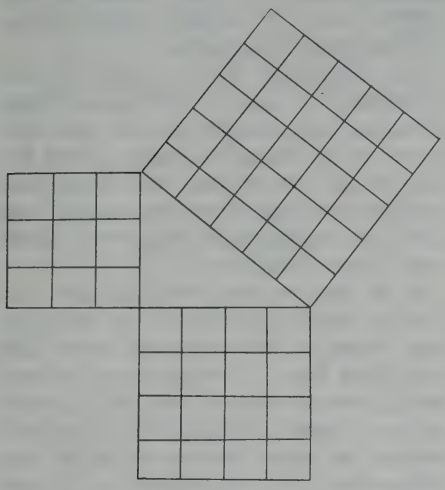
15—20—25.

As this rule of the right-angled triangle is so generally useful, I will give a graphic representation of it.

By this you will see that the 9 squares in the one and the 16 in the larger one are equal to the 25 in the largest one, or by dividing each one into four parts we may use four times these figures.

To find the length of a rafter by this

rule simply multiply the rise and run each by itself and extract the square root of



their sum. But, some one objects, I do not understand square root, so I will say, square root is simply long division when the divisor and quotient are equal and both unknown, being built up as the work proceeds.

The Steel Square.

(By James Barry.)

(The use of the steel square in reducing ratios of inclination to bevel angles.)

The inclination of a certain rafter is expressed by the ratio 6 (rise) to 18 (run) = 3 to 9. How shall the angles 1 and 2 be laid off with the steel square?

Let x y represent an elevation of one side of a piece of timber which is to be cut for a rafter a c. Apply the steel square to face of stick so that its (timber) edge crosses square at 3 inches from q on one arm and (see below) 9 inches from q on other.

Then arms of square make the angle 1 at o and angle 2 at p; m q is base of a triangle similar to a b c, whose base is a b, for the angle at q is a right angle, q n to q m being as 3 is to 9.

Triangle p q o being similar to m q n, hence angles at o and p must be equal to those at c and a.

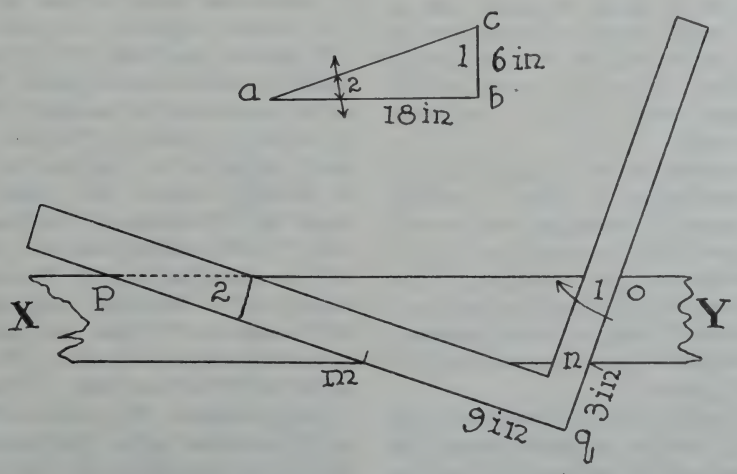
P. S. Meaning timber's edge crosses square at 3 and 9.

New Tools, New Material and New Appliances.

(By John Upton.)

Of course, we all wish to be up to date, not only in our methods of work, but in the tools and appliances which we use.

It would take some time each month to study up on the various new improvements which are put on the market, some of which are but very short-lived. All really good, useful ones receive a fair share of patronage and become firmly established on the market. It is only fair to presume that the short-lived inventions are not worthy of a longer existence.



While there may be comparatively worthless articles put on the market, there are also many valuable improvements being

made all the time. It is well to take note of these, lest we become a back number ourselves.

"The world does move," and since we must either move and advance with it or be left behind in the game, it behooves us to keep moving.

You ask what is the proper way to keep informed on these new things. First, take the papers and read them, beginning at the first page and including even the advertisements. The ads frequently contain many useful facts and hints.

And after you have read a page, the next step will suggest itself. Use some stamps. Write for the catalogues and descriptive matter of the things which interest you.

I have before me a paper in which I find offers of a book which is sent to all who ask for it. It is worth many times the cost of the stamps required to get it. There are many other books which can be had in the same manner. There are some especially interesting on concrete work. You should keep posted on the new industry of concrete.

Some manufacturers of cement send out useful and instructive books to those who ask for them. These books are well worth many times the cost of the stamps needed to get them.

One firm offers a book on the care of saws. Still another will send a book on the treatment of furniture, floors and woodwork.

At the risk of being thought to take a position on either side in the battle between the lumber dealers and the catalogue houses, I shall urge you to send for one or more of the catalogues offered by the various firms in this business.

One reason why we should get posted on concrete construction is that the rapidly lessening supply of lumber and its increased cost will soon make it necessary for the up-to-date builder to know something of the use of this material as a substitute for wood. The experimental stage in concrete construction is past and we have already arrived at the practical stage.

Another point where the carpenter may well take a look at something out of his regular line is in the matter of steel ceiling and side walls, also metal shingles and siding. All these are being used more each year, and we may as well get a share of the work of applying them; and do not fail to get some of the up-to-date facts and figures regarding some of the better classes of composition, rubber or asphalt surface roofing as a substitute for shingles.

Now that nearly all new houses of any importance are equipped with some system of heating and perhaps also with some system of water supply, it might be well for some of us, both workmen and contractors, to know something about these things, even if we do not care to do any of the actual work of installing them.

As to the new tools and appliances, you will find them mentioned in the trade papers. Spend a little time and money and learn about them. If the paper you are now taking does not cover all the field in which you are interested, do not drop it and take another, but rather continue taking this and take another one to supplement it. Two are better than one, and three are still better. If I should write out a list of those which I am taking, you would wonder where I find time to read them all, and yet I receive some benefit from every one.

Simple Method of Obtaining Lengths of Timbers and Bevels of Hips and Rafters.

(By a Member of L. U. 465, Ardmore, Pa.)

First set up the elevation of pitch as shown in Fig. 1 and in the plan in Fig. 2. To obtain the length of the hip set up C E at right angles to B C, and making C E equal to the height C' D, join B E, which gives the length required. The bevels for application to the sides of the hips are shown at 1 and 2. The bevel for the edge is shown at 3. This bevel is obtained as follows: Produce the ridge line as shown by C F, making it any length, project F G H at right angles to B C, and H K at right angles to B E, make H K equal to F G. Join E K, which gives the bevel shown at 3. Take any point L in the plan of the hip and draw L N at right angles to B E, then from L draw L M at right angles to B C; then with L as center and N as radius, draw the arc N O, join M O, then the bevel shown at 4 is for the backing of the hip.

The bevel for the top edge of the jack rafters is shown at 5; to get this bevel

use B as center and E as radius and cut the ridge line at P; join A P and draw R S at right angles to A B. If R X is the plan of the jack rafter R S will be its true length. Another method of obtaining the length of these rafters is also shown. Let T V and V W be the plans of the two rafters; project V V' and W W' as shown, then A' V' gives the length of the rafter shown in plan T V, and A' W' that of V W. The bevels to apply to the side of rafters are shown at 6 and 7.

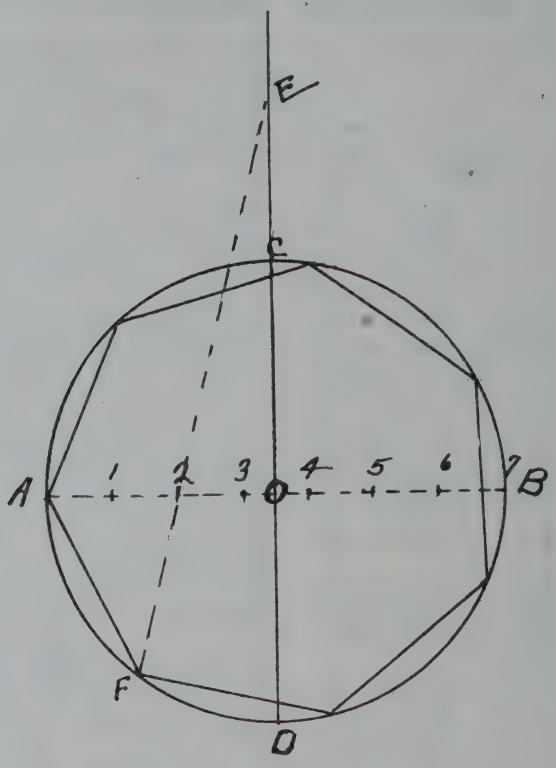
How to Find the Sixth and Seventh Parts of a Circle.

(By J. F. Wien.)

Draw a circle of any circumference and draw diameters as per A B in sketch on next page. Make C D perpendicular to A B; prolong C D and make C F equal to three-fourths of the radius C O. Now divide the diameter A B into as many parts as you wish your polygon to have sides—in this case seven; then draw a line from E to the

second division of the diameter until it cuts the circumference in F. A F will then be one side of the required polygon.

This, I believe, is an improvement over Brother Leroy Shaw's method, as it will work with a circle of any number of sides, and there is only one method to remember instead of one for each kind of a polygon.



Hints on the Care of Saws.

(Copyright, 1908, by Taintor Manufacturing Company, New York.)

[Continued from January number]

Defects in Tools for Setting.

A great many tools are on the market for setting saws, some of them only bend the teeth and do not "set" them, that is, force the metal to the support of the tooth in its new position.

Others are liable to slip on the tooth after the pressure is applied, so there is no certainty in the distance from the point that the tooth will be bent, and consequently the teeth will not stand in line.

Others have gauges that are liable to slip; still others set the thick end of the saw (where there is a difference in thickness) more than the thin end, thus increasing the amount of set by double the difference of thickness.

Probably the greatest fault of most of these tools is that they injure the side of the tooth by cutting a fine groove or crease, where it is bent. As a result the tooth is weakened and may break at the next setting or, what is more likely to occur, when the tooth is filed, the point comes off and many a workman blames his saw manufacturer for what is really due to the fault of a saw set which is improperly constructed.

Another fault of saw sets is that the blow or pressure, as the case may be, is applied first at the point of the tooth. This being the weakest part, it first curls it, then straightens it, and sometimes breaks it. A tool producing any of these results should not be used.

Care.

In filing great care is necessary. In case

one's eyes are not strong enough to see the points of the teeth clearly, glasses should be used while filing.

Carefully choose your files. They should be straight and evenly cut and straight in the handle. If too large they obstruct the view of the points of the teeth.

When filing keep the teeth of the saw regular in size. The tendency is to make the ones on the farther side on the first filing too large, the bevel misleading the eye.

Filing.

After the saw has been jointed and set, adjust it in the clamp for filing. Place it as low in the clamp as the position chosen for the file will permit. The point of the saw should be to the left. This position gives to most persons the best view of the teeth while finishing after the saw has been turned. If, however, experience teaches that the teeth to be finished can be seen better from the other side, file to the right of the clamp first.

The clamp should then be placed in the best light obtainable and at the height that will give the operator the best view of the teeth. This will vary with different persons. A little below the armpits is found to be right by a good many filers.

Hold the file firmly with the point somewhat elevated at the pitch and bevel decided on.

The filing should be done with the point of the file traveling in the direction of the point of the saw cutting the edges of both teeth. This gives the correct form to the teeth and steadies the file, which should be lifted slightly on the return stroke.

The reason for filing towards the point of the saw is that the file moves in the direction of the setting and of the cutting edge of the teeth, and there will thus be less vibration. If on the contrary the filing is done toward the heel of the saw the file is cutting against the setting and against the cutting edge of the tool, and the vibration will be sufficient to take the points off the teeth and the cutting edge will be rounded as well as full of fine notches made by the teeth of the file.

If those who advocate filing in the opposite direction (that is toward the heel of the saw) will use a magnifying glass in comparing teeth so filed with those filed toward the point, the reason for filing as above recommended will be obvious.

In filing toward the point of the saw there will be a slight feather edge on the tooth which may be taken off by running a straight oilstone lightly over the sides of the saw. If this is not done, however, the feather edge will soon disappear. The feather edge, by the way, is the only argument for filing toward the heel.

File every other tooth. File back on the widest teeth as shown by the size of their points. Make the points on each side of the file the same size, taking care to leave enough of the flat produced by the jointer to be seen. See that the cutting edge of each tooth is sharp before leaving it.

It is well during the progress of the work to occasionally put the file back to the first tooth filed to make sure that the pitch and bevel originally assumed have been maintained. This certainly should be done when it has been necessary to shift the saw in the clamp or after laying the file down for any cause.

After filing one side of the saw in the way described turn the saw "end for end" and file the other side in the same manner, but the point of the teeth must be watched very carefully, for even a small fraction of a stroke of the file, after the tooth has been brought to a point, will reduce its length.

The glint on the point of the tooth, i. e., the reflection on the flattened end produced by the jointing, is the only guide for its length, and after that has been lost further filing will be simply guesswork. If after taking the saw from the clamp the work is not satisfactory run the jointer very lightly over the ends of the teeth and after returning the saw to the clamp touch them up with the file.

Rip or Splitting Saws.

The teeth of rip saws are a series of chisels following one after the other as they cut their way through the material.

The teeth should be filed square across and kept uniform in length, pitch and set. Filing every other tooth enables one to file with the setting, the tooth set toward

the workman being touched only slightly.

Filing half the teeth from one side and then changing end before completing the operation will tend to produce uniformity in the teeth and make it less liable "to run."

Suggestions.

A cut-off saw with its point rounding is not so likely to "catch" when starting the kerf, thus preventing the bending of the saw and splintering the wood. A kerf can also be more easily started in the center of a plank without boring for it.

Omitting to set one or more teeth opposite to each other at some point along the saw, or bending them a little inward will clear the kerf when the regular teeth or those fully set do not clear it fast enough.

The teeth of a rip saw are usually made finer at its point than further back so that the saw will not be "held up" at its start.

Filing the teeth fleaming at the point and for a short distance back like those of a cut-off saw will reduce the danger of a "hold up," and this part of the saw can be used to cut through knots if encountered on the way.

Saws for coarse work, especially those that may be used to cut diagonally across the grain as for framing rafters, stair carriages, etc., should be filed with considerable fleam with the cutting edge about at right angles to the line of the teeth.

A compass or key hole saw should have less hook and more fleam than a rip or slitting saw, but more set than a cut-off saw.

Curls, Bends and Buckles.

Curls—It is of frequent occurrence that a saw will encounter an obstruction of such a nature that it will be bent and in a manner to stretch the metal on one side. This will give the saw a "curl." This can usually be taken out by finding the center of the curl or curve and curl it in the opposite direction. In this force enough should be used to stretch the metal on the inside of the curve as much as it was stretched on the outside, or enough to have the saw remain straight.

Bends—A bend is a shorter stretching of the metal and leaves the saw in more of an obtuse angle than a curve. A bend can usually be taken out by hammering, but care must be taken or the last condition of the saw will be worse than the first.

Buckles—A buckle is a bend in which the saw blade is bent or twisted in both directions. A skillful workman can take a buckle out of a saw, but even he is likely to find that getting a new saw is the cheaper thing to do.

Clean and Bright.

Saws should be kept clean and bright. If they get rusty they may be cleaned with kerosene oil and very fine emery paper. To keep them bright coat them with a thin film of vaseline, making the vaseline as thin as possible by rubbing it well with a woolen rag. It will not then gum. Any oil having no acid will do.

When we hear the moderate reformers advise the workingmen to wait patiently for measures of relief to be handed down to them, we are reminded of the story of little Patsy and the candy. "Mamma," says Patsy, "won't ye gimme me candy now?" "Didn't I tell ye I wudn't give ye anny at all if ye didn't kape still?" replies Mrs. Casey. "Yes'm," begins Patsy; "but—." But his protest is cut short with the ultimatum: "Well, the longer ye kape still, the sooner ye'll git it." At last reports Patsy was still waiting.—New York Evening Call.

Even as a sanitary measure, to say nothing of class solidarity or humanitarian sentiment, it is worth while for every man to refuse to buy a suit of clothes that does not have the union label sewn into the inside pocket of the coat and the hip pocket of the trousers; for clothes not bearing that label are presumably made in a non-union shop, and a non-union shop is generally a dark, dirty, unventilated, overcrowded den, where the germs of consumption and other diseases multiply, and from which they are spread abroad in the garments that are made there.—New York Call.

Labor is capital. Labor has the same right to protect itself by trades unions, etc., as any other form of capital might claim for itself.—Cardinal Manning.

Das Resultat der Urabstimmung über die Amendements zur General-Konstitution.

Die Beteiligung unserer Mitgliedschaft an der Abstimmung über die, von der Salt Lake City Konvention unterbreiteten Amendements zur General-Konstitution, war eine äußerst schwache. Die höchste Gesammt-Stimmenzahl die für oder gegen einen der verschiedenen Vorschläge abgegeben wurde, betrug etwa 30,000; sie repräsentirte also beiläufig nur ein Fünftel unserer gegenwärtigen gutstehenden Mitgliedschaft.

Dieses Resultat beweist, daß sich unserer Mitglieder eine bedauerliche Interessenlosigkeit an den Angelegenheiten unserer Organisation bemächtigt hat, die jedoch größtenteils auf die Wirkung der immer noch anhaltenden industriellen Krise, das heißt auf die durch jene hervorgerufene Arbeitslosigkeit und Entmutigung unter unseren Mitgliedern zurückzuführen ist.

Es wäre zwecklos diese durch die Krise geschaffene Situation verheimlichen zu wollen, denn unsere Feinde sind über dieselbe so wie so, besser unterrichtet als ein großer Teil der Mitglieder selbst.

Während allen vorherigen Krisen trat in der Arbeiterbewegung eine Ebbe ein, der aber jedesmal eine Hochflut folgte sobald sich die Geschäftslage fühlbar gebessert hatte. Wir halten es aber für notwendig auf solche Zu- oder Mißstände aufmerksam zu machen damit wir uns selbst darüber klar werden wo zunächst der Hebel anzusetzen ist um unsere Organisation wieder so zu kräftigen und in dem Maße widerstandsfähig zu machen wie es die gegebenen Verhältnisse erheischen.

Diejenigen der 18 Vorschläge oder Amendements die die Zustimmung der Urabstimmung erhielten sind folgende:

No. 1. Geschäftsordnung. Hier besteht die Aenderung nur darin, daß Punkt 10 an Stelle Punkt 4, und letzterer an Stelle Punkt 10 tritt.

No. 5. Amendement zu § 27. Hier ist Porto Rico dem 4ten Distrikt und die Hawaii'schen Inseln sind dem 6ten Distrikt beigefügt.

No. 6. Zusatz zu § 31. Nach dem Worte, besetzen, in der zehnten Zeile, sind folgende Worte beigefügt:

„Der G. P. kann, auf Gesuch irgend eines D. C., oder einer L. U. wo kein D. C. besteht, irgend ein gutstehendes Mitglied der V. B., als Organisator ernennen wenn immer er die Entsendung eines solchen für notwendig hält."

No. 10. § 128 (a) Neue Sektion, lautend:

„Ansprüche auf Sterbegeld müssen innerhalb sechs Monaten, vom Todestage an gerechnet, dem G. S. eingereicht werden. Wenn der G. S. die Berechtigung eines solchen Anspruches nicht anerkennt und die Forderung abweist, so steht dem anspruchserhebenden Teil, während sechs Monaten, vom Datum der Abweisung an gerechnet, das Recht der Appellation an den G. E. B. zu; und wenn er sich mit dem Entscheid des letzteren noch nicht abfinden kann, so soll er das Recht haben innerhalb zwei Jahren an die General-Convention zu appelliren. Nach Ablauf von zwei Jahren soll kein Anspruch berücksichtigt werden."

No. 11. Zusatz zu § 131. Nach dem Worte einreichen, am Schlusse des Paragraphen, ist folgender Satz beigefügt:

„Wenn die Freikarte (clearance card) und das Mitgliedsbuch als in Ordnung befunden, so muß das Mitglied aufgenommen werden; vorausgesetzt dasselbe ist gemäß der Distrikt-Nebengesetze zur Mitgliedschaft geeignet; Fälle wo ein Ausstand oder ein Ausschluß stattfindet, ausgenommen. Doch soll der F. S. in keinem Falle von einem Mitgliede, das in einem anderen, der Jurisdiktion einer anderen L. U. oder D. C. unterstehenden Distrikt arbeitet, Beiträge ohne die Zustimmung dieser L. U. oder D. C. entgegennehmen." (Siehe § 137.)

No. 13. Zusatz zu § 138. Nach den Wor-

ten, aufrecht erhalten, in der siebenten Zeile, sind folgende Worte beigefügt:

„Solche Mitglieder sollen von dem Tage an, an dem sie dieses Gewerbe aufnehmen, und ohne weiter Benachrichtigung seitens ihrer L. U., aller Rechte und Benefits die die V. B. gewährt, verlustig gehen."

No. 14. Amendement zu § 159. Der letzte Satz dieses Paragraphen ist gestrichen und durch folgenden ersetzt:

„Weder der Präsident, Schatzmeister, Finanz-Sekretär, noch der Protokoll-Sekretär, können als Trustees oder als Revisoren fungiren."

No. 15. Amendement zu § 229. Der letzte Satz lautend: „Wenn ein solches Amendement von fünf verschiedenen Staaten indossirt ist, bedarf es keiner Zustimmung des G. E. B.," ist gestrichen.

No. 16. Neue Sektion 230: „Alle Amendements zur General-Constitution, welche Lokal-Unionen, Distrikt- oder Staats-Councils der Convention zu unterbreiten beabsichtigen, müssen spätestens am 15ten Tage des, der Convention vorausgehenden Monats Juli, dem G. S. zugesandt, und sollen diese Amendements in der, dem Empfange seitens des G. S. nächstfolgenden Nummer des offiziellen Journals veröffentlicht, und sollen später einlaufende Amendements seitens des Constitutions-Comites nicht berücksichtigt werden; jedoch sind Amendements die der Convention während dem Referate des Constitutions-Comitees unterbreitet werden zulässig."

Die von der Urabstimmung nicht angenommenen Amendements sind No. 2, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 12, 17 und 18.

Für das erste derselben, No. 2, welches dahin zielte, daß alle General-Konventionen in der Stadt Indianapolis stattfinden sollten, erhielt nicht die nötige zweidrittel Mehrheit der abgegebenen Stimmen; es fielen 15,436 Stimmen für das Amendement und 13,435 dagegen.

Die Ablehnung dieses Amendements ist für uns eine bittere Enttäuschung und die Tatsache, daß sich nach den Erfahrungen der letzten Jahre dreizehntausendeinhalb Mitglieder finden konnten die gegen eine so zeitgemäße Neuerung, wie die Abhaltung unserer Konventionen am Orte des Hauptquartiers, ihre Stimme abgaben, war für uns eine Ueberraschung. Denn wir nahmen an, daß unsere Mitglieder in Anbetracht der Scharten die uns die Krise beigebracht und die wir alle wieder auszuwetzen haben, und in Anbetracht der großen Kämpfe mit dem Ausbeutertum und seinen hohen und niederen Helfershelfern die uns sicherlich bevorstehen, zu dem Schlusse gekommen seien, daß wir in Zukunft alle unnötigen Organisations und andere Kosten vermeiden müssen, um die so ersparten Gelder als Munition und zur Unterstützung unserer an diesen Kämpfen beteiligten Brüdern verwenden zu können.

Eine solche unnötige oder vermeidliche Ausgabe, wenn auch im Vergleich mit anderen ähnlichen, nicht die bedeutenste ihrer Art, entsteht uns aber jedesmal dadurch, daß die Konvention nicht an dem Orte unseres Hauptquartiers stattfindet.

Einige Monate vor dem Zusammentritt der Konvention muß sich der General-Sekretär an Ort und Stelle begeben um eine Versammlungslokal zu belegen, um mit dem Drucker der die Konventions-Verhandlungen zu drucken hat, die nötige Vereinbarung über diese Arbeiten zu treffen und einen Kontrakt abzuschließen, sowie über Unterkunft der Delegaten und über Hotelraten mit den Besitzern zu verhandeln.

Wenigstens haben sich bisher noch an keinem Konventionsorte die notwendigen lokalen Kräfte gefunden um diese Vorbereitungsarbeiten auszuführen, wie dies in Deutschland und anderen europäischen Ländern allgemein der Fall ist. Diese Mission des General-Sekretärs kostet die Generalkasse den Fahrpreis hin und zurück, sowie seiner Hotel und außergewöhnlichen Ausgaben während mindestens zwei Wochen. Wenn dann die Konvention stattfindet, so müssen sich die drei Generalbeamten und zwei Stenographisten nach dem Orte derselben begeben und die Generalkasse hat somit für die Reise und Hotel Unkosten von fünf Personen während etwa drei Wochen aufzukommen. Ferner müssen Bücher, Dokumente, Belege u. s. w. die fünf bis sechs große Koffer und Kisten anfüllen, nach dem Orte der Konvention und wieder zurück expedirt werden was erhebliche Frachtunkosten verursacht.

Dies sind die finanziellen Opfer die unsere Organisation und somit deren Mitglieder zu bringen haben wenn die Konvention

an einem anderen Orte als dem Sitze der General-Office abgehalten wird.

Nun kann aber weder irgend ein Delegat noch die Generalbeamten über alle von der Konvention zu verhandelnden Angelegenheiten im Voraus unterrichtet sein und es kommt gewöhnlich vor, daß sich unter dem umfangreichen mitgebrachten Material, doch die erforderlichen Papiere nicht finden. Welcher Vorteil wäre es nun wenn die Konvention am Orte der Hauptquartiers stattfände und alle Bücher und Dokumente zur Hand wären. Andererseits könnten dann die Delegaten von den Einrichtungen und der Geschäftsführung der General-Office, von denen die wenigsten unserer Mitglieder eine Ahnung haben, einmal Einsicht nehmen und könnten hernach ihre Konstituenten darüber aufklären.

Wahrscheinlich wird man uns nun entgegen halten, daß das stattfinden einer Konvention an verschiedenen Orten, vielmehr die Anwesenheit unserer zahlreichen Vertreter, zur Hebung der betreffenden lokalen Organisation und Bewegung erheblich beitrage. Darauf hätten wir zu erwidern, daß diese Behauptung nicht den Tatsache entspricht. Es ist uns kein einziger Fall bekannt, wo die Organisation der Stadt in welcher eine Konvention stattfand, infolge dessen einen Aufschwung genommen hätte. Gewöhnlich, wenn die Organisation einer solchen Stadt, nach der Konvention eine kräftige und die Bewegung eine lebhafte war, so war dies auch schon vor stattfinden der Konvention der Fall; und wenn nicht, so verfiel man kurz nachher in den alten Schlendrian. Nur die Hotel und Wirtschaftsbesitzer oder andere Geschäftsleute der betreffenden Stadt, zogen mehr denn momentanen Vorteil aus dem stattfinden einer Konvention.

Besagte dreizehntausendeinhalb Stimmen genügten um das Amendement zu Fall zu bringen, im übrigen aber spielt diese Stimmenzahl keine große Rolle und wir hoffen zuversichtlich, daß wenn in zwei Jahren der Vorschlag nochmals der Urabstimmung unterbreitet, dieser die zweidrittel Majorität und Gesetzeskraft erhalten wird.

Die Bergarbeiter halten schon seit Jahren ihre Konventionen am Orte ihres Hauptquartiers ab und befinden sich wohl dabei; andere Organisationen sind der Frage ebenfalls bereits näher getreten und es ist, dessen sind wir gewiß, nur eine Frage der Zeit, wann die verschiedenen Gewerksverbände dem Beispiele der United Mine Workers folgen werden.

Vorschlag No. 3, das nächste abgelehnte Amendement, das den Generalbeamten auf den Konventionen, außer beratender, auch entscheidende Stimme gewähren sollte, ist so unwichtig, daß wir getrost darüber hinweg gehen können.

Die Verwerfung des Vorschlages No. 4, die Erhöhung der Gehälter der Generalbeamten betreffend, war vorauszusehen. Zu jetziger Zeit, wo Tausende unserer Mitglieder auf der Straße liegen, und andere Tausende mit dem Verdienste weniger Tage in der Woche vorlieb nehmen müssen, konnte man nicht erwarten, daß unsere Mitgliedschaft einer Erhöhung dieser Gehälter zustimmen würde die über $38.00 per Woche per Person betragen bei Vergütung aller außergewöhnlichen persönlichen Ausgaben.

Ebenso war die Zeit für die Erhöhung der Lokalbeiträge wie diese in Vorschlag No. 7 gefordert wurden, sehr ungünstig gewählt.

Nachdem ein dahingehendes Amendement von unseren letzten sechs Konventionen unterbreitet, aber jedesmal verworfen wurde, ist es durchaus nicht überraschend, daß der Vorschlag auch diesmal des Schicksal der früheren teilen mußte.

Der nächstfolgende abgelehnte Vorschlag, No. 8, verlangte Streichung der Sektion 75 der General-Konstitution, welcher das Bürgerwerden eines Mitgliedes fremdländischer Zugehörigkeit obligatorisch macht. Diese Aenderung sollte lediglich im Interesse mexikanischer Kollegen vorgenommen werden, die an Orten im Staate Texas, nahe der mexikanischen Grenze, zeitweilig in Arbeit stehen und ihres mexikanischen Bürgerrechtes durch Einkommen um das Vereinigte Staaten-Bürgerrecht, nicht verlustig gehen mögten. In diesem Falle stehen also nur lokale und nicht allgemeine Interessen in Frage, und erstere letzteren anzupassen wird nun Sache unserer Lokal-Unionen in Texas sein.

Einer der weitgehensten Vorschläge war No. 9, welcher in einer neuen Sektion, Pension für Mitglieder die das sechszigste Lebensjahr überschritten haben, im Betrage von $150 per Jahr, vorsah.

Weitgehend jedoch nur insofern als die Einführung dieses Benefits eine Erhöhung unserer Kopfsteuer an die General-Office von 5 Cents monatlich bedingte. Als eine große Hilfe für altersschwache Mitglieder kann die Pension, so wie sie geplant war, nicht betrachtet werden. Durch die Ablehnung dieser neuen Sektion wurde uns mithin wenig verschlagen, auch hier war die Annahme in Anbetracht der erforderlichen Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer, von vornherein aussichtslos. Trotzdem ist und bleibt die Frage der Alterspension eine brennende, der wir deßhalb in dieser und in späteren Nummern, unsere Aufmerksamkeit widmen werden.

Vorschlag No. 12 bezog sich auf Mitglieder die zeitweilig in einem Distrikte, dem sie nicht angehören, beschäftigt sind. Es ist dies die alte leidige Frage die schon so oft aufs Tapet kam aber nie zur Zufriedenheit der Mitglieder größerer Städte erledigt werden konnte. Eine Erörtung der Frage ist hier nicht angebracht und wir wollen über dieses Amendement hinweg gehen.

Der abgelehnte Vorschlag No. 17, verfügte die Schaffung eines Reserve-Fonds welcher ebenfalls eine Erhöhung der Kopfsteuer, im weiteren Betrage von 5 Cents per Monat notwendig gemacht hätte. Nach unseren obigen Ausführungen über das Schicksal anderer Amendements die größer Ausgaben oder höhere Beitragsleistung bedingten, können wir uns jeder Bewerkung über die Ablehnung des Vorschlages No. 17 ersparen.

Bleibt uns also noch Vorschlag No. 18, „Konstitution und Regeln eines Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Fonds."

Die Tatsache, daß dreiviertel der abstimmenden Mitglieder gegen die Vorlage stimmten, zeigt, daß die Institution unter den outside Carpenters kein Verständnis und daher keinen Anklang findet. Würde unter gegebenen Umständen mit der Schaffung des Fonds begonnen werden so wäre die Beteiligung so gering, daß ein Fiasko unvermeidlich wäre. Und würden die Bestimmungen der Vorlage, die sich auf die von der General-Office zu verwaltende Centralkasse beziehen, zur Ausführung kommen, besonders diejenige die einen Gehalt von 25 Dollar per Woche für einen Buchführer vorsieht, so würde das Unternehmen dem sicheren Bankerotte entgegen gehen.

Die ganze Frage findet nur bei denen unserer Mitglieder genügendes Verständnis die früher bei den Möbelarbeitern einer Werkzeug-Versicherungs-Kasse angehörten, und von der Centralverwaltung eines solchen Fondes haben die wenigsten Mitglieder eine Ahnung; selbst der Verfasser der Vorlage nicht.

Wäre Ersatz bei Werkzeugverlust, in unserer Brüderschaft ein Benefit, zahlbar aus der Generalkasse und jedem Mitgliede zugänglich, ähnlich wie Sterbe- oder Unfall-Benefit, of würde den Lokal-Unionen, wie in letzteren Fällen eine Untersuchung, so bei Werkzeugverlust nur die Abschätzung des Schadens zufallen und die General-Office hätte voraussichtlich im Verlaufe des Jahres einige Forderungen (Claims) mehr auszuzahlen. Dies würde den kostspieligen Apparat, wie er in der Vorlage vorgesehen ist, überflüssig machen; nur müßte wahrscheinlich die Kopfsteuer um einige Cents erhöht, oder zuweilen eine Extra-Kopfsteuer ausgeschrieben werden.

Der Gebrauch, des Lieferns des großen Werkzeuges, diese schändliche Einrichtung, ist unseres wissens doch nun überall abgeschafft, mithin hat die ganze Frage für die Shoparbeiter den größten Teil ihrer früheren Bedeutung verloren; jene sind in Bezug auf Werkzeug mit den outside Carpenters auf die gleiche Stufe gestellt. Letzterer Umstand würde auch die Einführung des Benefits bei Werkzeugverlust, als allgemeines Benefit, wie Sterbe- oder Unfall-Benefit, sehr erleichtern und unserer Ansicht nach sollten wir dahin arbeiten oder die Frage, das heißt die Schaffung einer zentralisirter Werkzeug-Versicherungskasse gänzlich fallen lassen und höchstens nur als Lokalsache betrachten.

Wo ist Karl Schuhmann?

Karl Schuhmann, vielmehr Schönemann, als Tischler oder Carpenter beschäftigt, 49 Jahre alt, gebürtig aus Parchim, Mecklenburg, welcher im Jhre 1903 nach den Ver. Staaten auswanderte und sich nach seiner Ankunft hier der L. U. 513 New York City anschloß, aber später die Stadt verließ, wird ersucht mit seinem Sohne in Parchim in Korrespondenz zu treten. Mitglieder oder Leser denen der gegenwärtige Aufenthalt des Gesuchten bekannt ist, sind ersucht H. Schönemann, Pfaffenstraße No. 3, Parchim, Mecklenburg, Germany, oder der General-Office hierüber Mitteilung zugehen zu lassen.

DEPARTMENT FRANCAIS

La Class capitaliste et le Boycott.

Il s'appelle Wright, le juge à jamais célèbre, qui vient de décider que le boycott des gens pauvres contre les exploiteurs riches est désormais défendu! Il devrai plutôt s'appeller "Wrong," ce nom serai mieux approprié à la vilaine besogne, dont il est chargé dans l'intérêt de la classe possédante.

Ce n'est pas que nous éprouvions une bien grande sympathie pour Messrs. Gompers, Mitchell et Morrison; lorsque St. Pierre trancha l'oreille de feu Maltus d'un coup de sabre, le seigneur lui dit: "Celui qui se serve de l'épée, périra par l'épée."

Nous dissons: Celui qui s'amuse à combattre la classe capitaliste avec des truques d'avocats, périra par ces mêmes truques. C'était un faux jeux que de chercher à lutter contre l'injustice par ces moyens soidisant légaux. Un vieux proverbe dit, qu il ne faut pas se plaindre de Satan chez sa Grandmère, et c'est précisement cela que les chefs de la fédération ont fait. En faisant appel au juge de la cour suprême ils ont reconnu une légalité que toute la classe ouvrière est en droit de contester. Un tribunal se compose premièrement d'un accusateur, ensuite de témoins, et pour décider du fondement des plaintes portées, d'un juge, dont la qualité suprême consiste en son impartialité, et surtout en sa neutralité entre l'accusateur et l'accusé.

Dans le cas de Gompers et consorts, contre la Buck Stove Co., ce ne fut pas cette dernière compagnie qui était la partie plaignante, c'était bien le juge de la cour suprême, Mr. Wright, qui par son injunction avait défendu le boycott contre cette compagnie; c'est à dire une chose qui-est permit à chaque citoyen, mais que ce fammeux juge défendait à une organisation ouvrière, est le même juge, qui a rendu d'abord cette décision unique et contraire à tout esprit de la loi et de la Constitution de ce pays, devient procurateur public, témoins et juge à la fois.

Voilà ce que nous appellons un procès russe. D'ailleurs à ce propos nous nous approchons à pas rapides des méthodes si cherc à l'Autocratie russe; la aussi, les lois sont faites par la même autorité qui poursuit l'exécution.

Qui est donc ce Monsieur Wright? A part sa personne, que nous ne ne connaisons pas, nous savons qu'il est un juge nommé par un président de la Republique quelconque; et qui est ce qui nomme les présidents? c'est la classe capitaliste, ce sont les Buck Stove Co., les Van Cleave, les Parrys, les Post le Harriman, les Gould, les Vanderbilt et autre gens de sac, et de corde.

A-t-on jamais entendu que les fabricants de président aie jamais consulté le people pour leur choix d'un candidat pour cette office? Jamais, bien au contraire, la candidature Taft a été posée avec grand enthousiasme précisement par rapport aux services qu'il a rendu à cette même classe capitaliste contre la classe ouvrière, ce qui était une insulte aux yeux des ouvriers organisés; "Injunction Taft" devenait un titre aux yeux des exploiteurs du people, et ils ont ma fois bien raison, la preuve en a été faite tout récément.

Lorsque la loi Sherman fut promulgée, il y a une quinzeine d'années, les journeaux avancés d'alors prédirent, que l'on n'appliquerait jamais cette loi aux trustes capitalistes, mais qu'elle préterait gentiment la main à l'étranglement des quellques libertés des ouvriers organisés, et nous voyons aujourd'hui combien ces prophêtes ont eu raison.

Les 29 millions d'amende du oil trust ne seront jamais payés, la cour suprême n'a pas eu le coeur de faire exécuter la loi, et les corbeaux ne s'arrachent pas les yeux les uns aux autres, pas plus que ces mêmes juges n'ont jusquà ce jour, condamné les Harriman ou autre chef de truste, malgré le grand fracas que l'on a fait dans son temps au sujet des Armour, Swift et Cudahy du truste des viandes.

C'est donc une erreur impardonnable de

la part des chefs de la fédération américaine, si ce n'est pire, que de chercher justice chez des complices de nos ennemies avèrés.

Les juges en général, et ceux de la cour suprême en particulier, sont les chiens de gardes de la propriété de la classe capitaliste, et en cherchant leurs droits, qui après tout sont nos droits, chez les représentants de l'ordre bourgoise qui se fichent de nous, comme on dit en bon français, c'est simplement se jouer de toute la classe ouvrière.

Quel était donc le devoir de Gompers et Co.? Au lieu de vouloir combattre Satan par Bèlzébub, et d'aller faire propagande pour Mr. Bryan, les chefs de la fédération devaient dire la vérité aux ouvriers organisés; ils doivent savoir, par expérience et depuis longtemps, que l'harmonie entre la classe ouvrière et la classe possédante est impossible, que la fédération civique, c'est à dire l'organisation en faveur de l'entente entre les intérêsts capitalistes et les intérèsts de la classe des producteurs, est une organisation de leurre, fondée dans le but de jetter du sable aux jeux des ouvriers, un ''humbug'' aussi formidable que la fameuse Salvation Army, et que le seul remède contre toutes ces tentatives sur les libertés des organisations des travailleurs ne pourront être combattu avec chance de succès que par un parti ouvrier, indépendant de la classe capitaliste, tel que nos frères des états d'Europe et d'Australie nous l'ont demoutré.

Qu'importe aux capitalistes le nom, la personne ou le parti en pouvoir aussi longtemps que la corde qui fait danser les mannequins de la politique reste entre leur main. Toutes ces réformes prêchés par leurs serviteurs politique ne sauront être pour l'avantage des ouvriers que des emplâtres sur une jambe de bois; et si Gompers et Co. n'ont pas après vingt-deux ans d'expérience reconnu ce fait, c'est qu, ils sont frappé de cécité incurable, et il serai bientôt temps de les remplacer par des gens voyant clair et ayant les yeux ouverts.

Si donc à cette place j'approve tous les protêts que la classe ouvrière, dans son indignation a lancés contre la décision unique du juge Wright, ce n'est pas dans l'intérêt de Messrs. Gompers et consorts, je proteste parceque ce jugement frappe le peuple direct, touch essentièllement au droit individuel et personnel, et nous prends une des dernières resources, la dernière arme pour nous défendre contre les abus patronaux, le boycott.

A-t-on jamais vu qu'une combination des patrons, mettant les ouvriers sur la liste noire, et condamnant par cela ces mêmes ouvriers à mourir de faim, a-t-on, je demande, jamais entendu l'application du Sherman acte contre ce genre de boycott? Protestons donc à outrance contre ces attaques à nos libertés, c'est notre devoir, mais reservons notre admiration et notre pitié pour des cas plus méritants.

Ni Gompers, ni Mitchell ne verront jamais, au plus grand jamais les mures à l'interieur d'une prison, à titre de condamnés; l'occasion de réhabiliter Injunction Taft est trop bonne pour qu'on la laisse s'échapper. Messrs. Gompers et Co. seront graciés par le nouveau président, et le tour sera joué. Le peuple déclarera le parti républicain le seul parti défendant les intérêts de ce même peuple, et le président Taft aura droit au titre de Père du peuple; mais le malheureux secrétaire d'une union ouvrière quelleconque, sera condamné aux traveaux forcé, s'il exécute les ordres de son organisation, et ce sera la fin du droit légitime du boycott.

Espérons que la décision de juge Wright aie l'éffet de la loi Taff-Vale d'Angleterre, et qu'elle pousse la classe ouvrière à imiter l'exemple des ouvriers anglais, en s'organisant en parti politique indépendent.

ALPHONSE H. HENRYOT.

Legislation sur les Greves en Nouvelle-Zelande

A la fin de l'année passée, a été de nouveau soumis au parlement néo-zélandais, un projet de loi amendant la législation sur la conciliation et l'arbitrage obligatoires (Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act), project dont la discussion avait dû être ajournée, lors de la session de 1907, pour manque de temps.

Le ministre du Travail, Millar, a développé clairement ce qu'on doit entendre sous le nom de ''grève'' et a exposé que tous ceux qui poussent à la grève agissent illégalement. Le projet de loi propose que tout ouvrier qui participe à une grève, sera passible d'une amende de 10 livres sterling

(250 francs) et 1 livre par semaine pendant la durée de la grève.

L'amende pour lock-outs est de 200 livres sterling pour chaque contravention et 50 livres par semaine pendant toute la durée du lock-out. Tout individu qui encourage une lock-out ou incite des ouvriers à faire grève, sera passible d'une amende de 10 livres sterling, s'il est ouvrier; cette amende sera de 200 livres pour les unions industrielles, syndicats ou employeurs, ou pour toute personne qui n'est pas ouvrier.

La clause de la loi de 1905, permettant l'emprisonnement des grévistes en dernier ressort, a été abandonnée; mais selon l'article 30 du projet, ''les amendes infligées aux ouvriers pourront être retenues sur leurs salaires.'' En tout cas, l'employeur ne sera obligé de déduire chaque fois que ''20 pour cent'' au plus du salaire et seulement après en avoir reçu l'ordre écrit du magistrat compétent.

Dans les industries où l'arrêt du travail pourrait nuire à la santé ou à la sécurité publique, ou aurait détérioré ou détruit la propriété des employeurs, les ouvriers qui abandonneraient le travail sans prévenir leurs employeurs par écrit au moins 21 jours d'avance, seront passibles d'une amande de 10 livres sterling ou d'un emprisonnement de trois mois.

Une des clauses les plus importantes dit qu'une union qui encouragerait une grève ou pousserait un de ses membres à la grève, verra son autorisation suspendue pour une période ne dépassant pas trois années. L'amende pour infraction à une sentence relative aux conditions de travail (award) sera de 100 livres sterling pour les unions, associations ou employeurs et de dix livres pour les ouvriers. L'appel ne sera possible que devant la Cour d'Arbitrage.

Les ''Bureaux de Conciliation'' de l'ancienne loi seront remplacées par un Conseil de Conciliation, comprenant un magistrat et deux assesseurs, les deux derniers étant nommés par les parties intéressées au conflit et devant être ouvriers ou employeurs dans l'industrie où le conflit a éclaté.

La Cour d'Arbitrage aura le pouvoir de fixer le salaire, si elle le juge bon, et d'indiquer dans ce bus le taux moyen pour l'ouvrier de capacités moyennes et le salaire supplémentaire à payer aux ouvriers les plus capables.—L'Union des Travailleurs.

To a Skyscraper.

(By a Workman Out of Employment.)

Colossal and austere! Through the sooty veil
Of the ebbing night thy uncouth form,
Steel-skeletoned, immune to Time and Storm,
Looms like a fragment from a world beyond
hail.
Now gleams the day upon thy brow. The wan
night
About thy breast creeps out to space. The
winds kiss
Thy sounding dome, and from that harp of
light
Loud rise the matins of the Metropolis.
Symbol of the age! The selfsame hand
That shaped thee grips my throat. But at the
sight
Of thee, whom it wrought of the rolling sand,
Vanish all hatreds in the hope of future light,
And in my heart is the pride of the "Wider
Clan"—
Man made thee Giant and I am a Man.

RESULT OF VOTE FOR GENERAL OFFICERS OF

THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA.

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1	349	175	217	293	283	192	385	436	245	213	268	430	349	232	190	290	129	336
2	184	23	95	104	145	47	192	172	84	114	182	177	179	125	64	135	58	180
4	24	77	23	80	75	23	91	88	20	74	89	90	88	29	64	23	70	86
5	36	14	30	19	28	21	45	47	30	20	46	45	48	34	16	36	14	47
6	10	22	16	16	9	21	31	28	21	10	25	24	25	13	12	19	5	16
7	461	51	302	192	414	70	451	432	123	348	425	420	407	498	23	361	95	406
8	13	51	52	8	39	16	56	54	25	34	52	50	52	38	18	46	10	54
9	46	5	43	9	38	13	44	41	18	29	41	42	40	39	9	39	9	36
10	78	260	152	178	165	144	267	283	120	187	258	294	245	149	137	159	129	242
11	3	50	9	45	34	20	52	48	28	26	48	46	49	23	29	47	6	44
12	115	81	97	92	68	127	166	150	197	20	138	138	133	119	44	121	34	128
13	63	17	53	26	56	22	74	72	44	33	71	70	69	51	21	55	17	66
14	1	39	30	4	26	9	27	30	24	13	31	23	30	31	3	30	4	27
15	15	23	24	13	30	6	34	37	8	29	37	35	36	28	10	32	7	37
16	....	67	62	5	65	1	65	65	3	63	65	64	66	3	62	2	65	63
17	15	10	15	10	11	13	23	22	10	14	23	20	22	10	12	12	10	21
18	12	2	11	3	4	10	14	13	7	7	14	13	13	13	1	8	6	14
19	25	17	23	20	24	18	39	39	14	28	40	40	38	25	13	23	18	39

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
20	1	53	38	14	37	15	20	35	44	8	32	29	29	17	29	29	12	21
21	3	30	30	4	13	20	32	33	13	20	27	32	30	18	14	22	10	31
22	1031	39	728	126	691	145	827	799	450	341	748	752	704	648	118	984	75	748
23	5	52	44	7	4	50	47	47	1	54	42	42	43	46	3	31	15	44
24	48	53	47	50	41	58	91	89	55	41	90	90	53	56	44	54	40	87
25	5	53	10	48	38	20	56	54	41	17	53	55	53	32	25	46	12	51
26	13	705	48	659	658	32	318	343	684	19	266	315	226	583	34	38	654	289
27	28	20	30	16	24	20	38	31	14	28	32	31	29	27	12	34	9	31
28	22	1	15	13	17	6	20	23	9	13	22	22	22	14	7	5	17	20
29	72	5	67	9	63	12	50	48	13	60	45	44	47	65	7	70	2	44
30	4	14	10	8	6	12	18	18	3	15	18	18	18	12	6	8	10	18
31	7	36	42	1	41	2	41	42	2	41	41	42	40	31	12	29	14	41
32	49	122	70	110	101	73	142	144	137	33	144	144	143	10	41	76	80	129
33	64	19	59	21	49	27	81	78	9	76	65	68	71	51	18	49	22	66
34	21	111	64	19	59	31	97	86	125	7	26	25	18	19	10	18	11	17
35	14	1	12	4	13	3	14	12	11	5	12	13	12	12	2	16	....	12
36	18	26	21	22	37	8	44	36	10	33	37	33	37	25	14	31	11	34
37	16	....	13	3	9	7	15	13	11	5	15	13	15	12	3	12	3	15
38	8	13	8	14	13	8	21	18	6	15	20	18	18	16	5	16	5	21
39	....	27	....	27	6	21	2	9	19	7	10	11	13	1	24	....	26	12
40	....	1	23	1	3	21	24	23	24	....	24	22	24	16	8	19	5	21

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
41	27	5	10	22	23	9	30	28	15	16	28	32	29	12	19	19	12	28
42	13	38	33	16	14	32	43	43	46	4	34	35	34	29	11	16	22	34
43	4	91	88	7	81	13	94	91	89	6	93	91	94	83	8	16	78	92
47	2	18	....	20	6	14	19	18	3	17	19	19	18	3	17	3	17	19
50	17	13	8	22	24	6	29	29	15	15	27	29	29	17	13	17	13	29
51	109	46	127	24	80	66	126	124	125	24	120	118	121	112	24	108	25	118
52	230	5	229	6	210	25	235	235	....	235	235	235	235	230	5	215	20	235
53	20	193	169	34	168	38	186	181	159	35	179	175	170	92	92	52	131	170
54	8	61	12	58	14	53	58	63	34	36	62	57	55	34	35	41	29	62
55	62	198	61	191	140	114	233	227	112	136	224	222	220	100	138	63	182	220
56	1	24	6	18	22	2	23	23	24	....	21	20	20	11	12	16	6	21
57	3	16	16	2	7	11	17	17	6	7	19	13	13	9	9	4	4	13
58	781	51	118	703	416	379	842	842	164	628	842	842	842	579	59	680	99	842
59	1	32	9	21	13	19	29	29	16	15	29	27	30	12	21	17	16	29
60	17	2	13	6	12	6	19	19	14	5	19	18	18	12	7	14	5	18
61	9	44	16	37	44	7	36	35	15	32	36	35	36	27	23	32	18	35
62	108	23	13	115	40	88	113	124	36	93	113	123	111	111	16	110	17	114
63	34	7	14	24	34	4	38	35	14	23	36	37	35	24	13	24	12	33
64	14	44	54	5	34	20	42	45	41	14	45	45	50	32	18	32	18	41
65	59	20	65	13	46	23	69	64	18	52	63	62	62	57	9	56	11	60
66	24	10	9	24	5	28	31	32	18	15	32	33	33	31	2	25	8	30

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67	36	9	31	12	14	27	41	36	7	38	31	37	34	19	19	27	13	28
70	17	22	24	18	19	22	32	40	20	21	34	39	33	16	22	23	13	34
71	3	38	8	35	29	13	40	40	11	20	23	27	38	10	18	20	13	20
72	170	119	223	64	88	193	259	240	137	139	254	254	249	131	132	177	84	235
73	96	4	27	71	79	18	91	88	45	53	90	91	82	63	35	56	37	84
74	4	8	6	6	9	4	11	10	6	5	10	12	12	9	4	10	2	12
75	43	16	26	30	37	18	59	60	16	41	56	55	59	33	17	40	14	55
76	29	6	22	11	9	26	34	34	12	23	35	35	35	29	6	31	4	34
77	11	30	24	14	22	17	35	36	18	18	33	35	32	21	17	18	18	32
78	1	275	7	258	255	10	41	37	263	5	18	15	14	5	266	5	268	32
79	20	68	57	29	47	39	84	84	14	70	80	71	80	61	16	56	22	74
80	129	42	62	110	110	50	146	141	75	85	130	144	134	96	61	105	51	125
82	38	11	32	18	23	25	47	43	10	40	45	45	44	34	10	37	7	40
83	30	10	22	18	6	34	36	36	4	37	35	36	37	24	13	16	12	38
84	7	....	6	1	5	2	7	7	5	2	6	7	6	5	2	5	2	7
85	14	1	10	5	15	....	14	12	13	2	13	11	12	15	....	11	4	13
87	94	62	65	89	115	32	125	124	59	74	107	111	110	135	12	83	40	111
88	10	26	5	31	34	2	34	33	17	19	34	36	35	15	20	1	35	33
89	2	10	5	7	1	10	11	11	2	10	10	11	12	10	2	8	4	12
90	45	25	23	46	55	14	62	60	24	44	55	60	60	29	38	26	41	61
91	16	51	14	51	42	22	60	60	15	47	60	57	60	42	21	24	39	62

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	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
93	12	....	5	7	5	6	11	12	5	7	10	10	9	11	1	5	7	10
94	40	3	36	7	29	10	41	35	16	27	32	29	32	29	11	28	6	29
95	....	67	....	67	....	67	66	66	1	66	65	66	65	3	64	5	62	66
96	1	73	70	4	....	74	74	74	1	73	73	68	71	71	2	73	2	73
98	111	73	86	90	191	....	173	156	83	87	157	165	163	103	57	71	93	142
99	2	65	15	47	45	19	16	13	52	10	17	15	14	9	49	7	47	13
100	20	11	12	19	18	13	31	31	16	15	31	31	31	16	15	22	9	31
103	33	....	28	3	7	24	30	28	6	24	28	29	28	28	3	30	1	28
104	23	6	15	14	20	9	28	25	15	14	28	29	27	19	10	17	12	27
105	2	20	2	18	5	17	20	19	3	19	19	20	21	11	10	11	9	20
106	99	25	69	51	106	28	107	101	54	61	94	100	95	44	67	64	48	86
107	2	16	17	1	18	1	18	18	....	18	17	18	17	18	....	18	....	18
109	126	30	121	31	70	82	125	118	135	20	115	113	117	94	31	99	28	108
110	3	19	2	20	16	6	22	22	1	18	19	21	20	2	20	15	7	18
111	10	8	14	4	7	10	14	13	1	11	8	11	9	8	4	5	6	10
112	32	20	30	19	43	8	47	44	24	28	47	50	46	31	20	34	15	50
113	18	....	5	11	12	4	16	13	7	9	12	14	12	12	2	12	2	12
114	23	7	19	11	18	12	27	29	14	16	24	26	27	22	7	22	7	26
115	....	259	259	....	....	259	259	259	259	....	259	259	259	....	259	259	....	259
117	....	357	15	349	347	16	363	363	357	7	42	39	39	12	352	14	350	37
118	....	....	36	4	3	37	36	36	32	10	37	37	36	30	5	20	17	34

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
119	1	64	12	50	52	7	62	60	2	62	64	61	61	42	20	46	16	59
121	1	12	13	....	3	9	12	12	4	8	13	13	12	9	2	8	3	12
122	17	37	44	11	33	22	53	51	11	42	52	53	52	38	16	39	16	52
123	2	9	....	11	11	....	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	5	6	6	5	11
124	....	9	1	7	5	3	8	8	2	7	9	8	6	3	6	2	7	9
125	17	43	41	17	27	29	48	50	38	19	45	46	46	39	21	34	19	44
127	10	8	12	9	3	18	24	24	3	15	24	24	24	12	7	10	9	24
128	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	8	8	....	8	8	8	5	3	8	....	7
129	9	31	20	18	27	11	37	35	9	29	36	37	35	28	9	32	5	35
130	1	34	12	23	7	28	34	33	8	27	33	34	33	27	8	27	7	32
131	51	101	72	76	130	18	138	127	47	68	94	95	95	64	39	69	41	128
132	105	97	120	75	80	119	125	123	171	25	112	112	108	117	76	126	73	93
133	41	1	19	23	36	7	43	41	20	23	42	42	43	27	17	29	16	40
134	11	48	44	18	41	21	59	51	45	18	56	57	54	48	10	40	20	56
135	8	5	12	1	5	8	13	13	6	7	13	13	13	9	4	11	2	12
136	21	3	12	11	16	7	21	21	5	18	21	21	21	14	8	14	8	17
137	....	45	42	3	5	40	45	45	3	42	45	43	45	34	11	34	11	44
138	12	2	6	8	11	3	14	13	9	5	13	13	14	8	6	11	3	12
139	17	28	42	3	9	34	37	36	29	13	37	37	21	18	20	23	17	34
140	18	2	10	10	12	8	19	18	4	16	19	20	18	15	5	15	5	20
141	30	47	21	59	42	36	75	79	33	46	79	75	78	45	33	49	30	74

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District	DANIEL A. POST	3d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District	JOHN WALQUIST	6th District	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	7th District	F. C. FOLEY
142	6	43	19	27	22	23	43	44	16	31	47	46	43	22	22	20	27	42
143	14	1	6	8	6	9	15	15	3	12	14	15	15	11	4	13	2	14
144	14	4	13	5	8	10	18	17	5	12	18	18	18	14	3	15	3	18
145	...	11	1	10	6	5	11	10	5	6	10	9	9	7	3	7	2	10
146	5	53	44	14	12	46	55	54	33	26	55	53	56	34	24	47	10	54
147	18	70	23	66	9	64	36	45	69	10	29	32	30	29	7	23	8	28
148	127	15	140	7	139	3	146	144	134	12	147	144	138	135	11	137	9	137
149	6	13	14	5	7	13	19	18	9	9	19	17	16	16	3	15	2	15
150	11	...	4	5	4	5	9	9	6	1	11	6	6	4	2	6	...	6
151	19	...	13	6	17	2	19	19	1	18	19	19	19	15	4	16	2	19
152	11	...	10	1	11	...	11	11	11	...	11	11	11	10	1	11	...	11
153	21	5	10	16	21	4	23	26	20	6	25	25	25	21	4	1	25	24
154	15	...	9	6	12	2	15	14	10	4	14	14	14	12	3	12	2	14
155	77	...	76	1	76	1	77	75	2	75	76	76	76	72	5	68	9	76
156	28	9	9	27	24	12	34	32	17	15	25	33	26	21	10	24	8	27
157	4	13	14	3	7	10	14	16	15	2	17	17	17	8	9	16	1	16
158	150	11	76	74	121	30	145	126	72	68	122	134	117	84	56	150	10	122
160	6	27	22	11	10	21	30	27	14	18	31	30	30	12	18	24	8	25
161	8	14	19	4	12	9	21	19	5	16	19	22	21	15	6	11	10	22
162	17	34	16	33	35	15	43	42	16	31	44	43	43	19	28	40	10	41
163	16	13	19	10	16	12	25	26	10	17	26	24	26	18	8	20	7	27

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE 6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
164	38	...	37	1	29	9	36	37	1	37	38	38	37	37	1	37	1	38
165	3	25	7	20	6	21	24	25	9	17	25	26	24	18	7	7	19	25
166	2	30	....	32	6	23	20	28	2	29	25	24	25	6	25	7	22	24
167	218	...	218	...	217	1	218	218	55	163	218	218	218	216	2	217	2	218
168	1	26	....	25	21	....	14	20	2	22	20	22	19	7	19	12	10	21
169	36	13	....	35	35	13	42	45	18	33	43	45	43	26	20	31	16	42
171	133	4	112	20	41	90	132	128	43	89	128	125	126	103	21	62	66	121
172	1	45	30	10	16	24	37	29	39	7	8	27	28	17	13	21	9	25
173	8	...	1	7	7	....	8	7	1	7	8	8	8	7	1	4	4	8
175	22	30	36	8	14	38	38	46	42	7	46	43	41	23	16	28	10	36
177	10	41	30	19	22	24	42	47	3	49	42	40	42	29	16	25	16	40
178	....	18	2	16	17	1	18	18	16	2	18	18	18	17	1	3	15	18
179	....	15	34	37	16	11	41	52	46	4	52	52	52	21	29	43	7	52
180	....	32	10	25	13	31	10	36	35	20	19	27	28	27	8	38	2	31
181	....	171	42	43	166	115	85	185	191	88	113	172	187	140	49	147	43	163
183	....	190	9	33	163	168	24	194	191	36	149	183	189	147	42	142	40	177
184	....	37	51	61	27	76	10	85	82	52	36	79	80	55	37	64	48	70
185	....	22	....	13	9	14	8	20	20	19	3	20	21	16	7	13	10	22
186	....	28	10	22	14	26	10	36	33	9	25	32	31	23	13	27	10	33
187	....	25	....	13	12	17	8	23	24	14	11	21	19	17	7	16	7	18
188	....	2	30	3	27	28	4	31	29	6	25	27	29	13	17	2	29	26

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE 6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
189	4	41	3	42	35	9	43	41	18	27	42	43	42	12	33	27	17	43
190	1	7	...	8	8	...	8	7	1	7	8	8	7	1	7	1	7	8
191	17	7	17	6	16	7	22	20	11	12	23	21	23	16	7	17	6	22
192	...	17	4	11	1	14	17	16	13	4	16	16	14	7	9	3	13	17
193	...	21	20	2	6	14	21	20	1	20	18	17	18	8	11	12	8	17
194	...	17	8	10	12	7	19	16	3	16	19	17	15	16	2	15	1	14
196	2	31	38	15	18	35	53	51	4	50	50	52	49	40	11	36	15	52
197	23	13	9	8	10	6	15	15	3	12	15	16	16	8	6	10	5	15
198	5	86	14	73	72	12	81	82	28	57	68	71	83	25	57	39	43	80
199	1	24	23	73	63	29	88	92	43	50	81	91	82	56	30	57	29	80
201	73	8	19	13	25	6	32	31	24	8	32	30	31	16	16	23	8	29
202	24	31	24	22	22	23	46	45	21	25	47	46	45	31	15	27	20	44
203	16	28	25	4	28	...	28	27	28	1	28	28	28	26	2	23	5	27
204	1	9	3	10	12	1	13	13	4	9	13	13	13	5	8	9	3	12
206	4	22	10	16	19	6	25	24	6	19	25	22	25	17	8	24	2	26
208	4	17	8	10	13	5	17	19	5	13	19	18	19	12	5	12	5	16
209	2	3	73	37	87	24	112	108	70	41	110	108	108	78	29	75	32	109
210	107	19	22	7	8	21	29	25	19	10	25	23	24	21	4	16	12	25
211	11	83	5	80	79	7	40	51	71	11	46	44	43	7	64	8	73	43
214	3	...	13	1	11	2	13	8	10	3	13	13	13	10	3	11	...	11
215	14	35	22	20	33	9	39	41	10	32	40	41	41	23	19	27	15	38
	8																	

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	F. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE 6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
216	8	24	21	11	1	25	23	23	4	23	9	11	11	6	7	11	1	9
217	2	15	15	2	3	14	17	17	7	10	17	17	17	13	4	14	2	17
218	27	7	19	12	9	21	30	28	2	32	29	26	26	24	5	12	18	25
220	16	6	11	11	22	....	20	18	13	9	20	19	21	16	5	15	7	18
223	16	5	16	5	4	16	21	21	1	20	....	21	20	16	5	18	2	20
225	13	3	12	4	9	8	16	15	6	7	12	13	17	8	4	12	1	11
227	21	....	21	21	21	....	21	21	21	....	21	21	21	21	....	21	....	21
228	1	50	35	14	25	23	40	42	26	23	43	44	40	36	12	36	11	41
229	15	39	45	8	6	47	50	51	38	15	51	50	51	24	28	41	11	51
230	5	9	1	14	9	6	13	13	8	7	13	13	12	10	4	9	6	11
231	81	103	112	76	66	125	179	172	109	83	171	171	169	107	69	138	46	165
232	16	1	9	8	13	4	16	16	3	14	15	16	16	9	6	10	5	15
234	30	....	26	4	10	20	30	30	....	30	30	30	30	11	19	30	11	30
235	5	25	2	26	29	1	28	28	8	22	28	29	29	19	5	19	....	29
236	2	9	2	9	6	5	10	10	1	10	10	10	10	5	5	5	5	10
237	....	29	1	27	27	2	21	20	27	2	20	19	19	3	26	1	27	22
238	13	7	16	4	13	8	19	20	13	5	21	19	19	14	6	13	7	19
239	2	35	34	4	1	36	36	37	8	29	38	35	35	24	12	28	7	34
240	25	95	98	16	53	57	73	65	94	25	67	55	70	50	47	62	41	64
241	4	105	1	110	93	16	100	107	23	84	94	105	103	81	26	55	54	87
242	109	7	31	79	21	87	81	85	42	62	73	82	73	72	24	81	14	70

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	F. C. FOLEY 7th District
243	10	1	4	4	7	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	8	3	6	5	10
244	3	24	10	19	6	23	24	8	16	21	23	23	11	14	12	14	22
245	15	5	10	11	8	20	19	7	13	19	19	20	10	10	12	8	19
247	4	90	27	57	32	82	81	78	17	78	72	80	41	49	38	52	69
249	28	...	28	28	...	28	28	28	...	28	28	28	28	...	28	...	28
250	2	16	4	11	4	8	11	2	10	10	11	9	9	3	8	5	8
251	...	22	14	6	16	21	20	18	4	20	21	18	16	5	17	4	20
252	16	2	8	15	2	16	18	10	7	17	17	18	15	3	14	4	17
255	...	7	1	5	1	7	5	2	3	6	5	7	1	5	2	4	5
256	...	23	23	11	20	30	30	10	19	27	29	29	20	9	19	11	29
257	21	46	12	59	7	46	57	14	48	49	53	50	29	33	17	46	49
258	1	89	27	79	11	66	71	73	17	70	70	64	16	72	23	62	67
259	13	1	10	10	3	14	14	2	11	14	13	14	12	1	13	...	14
260	36	22	44	29	24	49	43	4	52	48	48	45	42	12	52	4	53
262	104	...	99	14	90	104	101	16	88	104	102	101	94	9	103	1	104
263	15	...	10	6	8	13	13	8	5	15	13	13	9	3	11	3	11
264	16	3	3	12	7	16	17	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	15	3
265	38	16	47	33	18	49	39	21	22	16	12	15	6	7	9	3	12
266	64	2	41	52	11	65	61	23	40	65	59	63	42	18	65	1	58
268	11	15	15	13	12	24	22	9	15	26	23	23	17	7	19	4	24
269	2	13	3	13	2	15	14	9	6	14	13	13	8	4	6	5	13

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District	DANIEL A. POST	3d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District	JOHN WALQUIST	6th District	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY	7th District
271	59	1	47	13	39	20	60	57	42	18	59	59	59	48	11	47	12	58
272	33	7	28	14	34	8	36	39	9	32	36	38	37	25	15	31	9	35
273	28	11	29	9	23	16	38	35	37	2	39	37	36	29	8	27	10	38
274	23	4	9	18	17	9	27	21	18	9	27	24	27	14	13	17	10	24
275	4	14	15	3	8	10	16	17	1	17	17	17	17	15	3	12	6	16
276	18	19	4	32	34	3	37	31	13	20	29	30	31	12	20	21	10	31
279	9	4	2	11	8	5	11	13	2	11	11	12	12	5	8	4	8	12
280	12	2	3	12	6	8	13	13	8	5	12	12	12	7	6	12	1	12
281	110	19	94	27	110	8	121	113	40	85	107	108	106	105	12	108	12	105
282	52	1	54	....	12	41	52	49	49	....	52	48	49	49	3	49	2	48
284	18	2	5	14	7	13	19	17	14	6	19	18	19	11	8	18	1	19
285	1	8	4	5	2	7	9	9	1	8	9	9	9	5	4	5	4	9
288	1	46	18	29	35	10	43	41	33	20	33	33	34	10	35	13	32	32
289	20	13	21	11	12	20	32	30	23	9	32	31	32	20	12	25	8	29
290	8	2	5	8	2	2	11	9	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	....	....
291	33	220	111	55	112	136	207	199	219	23	187	206	197	126	96	174	57	177
295	17	2	3	16	11	6	17	18	12	6	15	16	15	11	6	11	5	13
296	43	2	18	28	36	9	46	45	9	37	45	43	46	41	4	37	9	45
297	2	19	14	7	7	13	20	18	6	13	19	18	19	6	14	19	1	18
299	51	9	26	34	3	57	56	51	54	4	53	54	49	53	8	37	17	50
300	3	36	14	24	18	20	37	36	4	34	35	34	37	11	27	15	23	34

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
302	28	4	6	23	30	28	11	19	30	31	30	20	10	20	10	28
303	6	29	6	16	32	33	19	14	32	33	34	11	24	16	18	35
304	....	49	18	17	50	46	30	20	49	50	50	18	31	31	18	47
305	11	3	14	7	14	14	4	9	14	14	13	12	2	13	1	14
306	2	108	40	99	110	110	4	106	109	107	109	38	71	82	28	110
307	22	8	18	25	30	26	17	10	23	22	21	29	3	17	10	22
308	4	95	6	88	97	96	84	14	92	93	91	8	95	7	89	91
309	371	566	119	826	922	854	911	39	670	904	594	842	57	141	766	825
310	5	14	12	9	17	17	13	5	19	18	18	12	5	15	3	15
311	2	12	4	11	13	13	5	9	13	13	13	6	8	9	4	13
312	18	1	15	14	18	16	12	8	16	15	15	9	6	11	6	12
314	31	11	20	27	39	40	23	20	39	41	40	31	10	25	14	37
315	9	....	4	6	9	9	6	3	9	9	9	2	7	6	3	8
316	34	24	33	52	56	48	26	27	47	51	48	36	16	50	6	47
317	3	11	6	10	14	13	4	10	13	13	13	9	3	10	3	12
318	69	6	69	60	75	75	59	16	75	75	75	60	15	59	16	75
319	10	1	8	9	11	10	10	1	9	9	10	7	....	8	1	8
320	25	2	28	15	28	24	23	5	28	28	27	26	2	26	2	28
321	13	4	10	9	16	15	11	7	14	15	16	8	9	14	3	15
322	3	43	16	13	43	44	20	26	44	45	43	24	20	27	19	43
323	1	18	13	4	19	19	13	6	19	19	19	13	5	11	7	19

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District	DANIEL A. POST	3d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District	JOHN WALQUIST	6th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	7th District	P. C. FOLEY
324	34	3	31	6	15	23	30	29	...	35	...	31	...	30	...	32	...	31	2	24	12	...	32
325	33	42	60	13	39	30	64	62	42	31	42	58	58	58	58	57	58	45	20	33	35	...	62
326	44	...	44	...	44	...	44	44	10	34	10	44	44	44	44	44	44	44	...	44	...	...	44
327	198	...	171	18	149	26	191	185	141	42	141	168	168	168	168	166	166	160	18	155	25	7	170
328	2	14	10	38	9	5	16	13	14	1	14	15	15	13	13	15	15	7	8	8	8	3	13
329	126	1	125	2	125	2	127	127	125	2	125	126	126	127	127	127	127	123	4	123	3	126	126
330	11	2	13	...	12	2	12	12	13	...	13	11	11	11	11	11	11	6	3	6	5	11	11
331	24	8	19	11	27	4	26	26	19	11	19	30	30	30	30	31	31	23	5	27	3	30	30
333	15	1	13	2	10	5	16	14	9	7	9	14	14	14	14	14	14	8	8	12	3	12	14
334	16	38	17	39	39	17	52	53	33	24	33	52	52	49	49	52	49	27	28	29	25	29	49
335	21	27	32	15	36	9	44	42	32	14	32	38	38	39	39	37	37	28	15	32	14	32	37
336	11	5	17	...	12	...	11	14	8	4	8	6	6	11	11	12	12	4	9	7	6	7	6
337	...	19	13	6	4	15	15	18	8	10	8	19	19	16	16	18	18	9	9	10	8	10	18
339	...	35	6	38	40	5	46	45	19	26	19	43	43	44	44	43	43	32	13	7	37	7	42
340	10	113	117	33	55	89	114	119	56	89	56	111	111	100	103	103	103	71	42	7	37	7	103
342	40	23	14	13	6	22	25	24	21	6	21	25	25	22	22	22	22	20	5	11	15	11	22
344	5	...	7	3	9	1	10	11	6	4	6	11	11	11	11	11	11	9	1	9	1	9	11
345	10	5	22	13	34	2	34	35	20	10	20	29	29	27	27	36	36	16	14	23	7	23	30
347	30	...	3	5	6	1	8	8	4	4	7	4	7	7	7	6	6	6	2	5	2	5	6
348	8	...	18	13	14	15	31	27	7	22	7	27	27	26	26	26	26	17	10	14	10	14	...
349	19	12	32	2	10	25	33	35	12	22	12	33	33	33	33	34	34	26	8	23	11	23	32
	23	12																					

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
350	24	....	15	9	20	4	24	24	7	15	21	21	24	19	4	24	....	20
351	....	14	5	8	2	11	10	12	3	4	8	11	8	13	1	9	5	12
355	22	124	47	88	58	79	112	114	93	42	112	112	107	77	53	104	30	103
356	18	3	16	5	14	6	17	18	5	16	16	20	20	16	8	19	2	20
357	13	7	15	7	7	13	17	18	16	5	16	19	16	15	5	13	7	19
358	22	2	7	17	18	5	23	24	6	18	22	23	23	14	10	17	7	23
359	21	69	63	27	40	47	80	75	57	28	84	85	85	53	28	72	14	74
360	12	35	3	45	38	8	45	45	13	33	45	44	46	26	18	34	12	46
361	53	7	40	19	51	8	57	50	16	41	50	55	52	50	10	17	40	53
362	58	23	43	38	43	37	77	71	40	56	72	73	73	45	30	27	48	72
363	7	1	2	6	9	....	9	7	3	6	5	9	6	7	2	5	4	8
364	17	23	11	29	31	8	39	37	21	19	39	39	38	6	33	23	17	39
365	10	1	1	10	10	1	11	10	5	5	11	11	10	5	5	8	3	10
366	5	5	3	7	8	2	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	6	3	5	4	9
367	31	....	1	30	27	2	29	30	17	12	25	30	27	14	14	16	15	27
368	....	17	17	....	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	....	17
369	....	19	20	13	10	22	28	28	18	15	28	30	27	14	14	22	7	28
370	....	15	15	6	8	11	21	20	4	16	19	17	20	12	6	11	7	20
371	3	22	4	21	23	2	25	25	4	21	25	23	25	12	13	21	3	23
372	1	11	6	....	7	4	9	13	13	4	9	12	12	6	4	8	3	11
374	11	18	11	14	25	2	24	26	5	22	22	22	19	13	9	21	5	19

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
375	82	117	126	52	77	117	139	137	164	30	123	135	116	85	50	99	44	95
376	7	1	3	5	6	2	8	8	2	6	8	8	8	2	6	5	3	8
377	....	47	1	46	1	44	36	43	3	41	37	43	38	4	39	....	43	34
378	9	3	....	12	6	4	10	8	1	....	1	12	1	....	1	1	....	1
379	3	4	2	5	4	3	2	6	3	3	5	6	5	1	4	....	6	6
380	....	25	19	6	2	23	25	....	9	16	24	24	24	7	17	18	6	24
381	3	53	42	11	34	21	44	42	50	6	40	42	42	42	6	17	33	42
382	4	55	38	19	36	22	48	48	45	12	46	50	50	24	31	32	24	50
383	54	....	48	5	8	46	50	50	52	2	51	49	48	41	11	41	11	49
384	36	12	37	10	38	11	46	46	19	28	46	44	45	27	18	32	14	44
386	37	15	36	8	22	16	37	37	13	33	26	26	26	20	12	17	18	30
387	67	170	166	60	73	158	209	208	176	49	192	193	188	156	59	168	45	197
388	2	48	42	7	45	4	48	49	24	26	47	45	47	33	14	8	41	47
390	2	63	61	2	4	60	60	57	10	53	56	56	59	57	5	49	10	57
391	64	14	59	19	18	58	63	66	70	8	61	61	63	57	21	68	9	56
393	1	19	10	9	9	11	20	20	12	7	17	19	17	8	10	9	8	15
395	2	18	14	5	4	13	16	16	4	16	17	13	13	11	2	14	3	13
399	1	13	14	....	5	9	14	14	10	4	14	13	14	13	1	13	....	13
401	18	2	15	5	11	8	18	17	8	11	19	18	17	13	3	13	5	17
402	....	31	2	29	31	....	31	31	31	....	31	31	31	4	27	1	31	31
405	9	3	5	7	8	4	12	12	7	5	12	12	12	7	5	7	5	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE 5th District	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
406	....	12	12	....	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	12	2	10	12	....	12
407	25	4	24	4	4	29	28	1	27	27	27	28	22	5	19	8	27
408	....	67	38	27	39	50	48	7	60	42	40	41	26	38	20	44	45
410	39	....	39	....	39	39	39	39	....	39	39	39	39	....	39	....	39
411	6	3	2	7	7	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	4	5	8	1	9
413	38	....	5	33	6	38	36	20	17	36	38	37	21	15	25	11	37
414	7	....	1	6	1	7	7	1	6	7	7	7	2	5	7	....	7
416	99	18	33	77	81	32	100	110	41	63	91	104	57	44	70	32	97
417	1	14	9	6	15	....	14	14	4	11	14	14	14	1	9	6	14
419	70	25	36	58	37	52	50	55	42	45	48	49	43	25	72	10	44
421	11	....	10	1	9	2	....	11	2	9	11	11	11	8	11	....	11
422	86	114	99	99	66	135	182	181	138	63	178	186	181	63	181	19	161
423	97	9	99	8	90	17	104	97	23	80	100	100	100	10	98	6	90
424	12	2	9	5	9	5	13	14	....	14	14	14	14	2	12	2	14
426	18	....	10	7	14	1	14	14	11	4	15	15	14	5	17	1	12
427	7	86	16	78	75	15	83	85	13	78	84	83	76	38	46	42	81
428	10	1	7	4	7	4	10	11	2	9	10	11	10	5	8	3	11
430	3	21	7	17	11	13	20	23	6	18	21	24	21	13	10	13	23
431	....	28	18	10	22	6	27	27	12	15	28	24	28	10	19	8	25
432	18	17	34	....	33	4	34	32	3	30	34	34	33	11	29	11	32
434	68	34	51	50	55	42	95	90	43	51	88	91	85	37	61	31	87

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	1st District	DANIEL A. POST	2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	4th District	JOHN WALQUIST	5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	5th District	W. A. COLE	6th District	A. G. McLEAN	6th District	P. C. FOLEY	7th District
435	....	7	....	7	7	....	7	7	....	7	....	7	7	7	7	1	6	....	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	7
436	5	10	7	8	14	1	15	14	3	6	3	8	8	15	8	6	2	6	2	6	2	41	15	2	2	49	7
438	36	26	49	11	34	25	55	51	3	61	61	52	52	50	51	42	12	41	12	41	15	49	18	15	15	59	49
440	59	19	49	24	35	34	64	63	35	38	38	63	63	59	57	39	27	49	27	49	18	49	18	18	18	53	59
441	46	20	40	25	23	41	59	61	9	56	56	56	56	59	57	45	12	41	12	41	18	41	18	18	18	53	53
442	16	....	16	....	14	....	16	14	9	6	6	13	13	15	13	12	2	14	2	14	....	14	....	....	....	13	13
443	16	4	12	3	9	4	15	14	2	18	6	6	6	6	6	3	3	5	3	5	3	5	3	3	3	8	8
444	2	33	29	5	5	29	32	29	2	32	26	27	27	27	27	14	13	20	13	20	7	20	7	7	7	26	26
445	8	4	7	6	8	5	12	12	5	8	12	12	12	12	13	7	6	5	6	5	7	5	7	7	7	9	9
447	11	19	24	6	10	19	28	26	16	14	30	30	30	29	30	19	9	22	9	22	6	22	6	6	6	28	28
448	43	9	25	24	31	17	44	40	14	28	41	41	41	50	41	31	10	29	10	29	11	29	11	11	11	40	40
449	30	....	12	17	18	10	26	26	26	2	25	25	25	25	23	16	7	25	7	25	3	25	3	3	3	21	21
450	4	....	13	30	39	3	39	41	17	22	38	39	38	39	35	14	24	2	24	2	38	2	38	38	38	34	34
451	3	81	56	24	12	68	69	67	79	1	66	65	66	65	61	43	28	53	28	53	16	53	16	16	16	66	66
452	8	....	2	6	3	5	8	5	5	3	8	8	8	8	8	4	4	7	4	7	1	7	1	1	1	7	7
453	6	100	69	31	58	43	95	77	48	50	89	84	89	84	83	33	58	59	58	59	33	59	33	33	33	77	77
454	11	....	9	2	10	1	11	11	10	1	11	11	11	11	11	10	1	11	1	11	....	11	....	....	....	11	11
455	10	5	15	....	1	13	14	14	13	2	14	14	14	14	14	10	4	12	4	12	2	12	2	2	2	14	14
457	167	134	47	247	69	207	231	228	240	48	219	213	219	213	201	239	27	175	27	175	72	175	72	72	72	191	191
458	5	17	6	16	20	2	20	20	6	16	19	20	19	20	19	7	14	11	14	11	10	11	10	10	10	18	18
460	7	11	14	4	11	7	16	17	14	4	17	17	17	17	18	10	7	16	7	16	2	16	2	2	2	18	18

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
461	5	12	4	13	8	9	12	14	6	10	14	16	14	12	5	10	7	13
462	18	2	11	9	13	7	17	15	11	9	20	17	18	9	11	16	4	19
464	50	127	122	34	11	166	137	121	174	10	100	119	97	113	15	160	3	101
465	4	20	19	3	11	11	22	22	7	14	21	22	21	12	10	12	10	23
469	42	2	14	26	36	5	41	35	27	13	34	36	35	15	24	25	14	37
470	19	37	28	24	50	6	47	48	19	32	46	47	45	35	12	40	11	46
471	11	112	35	84	59	55	104	102	104	16	100	102	101	52	67	34	81	106
472	12	1	10	3	10	3	13	12	2	9	12	11	12	9	2	10	2	13
473	26	51	67	10	35	40	67	70	60	16	73	70	72	41	29	62	10	65
474	1	24	23	....	2	21	23	19	24	....	22	23	23	14	8	18	5	20
476	131	47	119	39	25	149	144	144	159	10	139	141	141	117	27	114	28	134
478	57	252	224	72	171	126	265	257	308	7	245	246	245	130	149	217	52	230
482	21	40	56	3	16	44	58	54	47	14	58	54	59	44	14	35	23	54
483	65	762	76	746	718	88	765	778	718	97	785	776	770	88	712	118	699	782
484	5	2	5	2	5	2	7	7	6	1	7	7	6	5	2	5	2	7
484	116	2	114	4	113	5	118	118	5	113	118	118	118	117	....	115	....	117
486	116	70	151	30	143	36	166	154	43	130	164	160	159	108	66	113	58	152
490	1	29	20	10	5	25	25	28	16	13	28	27	23	16	13	20	10	25
491	20	15	25	10	18	17	33	35	18	17	32	34	34	22	13	23	11	32
492	20	81	80	16	47	44	76	71	95	9	68	65	62	51	20	39	30	60
493	33	3	13	23	24	9	35	34	13	21	31	34	30	19	14	18	12	34
495																		

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
496	19	4	4	14	16	3	18	16	10	9	14	17	15	9	8	12	5	17
497	...	110	88	16	85	24	99	89	104	3	86	82	83	63	22	54	28	81
498	...	...	19	....	19	....	19	19	18	1	19	19	19	16	3	16	4	19
499	19	...	12	4	12	4	15	14	10	6	13	16	15	10	6	11	4	15
500	12	4	14	10	14	10	23	24	5	18	23	21	22	10	11	9	12	22
501	2	21	14	10	5	9	15	15	11	4	17	17	13	10	6	13	2	14
502	15	1	9	7	3	9	15	12	4	8	12	12	12	3	9	6	6	12
503	...	12	6	6	6	3	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	9	....	9	....	9
504	9	...	8	1	6	3	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	9	....	9	....	9
505	113	9	25	95	22	97	42	38	25	96	29	32	29	97	14	100	15	25
506	12	1	4	9	11	2	12	12	6	6	10	13	12	7	7	7	6	10
507	30	18	42	7	9	39	43	38	44	3	42	41	38	41	5	33	11	41
508	15	16	9	22	23	7	27	29	7	24	27	28	25	11	17	13	18	29
509	48	39	77	8	30	64	55	64	64	16	56	55	56	68	5	70	12	51
510	15	3	4	13	13	5	17	16	10	8	17	17	17	9	5	16	1	15
511	...	22	2	20	8	14	23	23	10	12	22	22	22	9	13	5	17	21
512	...	...	6	10	9	7	15	14	10	5	15	16	15	10	5	13	3	13
513	16	...	44	6	43	10	48	43	50	2	47	46	45	32	14	36	9	46
514	2	52	29	6	18	16	30	29	14	19	31	28	28	24	7	25	6	30
515	27	8	15	50	58	5	60	62	23	42	50	51	56	25	36	28	35	55
516	33	32	17	5	7	18	19	20	23	1	20	20	18	17	5	13	8	17
518	13	11	2	15	12	5	15	16	6	11	17	16	17	4	12	9	8	15
	12	5																

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
519	35	1	36	....	36	....	35	36	1	35	34	34	34	27	7	29	4	29
520	1	11	1	11	5	7	11	12	3	8	9	9	10	4	6	9	3	9
521	58	24	23	60	52	26	72	72	46	33	68	75	67	62	19	55	22	65
526	38	22	33	27	46	14	57	58	23	35	60	58	61	37	20	40	20	51
528	5	55	5	55	11	49	58	58	42	18	57	59	57	3	56	8	51	55
530	2	17	....	19	16	3	16	19	11	7	18	19	18	16	3	15	4	17
531	22	3	19	4	18	5	25	21	15	9	22	21	23	19	5	16	7	22
532	2	25	8	19	12	15	25	24	9	16	23	23	24	14	9	19	5	18
534	15	3	3	15	12	5	18	13	14	3	16	18	16	2	16	5	12	16
535	12	10	12	10	15	7	20	21	10	12	21	22	21	16	5	16	6	21
536	5	8	4	7	10	2	10	11	5	8	9	10	10	2	9	6	6	11
539	3	7	2	8	7	2	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	6	4	6	4	10
541	....	17	5	11	9	7	15	15	5	11	15	15	14	9	6	14	1	15
543	1	10	6	5	2	9	11	10	6	5	9	10	8	5	6	5	6	10
544	2	14	10	6	14	2	16	16	8	8	16	16	16	11	5	14	2	16
545	4	10	2	12	7	7	13	14	5	9	13	13	14	11	2	11	2	13
548	10	7	10	7	15	1	17	16	2	13	14	15	14	11	2	7	7	13
550	16	35	37	15	35	17	52	51	27	25	47	51	48	38	13	46	6	50
551	....	24	23	1	....	24	24	23	1	23	23	23	24	5	19	7	17	24
553	6	8	3	11	5	9	2	2	7	7	1	2	1	8	5	5	9	1
554	3	27	....	30	21	9	29	29	10	20	30	30	28	22	8	23	7	30

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
555	15	2	8	9	11	6	16	16	2	15	15	16	16	9	7	12	4	15
556	9	6	11	4	5	10	15	14	9	6	15	15	15	8	7	10	5	15
557	...	11	3	9	5	7	10	11	3	9	12	12	12	6	6	5	7	12
558	25	...	13	12	21	4	24	22	..	5	22	24	22	21	4	24	1	21
559	29	6	27	10	30	7	37	..	21	16	36	34	34	28	8	25	12	36
561	6	10	4	11	12	3	17	15	3	8	11	12	12	6	7	4	7	11
562	7	30	8	30	34	4	33	33	14	23	32	35	32	20	18	21	17	33
563	96	...	94	2	88	8	95	90	16	80	95	93	93	91	3	95	1	95
564	41	30	55	16	11	59	68	64	60	10	66	65	65	59	8	53	14	64
567	23	85	15	46	16	88	85	84	64	35	85	89	86	47	42	48	39	80
568	14	1	3	11	10	3	14	12	4	10	11	14	13	10	4	11	3	14
570	7	16	12	10	5	17	17	15	10	11	17	14	17	16	6	10	11	16
571	1	15	11	5	12	4	16	16	3	13	16	16	16	7	9	4	12	16
572	11	14	6	19	23	2	22	23	7	18	21	22	23	14	6	13	11	23
574	...	20	16	4	6	13	18	18	15	5	18	17	18	13	7	13	6	16
575	...	36	38	6	12	37	37	37	43	6	37	36	39	31	6	29	10	35
577	16	1	17	...	14	3	17	46	17	31	47	47	47	31	16	28	19	44
578	20	28	13	34	33	15	44	46	17	31	47	47	47	31	16	28	19	44
580	...	12	8	4	7	5	12	11	6	6	12	11	12	9	3	9	3	11
581	16	5	4	18	16	6	19	21	10	12	22	19	23	9	14	16	7	23
584	12	13	7	18	24	1	25	22	8	17	24	24	25	12	13	22	3	25

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
586	31	27	35	20	44	12	55	53	21	30	49	49	48	34	14	33	22	50
592	33	6	26	13	34	5	40	33	14	25	33	35	34	28	7	29	8	34
593	13	39	33	19	15	36	45	48	49	3	48	49	48	28	23	36	13	46
594	15	1	13	2	14	1	15	15	1	15	13	16	14	12	4	8	8	11
595	26	38	44	20	19	40	56	53	13	50	52	52	52	40	15	35	24	55
597	....	13	4	9	13	....	13	13	3	9	11	11	11	2	11	6	5	11
599	11	19	12	18	27	2	29	27	5	24	25	27	26	15	13	18	11	25
600	17	22	41	9	6	45	46	46	41	10	44	40	45	28	18	25	22	43
601	39	18	44	4	3	50	49	44	48	5	40	41	42	31	12	30	12	39
603	3	3	12	17	13	16	29	29	12	17	29	29	29	16	11	23	5	29
604	26	6	1	13	8	4	13	13	4	9	12	14	12	4	7	5	6	12
605	8	6	12	2	8	6	14	14	3	11	14	14	14	13	1	6	8	14
606	5	9	12	2	8	6	14	14	3	11	14	14	14	13	1	6	8	14
606	19	56	21	55	16	58	53	61	55	15	51	52	48	47	16	45	18	48
611	8	9	11	6	5	11	16	13	6	10	13	14	13	11	3	9	5	13
612	2	44	9	37	9	36	41	44	11	35	44	46	45	7	38	9	36	46
613	....	58	46	11	9	52	45	50	39	17	50	50	50	38	16	30	21	49
614	....	11	1	9	9	2	3	4	9	2	1	1	1	....	1	1	....	1
615	....	1	6	9	10	5	15	15	9	6	15	15	15	12	3	13	2	15
616	9	47	19	36	36	15	48	48	19	25	45	44	40	25	17	14	38	34
617	19	45	21	43	40	23	60	62	22	40	54	59	57	41	18	39	23	57
620	23	4	26	....	8	19	27	27	25	2	27	27	27	14	13	19	7	27

LOCAL UNION, NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
						1st District	2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
621	7	5	10	2	1	11	12	10	1	11	10	10	10	9	3	6	3	10
622	9	6	8	7	11	4	15	14	1	4	...	4	3	9	6	5	...	3
624	11	52	35	24	32	28	57	56	6	50	52	52	49	43	10	37	15	45
626	2	15	12	6	3	13	16	16	9	9	18	18	18	14	4	13	5	17
627	44	1	36	8	34	7	45	44	10	32	41	42	42	41	2	41	3	43
628	23	25	29	19	8	39	46	40	47	21	46	46	49	30	16	24	23	42
629	16	6	16	5	8	13	22	22	2	20	18	20	20	17	4	8	11	19
631	5	3	3	6	6	3	8	8	5	4	8	9	8	5	3	6	2	8
632	29	4	20	13	10	20	30	28	3	32	28	26	26	24	5	13	15	27
633	12	4	5	11	14	2	14	14	6	10	15	16	15	7	8	10	5	15
635	2	28	3	27	19	10	29	28	6	22	26	28	27	14	12	17	12	28
637	21	2	17	5	11	11	23	22	10	13	22	22	22	15	8	19	4	19
638	24	9	27	6	25	7	27	29	11	20	27	26	27	16	15	20	10	29
639	5	53	23	35	58	...	50	52	55	3	33	47	48	22	30	37	15	38
640	15	7	13	8	2	20	17	16	18	4	16	15	15	11	5	13	3	12
642	4	8	5	7	9	2	12	11	...	11	...	...	...	11	...	10	2	...
644	13	4	2	15	16	...	17	15	3	12	16	16	16	11	6	13	3	16
645	3	5	5	3	2	5	8	8	3	5	8	8	8	6	2	7	1	8
647	11	1	11	1	5	7	12	11	3	9	11	11	12	10	2	9	3	12
648	5	24	4	25	16	11	29	28	7	11	16	27	13	13	8	10	7	13
649	1	23	13	12	11	13	19	20	9	14	19	19	19	13	6	15	4	18

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District DANIEL A. POST	3d District WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District JOHN WALQUIST	6th District W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY	7th District
650	7	18	10	14	14	11	23	25	14	11	25	23	25	14	16	9		24
651	36	....	31	4	30	6	35	35	15	21	34	34	35	32	29	7		33
652	8	5	6	6	9	3	13	12	7	6	13	13	13	5	8	4		11
653	22	16	12	25	27	9	36	28	14	20	25	27	28	14	24	8		28
654	14	7	14	7	14	7	21	20	7	14	20	21	21	19	11	10		20
655	....	22	22	....	7	15	22	22	20	2	22	22	22	21	21	1		22
656	14	4	15	5	6	10	20	15	5	14	19	17	15	10	12	6		17
657	51	16	28	37	48	15	61	56	38	25	57	60	61	39	37	25		57
658	13	3	11	5	13	3	16	15	7	9	16	16	16	12	9	6		16
659	14	....	....	14	14	....	14	14	....	14	14	14	14	....	....	14		14
660	7	21	4	25	17	10	25	25	6	21	22	26	25	15	19	7		23
662	....	8	....	8	....	8	8	4	....	8	8	8	8	1	8	....		8
664	31	4	25	10	17	18	34	34	20	16	35	33	34	21	27	6		31
665	3	14	3	14	13	3	16	16	7	10	17	17	17	4	12	4		17
667	29	22	31	19	38	12	46	47	18	30	44	46	44	32	36	13		43
669	8	21	5	23	19	8	25	25	8	21	26	27	22	18	15	11		23
674	15	17	12	19	12	19	31	30	20	12	30	29	30	24	21	8		26
675	8	1	5	4	8	9	9	9	2	7	9	7	8	3	7	2		9
676	2	31	6	27	6	27	31	33	21	11	31	32	32	19	27	6		31
677	7	1	6	2	3	5	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	6	6	1		8
678	21	21	13	28	36	5	40	39	15	24	35	38	37	12	22	18		35

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
679	26	6	24	8	15	17	19	27	12	16	27	27	26	20	7	24	5	29
680	11	16	16	6	13	12	23	23	3	22	18	17	17	11	8	13	9	16
683	5	22	11	11	6	21	23	24	8	16	23	23	22	7	14	10	11	21
684	8	2	4	6	7	3	10	10	6	4	10	9	9	7	3	8	2	9
687	28	....	28	1	16	10	29	27	20	8	28	28	29	13	16	20	9	23
690	9	18	11	16	22	5	27	25	11	16	27	27	27	20	7	21	6	27
691	....	25	23	2	4	20	25	25	20	5	25	25	25	13	12	15	10	25
692	15	2	12	5	11	6	16	15	11	6	17	16	17	11	6	14	3	17
693	9	1	9	1	7	1	10	9	....	8	10	9	9	9	1	6	2	9
696	1	41	28	14	32	10	41	42	24	18	41	42	42	38	4	38	3	40
698	6	34	7	33	15	24	28	35	6	33	32	32	34	9	30	9	28	31
700	23	....	19	4	1	21	22	23	3	20	23	23	21	18	4	17	6	23
701	11	32	6	37	42	1	39	40	23	19	40	41	41	19	24	38	4	40
702	8	....	8	....	7	1	8	8	6	2	8	8	8	7	1	5	3	8
704	7	12	5	13	16	3	19	19	4	14	17	19	18	5	14	18	1	18
707	1	48	29	20	11	38	49	49	44	5	49	47	48	30	18	32	16	48
708	5	15	11	7	8	11	19	16	....	20	17	17	17	12	6	13	5	18
710	9	....	3	6	5	4	9	9	....	4	9	9	9	2	7	9	....	9
711	12	....	7	10	6	11	14	13	10	8	15	13	12	9	5	13	1	14
712	4	5	13	21	16	19	31	33	5	27	33	29	31	19	13	15	17	28
713	4	23	12	13	10	15	26	26	7	19	26	22	24	14	12	20	7	24

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District DANIEL A. POST	3d District WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	7th District P. C. FOLEY
715	30	88	74	39	53	58	76	81	94	17	68	67	71	62	20	51	33	67
716	32	3	27	9	32	5	37	33	31	6	37	35	37	28	9	33	4	34
718	7	28	20	9	12	20	30	28	24	9	29	30	28	23	9	16	15	27
720	30	23	1	53	23	27	50	50	6	48	48	48	48	49	1	38	7	39
723	6	79	62	23	33	48	79	82	34	42	66	69	65	42	31	43	30	54
724	8	28	32	2	10	26	33	34	33	2	33	32	33	25	8	25	8	35
725	14	1	10	5	15	...	15	15	10	5	15	15	15	13	2	10	5	15
726	47	54	67	30	41	54	85	88	76	28	85	85	80	54	31	61	21	75
727	290	...	140	28	67	96	125	96	133	15	79	75	75	67	16	66	27	30
728	9	5	4	10	8	6	12	14	7	7	13	14	13	10	4	11	3	14
729	12	2	5	9	11	3	13	12	4	10	13	14	14	7	7	13	1	13
730	49	6	49	8	38	19	4	2	37	18	3	2	4	50	5	45	12	1
736	32	1	33	...	26	7	31	30	6	27	31	31	30	29	2	28	4	31
737	4	4	1	7	7	1	8	8	3	5	8	8	8	3	5	4	4	8
739	7	2	5	4	4	5	8	8	5	4	9	7	9	7	2	7	2	8
741	2	13	5	11	13	3	15	15	6	10	16	15	16	8	8	11	5	16
742	15	1	...	16	16	...	16	16	3	13	15	16	15	7	8	5	10	16
743	12	11	13	11	22	3	22	22	11	12	22	21	22	15	8	22	2	20
746	24	19	30	11	19	22	41	36	23	18	39	37	36	31	7	36	4	38
747	1	40	38	3	2	39	41	41	36	5	41	41	41	34	7	38	2	41
748	13	2	6	9	8	7	14	12	6	9	14	12	14	8	6	11	4	15

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	6th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
749	6	6	5	7	6	6	12	12	5	7	11	11	10	4	7	7	4	10
750	38	1	39	....	37	2	37	34	1	37	38	37	38	35	4	39	....	36
751	15	7	13	9	21	1	19	19	19	2	22	20	20	13	8	20	2	20
754	2	6	8	....	2	6	7	8	8	....	8	8	8	5	3	6	2	8
755	23	30	8	40	36	13	47	46	20	27	43	48	41	28	18	14	33	38
756	5	15	4	16	20	....	14	17	3	16	15	15	16	7	10	8	10	18
757	3	21	13	9	7	16	21	21	8	16	20	22	22	18	4	18	4	22
759	40	7	25	16	32	8	44	39	21	20	38	36	45	26	12	30	11	37
760	....	22	11	9	11	9	21	19	2	19	18	17	17	12	8	15	5	16
762	30	7	16	19	18	10	29	19	2	38	28	17	19	19	3	15	7	16
763	25	6	7	23	27	2	27	26	15	16	27	27	28	7	24	23	9	29
764	5	27	19	13	18	14	32	32	6	26	32	32	32	14	18	18	14	32
765	7	4	6	6	8	4	12	12	6	6	12	12	12	6	6	9	3	12
766	27	12	27	12	31	8	36	38	21	16	37	36	37	23	14	35	4	38
767	18	4	5	17	12	5	22	22	9	10	19	21	20	4	16	10	10	19
768	14	13	15	10	11	15	22	22	13	12	27	19	20	18	5	13	10	19
769	35	3	15	20	27	4	34	32	7	5	10	10	10	7	5	37	1	8
771	14	1	....	15	14	....	15	14	8	6	15	15	15	9	5	15	....	14
772	13	7	....	20	11	9	20	19	7	11	19	18	16	3	17	10	6	17
774	11	174	122	36	56	109	....	....	159	10	....	....	....	105	30	146	12	....
777	2	9	7	3	3	8	8	10	....	15	10	9	9	6	3	6	3	9

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board										
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District	DANIEL A. POST	3d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District	JOHN WALQUIST	6th District	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	7th District	P. C. FOLEY
778	2	11	2	9	11		11		11		11		11		9		9		1	10
779	9	8	4	5	9		1	8	9		9		9		8		7		2	9
780	9	9	5	6	15			14	10		9		8		5		6		4	10
781	6	19	6	14	20		11	9	20		20		20		13		11		8	20
783	8	1	11	1	12		5	7	9		12		10		7		8		4	12
784	4	12	11	8	10			11	9		10		10		7		8		2	9
790	10	5	3	8	11			3	7		7		6		1		7		1	6
793	9	6	14	3	8		6	10	26		26		26		17		16		10	26
794	4	2	12	26	26		16	11	7		11		10		7		9		2	11
795	9	14	1	13	11		4	4	11		9		11		10		11			8
796	11	6	4	10	7		4	7	14		9		15		14		11		3	13
799	11	8	6	6	15		7	8	14		15		14		10		10		3	13
800	13	3	10	3	11		9	4	11		11		12		10		9		3	13
801	16	15	14	6	19		12	7	19		20		20		16		19		1	20
802	4	5	6	20	20		2	36	38		38		38		5		33		4	38
803	10	18	8	38	37		2	14	38		38		38		33		33		2	38
806	6	4	8	14	14		5	8	14		14		14		13		12		4	12
810	1	9	9	13	13		5	8	13		13		13		5		9		4	12
811	10	4	2	21	18		12	9	19		18		19		13		17		2	21
812	7	73	17	92	89		29	60	88		88		91		74		86		7	90
813	3	13	15	14	13		14	1	14		14		14		14		10		6	13
	12	2	3	12	12		1	11	12		12		12		10		3		6	12
	45	38	22	26	48		28	19	50		47		45		36		40		8	39

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
						1st District	2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
814	9	7	2	8	1	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	8	1	7	2	9
815	5	25	5	25	5	30	30	5	25	30	30	30	5	25	25	5	30
822	12	2	11	7	6	13	13	4	9	13	13	13	8	5	11	2	13
824	39	33	19	31	15	44	46	30	10	46	44	36	29	12	29	9	39
826	20	7	13	14	6	20	20	11	9	20	20	20	19	1	17	3	20
829	22	10	18	25	2	28	24	10	18	27	23	27	14	13	26	2	24
831	8	5	8	5	8	12	9	1	14	11	12	11	10	2	8	6	9
833	11	16	4	8	13	19	18	14	6	20	19	19	11	9	18	2	19
835	2	5	7	3	9	12	12	11	1	12	12	11	10	2	10	2	12
836	18	7	11	15	3	18	18	7	11	18	18	18	11	7	14	4	18
841	15	9	6	11	4	14	15	7	8	13	15	13	9	6	12	3	11
842	15	22	2	22	2	23	23	2	22	24	22	24	14	10	10	14	22
843	6	7	1	2	6	5	7	4	7	7	7	7	4	3	3	4	7
844	7	11	11	19	3	21	20	8	14	21	22	21	13	9	16	6	17
845	1	6	1	2	5	7	6	4	3	7	6	7	6	...	5	2	7
846	8	8	5	7	5	11	10	4	9	8	6	6	1	3	3	3	4
847	7	12	7	5	11	18	17	6	13	13	14	15	10	4	13	5	12
849	17	15	4	13	5	18	16	9	9	19	18	19	14	5	15	4	18
853	....	3	8	9	2	12	12	2	6	9	8	7	3	4	6	5	6
854	14	11	3	12	2	14	13	7	7	14	14	14	11	1	14	...	14
856	15	11	8	16	3	16	16	10	8	15	15	14	14	5	14	3	14

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
						1st District	2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District	7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
857	11	3	7	7	10	4	14	14	7	7	14	14	14	9	5	10	4	13
858	13	2	11	3	6	8	14	9	7	7	13	14	13	10	4	12	2	11
859	41	...	41	...	38	3	40	35	6	35	40	40	39	36	4	37	2	38
860	2	13	11	3	8	6	15	10	...	15	7	7	7	9	2	4	8	8
863	3	9	2	8	9	2	10	10	3	7	10	10	10	9	1	7	3	9
865	29	11	28	13	15	26	39	38	15	26	39	39	39	29	9	25	15	39
866	17	3	11	7	12	6	20	17	3	16	13	11	13	9	5	8	6	12
867	...	8	...	8	...	8	7	6	...	8	8	8	8	8	...	3	5	8
868	12	3	6	9	6	9	13	14	10	4	12	15	13	9	5	9	4	11
871	25	1	20	6	20	5	26	21	...	...	...	26	...	...	...	...	...	...
877	1	28	10	19	7	22	27	25	4	25	19	19	20	16	5	14	5	18
878	28	5	23	10	15	17	31	27	5	27	25	25	22	23	2	18	8	24
879	4	67	41	30	34	7	66	62	33	41	62	58	56	28	34	32	28	54
884	17	...	13	3	11	4	14	13	10	5	15	15	13	13	3	18	...	12
885	2	31	21	12	10	23	31	28	4	28	28	29	31	20	11	13	18	30
886	6	11	4	13	11	6	15	16	4	13	16	17	17	10	7	14	3	16
887	34	38	57	14	48	23	70	70	30	39	69	70	68	48	28	48	21	71
888	18	8	18	5	10	16	28	22	5	23	23	24	21	20	5	14	10	24
889	13	7	17	3	8	10	18	14	2	18	17	15	16	12	5	14	5	16
891	32	17	19	32	30	20	49	46	14	36	48	50	50	24	23	37	11	49
892	2	11	8	4	7	3	11	11	1	12	8	8	8	8	....	3	4	7

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District	DANIEL A. POST	3d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District	JOHN WALQUIST	6th District	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY	7th District
894	9	8	7	13	15	15	8	8	8	14	16	16	16	10	7	11	6	17
897	1	17	13	13	19	17	9	13	13	18	17	18	10	6	13	4	17
898	6	1	6	7	7	7	6	1	6	7	7	7	7	...	7	...	7
900	9	2	9	6	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	11	6	5	8	3	11
901	2	63	45	12	3	62	41	44	62	2	47	42	43	29	18	28	19	39
903	17	26	7	35	33	10	41	39	17	26	38	41	41	19	23	30	13	41
904	14	1	1	14	13	2	15	15	9	5	13	15	14	6	8	9	6	15
905	12	...	12	...	10	2	12	12	11	1	12	12	12	10	2	11	1	12
906	7	1	2	...	5	3	8	8	...	4	3	3	8	2	...	1	2	2
907	...	52	17	34	33	15	42	47	38	12	43	47	45	13	36	15	34	43
908	...	3	11	...	11	...	10	9	...	11	3	3	2	1	1	2	...	2
910	17	...	15	2	14	4	17	17	...	17	17	17	17	16	1	16	1	17
911	24	10	7	26	33	...	31	32	16	16	31	31	28	18	13	5	28	29
912	6	15	7	14	8	13	8	20	9	12	19	19	19	8	11	10	10	18
913	...	17	...	17	2	14	15	14	2	14	16	15	16	3	13	2	14	15
914	...	19	10	8	1	17	17	17	1	17	18	18	17	7	11	6	12	17
916	...	4	29	7	35	1	37	33	6	25	34	35	33	30	5	30	...	33
917	7	7	4	9	12	2	12	12	4	9	12	13	12	11	2	9	4	12
920	4	38	14	28	17	23	34	37	19	22	32	34	33	25	16	29	10	28
924	12	...	8	3	5	5	12	10	...	12	8	8	9	5	4	2	6	8
925	23	6	13	16	22	6	28	24	6	23	26	25	25	26	...	25	2	25

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
926	10	1	7	4	8	3	11	11	9	2	10	11	10	5	5	7	3	11
927	28	1	18	9	11	17	29	24	5	25	24	26	26	20	8	10	8	24
929	8	1	7	3	9	2	7	7	8	1	9	8	8	1	9	6	2	7
930	18	1	14	5	13	5	18	16	12	7	18	18	18	18	...	19	...	18
931	11	3	4	8	8	3	11	9	...	11	9	9	9	7	3	10	2	9
934	7	...	...	7	7	....	7	7	2	5	7	7	7	3	4	3	4	7
935	5	4	...	5	5	4	6	8	2	7	6	8	6	4	4	3	6	8
936	7	2	4	5	7	2	9	9	3	6	9	9	9	5	3	7	2	9
937	48	2	19	7	8	1	16	7	....	51	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1
938	8	12	15	4	15	4	18	17	....	20	16	14	15	12	4	8	8	14
940	21	5	9	17	13	13	26	26	10	16	26	26	26	21	5	18	8	26
941	26	...	26	...	22	4	25	26	6	20	25	25	25	19	7	20	6	23
943	3	32	4	31	29	6	34	32	10	25	33	32	33	5	30	13	22	33
944	27	3	8	22	26	4	28	25	8	18	29	27	26	13	16	29	1	24
945	43	2	30	14	35	10	44	42	31	15	44	43	45	29	16	35	10	45
946	20	3	19	4	10	13	22	17	14	8	20	22	20	16	7	16	6	22
947	35	10	14	30	6	39	39	42	23	21	43	44	42	32	13	30	13	35
948	23	11	11	36	35	11	47	44	24	23	46	46	45	26	21	27	20	45
949	2	19	6	15	8	13	20	20	6	15	21	21	21	8	13	13	8	20
950	12	1	12	1	9	4	13	13	1	12	13	13	13	13	...	13	...	12
951	3	8	1	10	9	2	11	11	5	6	9	10	10	7	3	5	6	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
952	11	4	8	6	15	12	4	8	12	11	12	8	11	1	9
953	23	1	9	13	24	24	5	19	24	24	24	15	14	10	24
957	14	....	12	10	14	14	11	2	14	14	14	13	11	1	14
958	38	2	24	31	39	35	18	20	37	38	38	33	27	6	36
960	12	1	7	8	13	13	4	8	13	12	13	2	5	8	13
962	6	8	10	....	13	11	1	13	10	9	10	7	6	4	8
963	7	....	....	....	6	7	7	....	7	7	7	....	4	....	7
965	30	....	10	24	30	25	15	13	24	28	25	14	15	16	26
968	3	6	20	10	5	10	....	10	9	7	9	9	1	10	10
972	13	1	9	7	9	10	9	5	10	10	10	7	6	4	9
976	7	1	1	7	11	12	3	4	8	6	7	6	1	1	7
977	10	31	14	7	8	7	7	....	7	7	....	16	6	....	....
978	1	13	15	30	36	35	....	....	....	....	....	24	24	....	....
979	....	18	3	13	12	11	5	7	11	11	11	2	10	6	12
983	....	7	13	3	17	17	1	17	15	15	15	6	11	3	14
984	1	7	6	5	7	8	4	4	8	7	8	5	3	4	7
985	15	....	2	2	15	15	5	10	15	15	15	10	5	5	15
989	39	48	15	15	15	15	5	10	15	15	15	10	5	10	15
990	11	1	33	....	....	....	36	45	74	71	68	39	43	53	71
991	9	1	50	56	72	75	36	45	74	71	68	39	43	53	71
993	....	20	7	7	12	12	1	11	12	10	10	9	2	8	11
	....	29	4	4	7	9	2	6	6	8	7	6	2	7	7
	....	1	8	7	2	9	2	6	6	8	7	6	2	7	7
	....	....	1	2	9	9	2	6	6	8	7	6	2	7	7
	....	20	9	7	17	16	1	18	17	16	17	13	3	8	17
	....	29	1	8	10	16	1	18	17	16	17	13	3	9	17
	....	....	28	27	1	29	3	25	27	28	29	26	2	27	28

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
996	....	27	9	17	3	24	22	24	23	3	24	25	24	17	9	21	5	25
997	3	6	8	1	2	7	9	8	5	4	9	9	9	6	3	9	....	9
999	11	....	2	9	9	2	11	10	5	6	11	10	11	10	1	7	4	11
1002	8	17	10	14	13	12	23	24	18	7	23	24	23	19	5	20	5	24
1003	19	9	14	13	20	7	26	23	13	14	23	24	24	21	5	20	6	22
1005	....	10	8	3	2	9	11	11	2	9	11	11	11	9	2	8	3	11
1006	....	15	1	13	3	15	1	17	15	12	3	16	16	15	13	2	15	....	16
1007	....	12	....	5	7	11	1	12	12	3	9	12	9	12	11	2	11	1	12
1008	....	31	78	57	52	5	104	109	106	107	2	2	2	2	....	1	1	1	2
1009	....	9	6	9	6	9	6	14	14	7	8	14	13	14	3	8	6	11
1013	....	16	....	14	2	12	3	16	15	7	9	16	16	16	15	1	15	1	15
1014	....	9	20	20	9	15	14	28	28	17	12	28	29	28	18	10	20	8	27
1015	....	1	93	84	9	89	5	88	86	1	90	87	86	88	2	91	14	80	90
1016	....	16	13	16	15	19	12	27	31	18	12	31	31	31	15	16	19	11	27
1018	....	7	1	3	4	3	4	8	6	1	7	8	7	8	8	....	6	1	8
1019	....	....	14	12	2	6	8	14	14	11	3	13	12	12	7	6	8	5	13
1022	....	8	12	8	12	18	2	20	20	12	8	19	20	20	8	12	11	9	19
1024	....	22	1	17	5	17	5	23	21	17	6	23	22	23	18	5	16	7	22
1025	....	5	3	6	2	6	2	8	8	5	3	8	8	8	4	4	5	3	8
1026	....	2	14	8	8	10	7	16	15	5	10	17	15	16	8	7	14	1	12
1027	....	....	13	13	....	10	3	13	13	1	12	13	13	13	1	12	12	1	13

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1028	7	17	8	16	9	15	23	22	8	16	16	24	23	20	4	16	10	24
1030	15	10	13	12	17	8	24	23	16	9	23	22	24	13	12	11	14	21
1031	4	3	4	2	6	....	7	6	2	4	6	6	5	6	....	6	....	5
1034	18	2	7	12	17	2	19	17	10	10	18	18	19	7	12	9	10	18
1036	7	21	19	3	13	12	19	23	11	14	24	21	25	17	4	19	4	24
1037	11	1	4	8	10	2	11	11	6	5	8	12	9	7	3	8	2	9
1041	9	....	5	4	4	5	9	9	1	8	9	9	9	8	1	8	1	9
1042	16	5	21	....	15	6	21	21	10	11	21	21	21	17	4	17	4	21
1043	1	13	5	9	11	3	13	13	1	13	14	13	13	10	3	10	3	13
1044	19	2	15	6	9	11	20	18	2	18	19	18	18	13	4	15	3	17
1045	....	24	13	10	14	8	8	19	3	20	19	18	19	12	8	5	14	17
1046	....	7	4	4	5	2	8	7	2	5	7	7	7	4	3	5	2	5
1051	1	78	44	39	25	57	76	78	48	32	78	75	78	43	39	38	44	68
1053	5	22	5	26	9	21	25	22	10	21	26	22	25	16	12	14	15	23
1054	9	10	10	....	1	9	7	10	6	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1056	....	....	9	5	12	4	13	15	6	10	13	13	14	11	3	15	1	14
1058	16	....	11	....	11	....	11	9	....	11	11	11	11	3	8	6	5	11
1061	11	....	8	4	12	1	12	11	1	11	11	11	11	8	5	9	4	13
1062	9	4	9	....	8	2	10	10	7	3	10	10	10	7	3	9	1	10
1063	1	9	9	....	4	9	9	13	12	3	13	14	14	12	2	14	....	11
1064	....	15	7	8	....	7	7	7	....	7	7	7	7	....	7	7	....	7
	7	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1067	1	11	4	6	8	9	5	6	9	7	9	5	4	4	5	7
1068	17	18	11	15	34	32	8	28	34	32	34	15	19	25	9	30
1069	7	16	...	18	13	22	9	14	22	23	22	...	23	10	13	21
1072	48	4	36	45	49	45	29	25	48	51	46	36	15	47	7	48
1074	17	...	8	16	17	17	10	8	16	16	16	11	4	10	3	16
1075	2	12	11	1	14	14	10	4	14	14	14	8	6	11	3	14
1076	12	...	...	11	12	12	5	6	12	12	11	5	7	11	1	10
1077	15	1	10	12	15	14	10	5	15	14	14	14	...	12	1	12
1078	6	1	7	3	7	7	5	2	7	7	7	...	...	6	1	7
1079	20	1	21	11	19	19	18	2	20	20	20	18	2	16	5	20
1080	5	5	2	7	9	7	1	2	...	7	1	...	...	...	...	...
1082	16	88	30	77	96	94	66	37	89	92	97	37	58	37	64	93
1083	9	...	4	9	9	9	8	...	8	8	8	9	...	7	2	7
1085	8	7	8	10	15	15	7	4	9	9	9	4	7	2	11	4
1087	10	...	10	10	10	10	3	7	10	10	10	1	8	3	7	9
1093	17	15	22	18	32	29	15	17	28	28	29	29	6	23	7	26
1095	7	...	3	2	7	7	1	6	7	7	7	6	1	1	6	7
1096	26	3	19	8	19	30	...	30	25	21	26	20	9	23	7	27
1097	11	...	8	11	...	11	11	...	11	11	11	11	...	8	3	11
1100	260	3	29	29	19	47	31	21	261	47	47	256	7	260	3	45
1103	11	...	4	9	2	11	5	6	11	11	11	7	4	9	2	11

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board											
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1104	9	12	11	9	17	4	21	19	9	12	19	21	21	12	9	16	5	19
1105	....	10	3	7	2	8	10	9	2	8	9	10	9	5	5	5	4	10
1107	1	49	10	38	26	23	47	40	22	24	45	43	41	25	22	29	16	41
1108	30	1	29	3	22	8	31	25	26	5	29	30	27	26	4	26	3	30
1110	2	14	6	10	11	4	14	11	4	11	13	12	11	10	5	5	10	12
1111	32	1	25	7	25	8	33	28	14	18	31	31	27	20	10	25	6	31
1113	10	6	12	4	8	7	14	14	6	10	14	14	15	11	4	10	5	12
1116	6	18	7	17	23	1	23	21	8	16	23	23	23	11	13	9	14	23
1117	....	19	7	12	9	10	18	19	7	12	18	18	18	6	13	8	11	19
1119	3	7	10	....	4	6	10	10	4	6	10	10	10	7	3	9	1	10
1123	8	....	7	1	3	4	8	7	....	8	8	8	8	7	1	8	....	7
1125	....	29	27	1	3	25	18	19	6	23	18	19	18	23	3	17	11	20
1129	3	8	7	4	7	4	11	10	4	7	11	9	11	9	2	8	3	11
1130	10	6	9	8	5	12	17	15	11	6	17	17	17	9	8	7	10	15
1132	17	15	18	14	18	13	31	31	16	15	32	31	32	17	15	14	18	32
1134	10	14	17	7	8	17	22	21	7	16	19	21	22	18	3	20	4	22
1135	8	10	14	4	1	18	17	14	17	1	16	17	16	12	5	16	2	17
1136	....	9	6	3	7	2	9	9	1	8	8	9	9	3	6	4	5	9
1137	7	1	8	....	1	7	8	8	2	6	8	8	8	4	4	6	2	7
1140	11	....	....	11	11	1	11	11	2	9	10	11	11	3	7	10	....	10
1143	23	....	20	3	20	2	22	22	13	8	20	22	19	20	1	19	2	22

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
						1st District	2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District	6th District			7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1144	9	....	....	9	9	....	9	9	....	9	9	9	9	4	5	5	4	9
1145	18	2	15	6	13	7	18	19	8	10	20	17	18	10	8	10	7	17
1146	24	....	24	1	21	3	25	25	22	4	25	24	23	26	....	24	....	23
1147	12	....	....	12	....	12	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	12	....	12	....	12
1149	6	1	4	3	5	2	7	7	....	....	....	7	....	....	....	....	....	....
1151	15	19	18	16	11	22	33	30	21	12	32	32	33	13	20	21	12	29
1152	9	1	5	5	9	1	10	9	10	....	10	10	10	10	....	10	....	10
1153	15	....	7	8	9	6	15	15	11	4	15	15	15	12	3	11	4	15
1154	10	2	10	1	6	6	12	9	8	3	12	11	12	9	3	10	2	10
1155	24	1	16	9	23	2	25	25	12	13	25	25	24	20	5	22	3	22
1158	7	48	31	21	35	19	48	46	9	43	47	49	46	40	8	49	3	45
1160	11	2	13	....	4	9	13	13	3	10	13	13	13	11	2	12	1	13
1164	4	1	4	1	4	1	5	5	3	2	5	5	5	4	1	5	....	5
1166	9	2	6	5	2	8	8	9	6	4	10	10	10	6	6	9	1	9
1168	21	1	3	19	19	3	8	22	1	19	22	22	22	8	14	5	17	22
1172	8	6	3	12	9	6	14	13	6	9	12	13	13	8	7	5	10	13
1176	13	7	6	14	14	6	20	18	13	7	20	20	18	22	....	12	7	18
1177	5	10	3	12	11	4	15	13	4	11	14	14	15	2	12	4	10	14
1178	6	4	6	4	9	....	9	9	3	7	9	10	9	2	7	5	3	7
1179	10	2	12	2	10	3	14	13	3	11	12	12	13	11	4	10	4	12
1180	7	1	5	4	5	3	9	9	....	....	....	....	....	5	2	....	....	....

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1181	12	8	9	10	10	9	20	20	7	13	19	19	19	14	5	11	8	19
1182	18	5	18	4	15	5	23	20	12	10	20	20	20	14	7	19	3	17
1184	9	....	....	9	9	....	8	9	1	7	9	8	9	2	7	4	5	8
1186	2	9	4	9	5	8	12	12	3	10	9	10	11	5	6	6	5	11
1188	17	....	2	16	12	6	18	18	12	6	18	18	18	12	5	12	6	18
1189	....	11	....	12	10	2	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	....	12	12	....	12
1193	8	2	6	4	5	4	8	8	2	8	9	9	6	3	7	7	3	10
1194	8	4	....	12	8	4	10	12	7	5	12	12	12	9	3	10	1	11
1195	7	1	4	4	2	6	8	8	5	3	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	8
1196	1	7	2	5	8	....	8	8	3	5	8	8	8	5	3	6	2	7
1198	20	1	12	9	20	1	20	20	16	5	19	19	19	13	8	16	5	20
1208	19	....	15	4	17	1	19	17	10	8	19	19	18	16	2	16	2	18
1209	1	18	17	....	....	17	16	17	10	7	17	17	13	10	7	14	3	17
1210	13	....	4	8	4	9	12	12	1	12	11	11	11	10	3	12	1	11
1211	....	27	18	9	27	....	27	27	27	....	27	27	27	....	27	....	27	27
1212	13	2	2	14	13	2	16	16	9	7	16	15	16	5	10	10	5	15
1213	10	....	5	5	7	3	10	10	6	4	10	10	9	3	7	8	2	10
1214	1	42	13	29	38	4	39	40	17	23	36	41	38	28	18	9	33	37
1215	12	1	7	6	9	3	9	9	1	12	8	7	8	7	3	6	2	8
1216	16	....	16	....	15	1	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	16	....	8	6	....
1218	19	6	13	12	19	6	24	24	10	15	25	23	22	15	10	20	3	23

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	1st District	DANIEL A. POST	2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	4th District	JOHN WALQUIST	5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	5th District	W. A. COLE	6th District	A. G. McLEAN	6th District	P. C. FOLEY	7th District
1219	13	2	3	12	10	5	14	11	9	6		11		10		10		9		6		13		2		11
1220	18	8	11	15	21	5	26	26	13	13		26		26		26		19		7		12		14		26
1222	10		9	1	3	7	10	10	1	9		10		10		10		10				8		2		10
1224	2	11	1	12	11	2	13	12	9	4		10		13		13		3		10		8		5		11
1225	5	8	3	10	10	3	11	10	4	9		11		11		12		9		2		10		2		12
1226	8	31	19	20	24	14	33	33	18	19		34		30		29		28		10		27		7		30
1228	3	24		27	24	3	27	27	1	25		24		27		24		23		4		1		26		26
1235	3	7		5	5	5	7	7	2	8		9		10		9		6		7		7		4		8
1236	29		4	5	18	7	27	24	24	3		25		26		26		17		10		25		2		25
1238	10		12	16	10		10	10		10								1		9						
1239		23	1	9		3	17	15		22		10		14		8		17		2		5		16		23
1240	4	5	21	2		4	8	8	6	3		9		9		9		9		4		4		5		9
1243		16	6	3	5	12	13	14	7	9		15		13		15		7		4		4		16		15
1244		32	13	3	4	16			13	28								26		14		25		14		
1245	15		19	21	24	11	17	16	1	15		15		15		16		15				5		10		15
1246	10	7	16	1	6	6	18	16	15	3		18		18		18		9		7		14		3		17
1247	17	1	8	10	12	6	18	16	15	3		18		18		18		9		1		8		2		9
1248	8	1	10		3	7	10	10	1	9		9		8		10		8		1		8		1		
1250	13	1	10	4	9	5	14	14	7	7		14		14		14		11		2		11		3		14
1251	8			8	8		8	8	8			8		8		8		8				8				8
1252	9		1	8	5	4	9	9		9		9		9		9		9				9				9
		8	3	4	4	4	8	8	4	4		8		8				5		2		5		3		7

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board										
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	4th District	JOHN WALQUIST	5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY	7th District
1253	4	4	6	1	3	4	8	8	3	5	5	8	8	8	8	8	2	6	3	5	8
1255	10	2	8	4	7	5	12	12	6	6	11	12	11	12	11	2	10	2	7	5	12
1256	9	8	17	....	5	11	17	16	15	1	14	12	11	12	3	3	10	2	12	2	12
1261	....	19	1	18	....	19	19	19	1	18	19	18	19	18	16	1	1	18	1	18	18
1264	7	1	7	1	1	7	8	7	4	3	8	7	7	7	1	6	6	1	5	2	7
1266	3	4	....	7	6	1	7	5	2	5	6	25	24	25	12	6	12	1	4	3	7
1268	....	30	21	9	9	21	28	27	23	7	25	25	25	25	2	23	2	2	17	8	21
1269	....	18	24	1	24	1	25	25	5	20	25	25	25	25	2	23	2	24	24	1	25
1272	7	25	40	....	33	7	36	39	16	23	36	35	38	35	31	8	31	22	22	16	35
1275	15	3	14	2	14	2	16	15	10	6	16	15	16	15	5	11	5	12	12	4	15
1276	13	....	19	....	19	....	19	19	19	19	19	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1281	19	....	12	6	11	7	18	18	11	5	18	18	18	18	3	12	3	12	5	5	18
1282	8	10	6	6	7	5	9	12	6	6	12	12	12	12	6	6	6	9	9	3	12
1285	9	3	6	6	7	....	15	14	10	5	15	15	14	15	6	9	6	14	14	1	13
1290	5	10	4	11	15	....	15	21	12	8	20	20	21	20	13	8	13	13	13	7	20
1291	15	6	4	17	14	7	20	21	8	5	10	10	10	10	4	7	4	9	9	1	10
1293	2	8	7	3	9	1	10	10	5	5	10	10	10	10	2	8	2	9	9	1	10
1294	9	1	7	3	7	3	10	10	6	4	10	10	10	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1295	7	1	7	1	6	1	8	6	....	....	....	....	....	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1296	....	19	14	5	19	....	19	18	6	12	19	19	19	18	19	13	3	17	17	2	17
1297	....	10	1	10	7	3	9	7	7	2	4	7	5	5	1	5	1	6	6	....	5
	23	5	28	1	8	19	27	28	9	18	28	26	28	22	4	22	4	15	15	6	22

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	F. C. FOLEY 7th District
1300	8	6	6	2	8	8	....	8	8	8	5	3	7	1	8
1306	9	9	1	9	9	2	8	10	10	10	10	....	10	....	10
1307	133	109	55	95	145	31	119	140	144	143	117	27	119	26	....
1308	24	18	19	5	22	18	6	23	24	24	24	....	20	4	24
1310	7	3	2	6	8	....	8	8	8	8	3	5	5	3	8
1315	2	3	12	1	11	4	9	12	12	11	10	3	4	9	12
1316	17	17	....	17	17	17	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	....	17
1318	13	2	9	3	14	9	4	13	12	12	6	8	10	3	11
1319	28	26	28	7	33	25	10	34	35	35	26	9	21	14	32
1320	10	6	9	1	10	2	8	10	10	10	7	3	9	1	10
1321	....	10	1	3	13	8	6	14	14	14	5	9	10	4	14
1325	31	24	34	12	32	17	23	24	31	34	37	7	21	21	38
1326	29	15	36	2	37	16	17	32	31	31	16	17	19	17	29
1327	22	24	23	1	21	1	23	20	22	21	21	3	22	1	21
1329	3	5	27	3	30	7	23	30	30	30	15	15	17	13	30
1333	....	....	1	15	16	....	16	16	16	16	1	15	....	16	16
1334	2	2	8	2	9	7	3	9	9	9	5	....	7	3	10
1340	1	8	10	3	12	7	5	12	12	12	2	10	3	10	12
1342	11	5	7	3	9	7	4	10	10	10	11	....	5	6	10
1345	12	6	6	7	12	3	10	13	11	13	8	5	9	4	12
1346	....	7	6	1	7	....	7	7	7	7	2	5	3	4	7

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1353	3	9	3	9	9	3	12	12	8	4	12	12	12	....	12	10	2	12
1355	15	1	11	5	15	....	16	13	9	7	15	15	15	6	9	14	2	15
1358	5	7	9	2	7	4	9	9	3	8	8	9	9	9	2	8	2	9
1359	11	....	11	....	11	....	11	11	11	....	11	11	10	11	....	11	....	11
1361	4	6	4	6	5	5	9	9	3	4	7	7	7	5	3	8	2	6
1364	10	12	15	7	13	9	22	17	13	8	22	20	20	16	5	17	3	21
1365	37	2	13	26	21	18	37	31	28	10	36	35	35	26	10	24	12	36
1367	153	10	103	59	94	66	47	151	74	82	152	156	149	126	27	124	32	149
1368	10	....	10	....	....	....	10	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1369	22	....	22	....	5	17	22	22	9	12	20	20	18	20	1	19	2	21
1371	15	....	14	1	4	11	15	15	15	....	15	15	15	15	....	15	....	15
1373	8	2	4	6	7	3	10	10	5	5	9	10	8	6	4	7	3	7
1374	8	3	11	....	4	8	11	11	9	1	10	9	10	9	2	10	1	9
1376	2	10	1	11	11	1	12	12	4	8	12	12	12	6	6	12	....	12
1377	8	18	21	5	19	7	22	22	10	15	21	23	21	17	8	22	2	21
1378	5	4	....	9	4	5	8	7	5	4	8	7	7	2	6	5	3	7
1379	4	13	12	5	6	11	12	15	5	12	15	15	15	13	3	12	3	12
1380	9	3	6	6	8	4	12	12	7	5	12	12	12	9	3	6	6	11
1382	1	9	3	7	2	8	8	10	1	9	10	10	9	5	4	3	7	8
1384	21	2	....	21	20	1	22	20	1	2	3	1	2	1	1	3	20	2
1386	16	1	9	8	15	3	16	16	16	3	15	14	16	7	7	5	8	12

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
1388	4	12	6	10	6	10	14	14	14	2	15	15	14	9	7	10	5	16
1389	13	18	11	20	11	20	31	31	12	19	31	31	31	8	23	9	22	31
1391	28	11	18	19	35	4	36	38	17	20	39	37	36	18	18	24	13	37
1393	42	13	36	7	20	18	38	32	1	55	30	32	31	20	9	12	17	24
1396	10	....	6	4	10	....	10	8	4	6	10	10	10	3	7	6	4	10
1398	11	1	8	4	12	....	12	12	8	4	12	12	12	8	4	9	2	12
1399	33	1	....	34	34	....	34	34	1	33	34	34	34	1	33	34	....	34
1400	....	9	3	6	9	....	9	9	4	5	9	9	9	3	6	9	....	9
1403	27	....	10	18	23	6	24	25	10	19	25	29	24	23	5	15	13	28
1405	2	22	....	23	1	23	23	22	1	21	22	22	23	12	11	5	8	23
1407	9	3	....	8	6	5	12	11	10	2	11	11	9	10	1	2	8	8
1408	14	3	9	5	11	6	15	11	9	6	14	14	13	10	3	15	1	14
1410	45	6	36	11	31	15	50	43	1	55	41	42	44	39	4	37	6	42
1412	10	2	4	8	12	....	11	12	6	5	11	12	11	4	7	3	8	11
1413	2	20	....	21	17	....	21	20	11	11	17	20	20	9	13	20	2	20
1414	13	3	11	5	10	5	16	16	11	5	16	16	15	12	2	15	....	14
1417	15	2	12	5	13	3	17	17	8	9	17	16	15	11	4	12	5	15
1419	11	1	11	1	9	3	12	12	2	10	12	12	12	9	3	8	4	12
1420	8	2	10	....	5	5	9	9	7	2	9	9	7	8	2	6	4	8
1424	....	11	5	6	10	1	11	9	4	5	11	11	11	6	5	8	3	11
1425	4	21	25	....	1	24	23	21	25	....	22	24	22	12	13	14	10	24

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board									
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1426	21	....	15	6	17	4	20	21	2	19	21	19	16	18	3	19	2	21
1427	....	22	10	12	3	19	22	22	1	21	22	22	22	16	6	16	6	22
1428	4	5	5	4	6	3	9	9	7	2	9	9	9	8	1	7	2	9
1430	15	....	14	1	15	....	14	10	12	....	12	11	12	15	....	11	1	12
1433	20	7	11	14	22	5	26	25	12	13	24	25	23	15	11	16	10	24
1434	16	15	6	25	27	4	28	27	9	22	28	29	29	11	20	18	13	27
1435	9	1	8	2	7	3	10	10	7	3	10	10	10	8	2	9	1	10
1436	17	11	24	4	12	15	25	25	18	10	27	26	23	16	10	19	8	25
1437	1	12	6	7	....	13	13	13	5	8	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
1438	18	15	1	32	23	10	31	30	12	21	31	32	32	9	24	11	21	31
1439	7	5	5	2	6	7	12	10	7	6	4	10	8	8	3	10	1	9
1440	....	34	7	27	17	16	33	34	10	22	30	34	34	16	18	12	19	33
1441	8	....	5	2	7	....	8	7	4	4	8	8	7	3	5	5	3	8
1442	23	....	23	....	23	....	23	23	22	1	23	23	23	23	....	23	....	23
1443	10	4	14	1	13	2	14	13	5	10	14	13	13	11	2	9	4	14
1445	1	8	2	9	8	1	8	8	3	6	8	9	8	3	6	8	1	9
1446	6	3	8	1	3	6	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	6	3	8	1	9
1447	6	15	6	14	17	4	17	18	10	10	19	21	19	8	10	9	11	18
1450	32	20	24	25	20	26	40	37	24	23	39	33	38	22	23	18	25	38
1451	7	15	12	10	14	8	18	18	6	14	19	19	20	12	7	16	5	20
1454	5	3	3	5	3	5	8	8	5	3	8	8	8	4	4	8	....	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President	First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1456	9	...	2	7	5	3	9	9	6	3	9	9	9	3	6	6	3	8
1459	5	2	3	5	2	6	8	8	....	8	7	7	8	7	1	5	2	8
1463	...	11	4	5	2	4	9	7	....	11	11	11	11	10	1	7	4	11
1464	24	3	21	8	15	14	29	27	6	23	28	27	27	24	5	19	9	28
1465	7	2	2	7	8	1	9	7	3	6	8	9	9	4	5	5	....	9
1471	8	...	8	....	6	....	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	8	....	8	....	8
1472	9	10	13	4	6	14	19	20	8	13	18	18	17	10	8	14	3	16
1473	20	25	21	25	36	7	44	43	21	21	39	39	41	32	11	41	5	37
1474	11	...	11	....	2	9	11	11	2	9	11	11	11	11	....	8	3	11
1476	1	12	2	11	12	1	13	13	....	13	13	13	13	8	5	4	9	13
1478	15	....	14	1	15	....	15	14	4	12	15	14	15	15	....	15	....	15
1479	18	....	13	5	13	4	18	16	1	17	17	17	14	18	....	14	2	16
1480	7	....	5	2	5	2	6	6	5	1	6	6	7	5	....	6	1	6
1481	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	9	9	9	9	....	9	....	9
1482	1	7	1	7	7	....	8	7	4	3	6	7	7	1	5	1	5	7
1483	29	....	20	8	2	27	25	24	22	7	26	26	27	15	11	21	5	26
1487	9	....	6	3	6	1	8	7	5	5	6	8	7	7	1	7	8	8
1491	11	1	12	....	10	2	12	12	11	1	12	12	12	9	3	12	....	12
1492	11	16	13	14	13	14	27	24	10	17	26	26	27	12	15	17	10	26
1495	11	1	8	4	7	5	12	12	8	4	12	12	12	9	3	12	....	12
1496	....	10	7	2	10	....	9	9	2	8	9	10	8	1	8	5	5	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District	7th District
1510	24	14	19	18	30	8	37	37	10	27	37	38	38	25	11	27	11	36
1512	....	17	....	16	3	14	11	16	7	10	16	16	16	8	8	10	5	14
1514	6	13	13	6	14	5	19	19	10	7	19	18	18	13	3	16	2	18
1515	10	....	10	....	10	....	10	7	....	10	9	9	9	9	1	9	1	8
1519	3	22	12	13	16	9	21	19	16	8	15	15	14	11	13	10	15	15
1524	13	3	9	7	14	2	16	14	11	5	14	16	15	10	6	9	7	14
1525	21	....	7	14	14	4	18	16	16	2	17	17	17	18	3	16	2	18
1526	14	....	13	1	1	13	14	14	6	8	14	14	14	12	2	8	6	14
1527	14	....	14	....	12	2	14	13	14	....	14	14	14	13	1	14	....	14
1530	9	4	7	5	8	5	12	12	7	6	11	11	11	5	7	6	6	10
1532	1	28	21	7	9	10	16	17	21	4	25	17	17	15	5	22	4	18
1545	11	....	11	....	....	11	11	11	....	11	11	11	11	11	....	11	....	11
1547	10	7	3	14	12	4	15	13	6	10	14	14	14	10	5	14	2	17
1549	....	10	....	10	3	7	10	10	....	10	10	10	10	3	6	7	2	10
1551	9	1	11	1	8	3	12	10	9	2	12	10	10	6	4	7	3	12
1552	14	11	16	6	8	15	21	22	17	8	22	21	18	10	9	15	5	20
1553	4	6	7	3	7	3	10	9	5	5	10	10	9	6	4	8	2	9
1554	5	3	5	3	9	....	9	8	1	8	8	9	9	4	5	2	7	9
1555	1	20	14	5	11	8	21	19	12	7	18	19	18	11	6	9	8	18
1556	9	....	8	1	8	1	9	9	8	1	9	9	9	9	....	8	1	8
1557	7	....	3	4	4	3	7	6	5	2	7	7	7	5	2	4	2	6

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN 6th District	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1560	5	17	16	5	....	22	19	19	19	14	19	19	18	11	9	11	10	16
1562	14	....	12	2	12	2	10	12	11	2	13	12	11	10	5	11	1	13
1563	20	1	14	7	14	6	20	20	10	11	20	19	19	15	4	19	....	18
1565	65	32	62	7	5	91	102	102	88	8	102	102	102	58	9	25	42	102
1567	2	8	4	4	7	1	9	8	1	7	9	8	8	4	4	8	1	7
1568	13	2	3	12	11	3	13	13	4	11	12	13	12	15	1	7	6	13
1573	10	1	6	5	8	3	11	11	....	11	11	11	11	11	....	8	3	11
1577	13	7	12	7	14	4	20	18	10	10	18	19	19	14	7	13	4	17
1578	41	4	35	8	35	10	45	44	29	16	43	42	43	33	11	35	10	40
1582	83	13	60	32	66	23	90	85	53	36	82	86	77	48	34	59	26	74
1585	11	8	1	18	14	5	15	16	6	11	13	17	15	12	7	11	5	14
1586	16	5	12	8	8	12	14	17	....	....	....	16	....	....	....	....	....	....
1588	5	7	6	6	2	9	12	11	....	12	10	11	....	11	1	3	9	12
1591	1	12	9	4	7	4	11	12	....	12	11	10	11	9	2	9	1	11
1594	7	....	6	1	6	1	7	7	7	....	7	7	7	6	1	7	....	7
1596	52	5	33	20	7	51	49	49	40	13	48	48	49	41	15	38	14	38
1600	5	8	11	2	10	2	12	12	....	13	12	12	12	11	2	9	4	12
1601	11	....	9	2	10	1	11	11	8	3	11	11	11	9	2	11	....	11
1602	13	4	8	8	16	....	17	16	7	9	16	17	15	8	8	12	4	15
1603	12	....	7	4	8	3	11	8	6	4	10	9	8	6	3	5	4	9
1605	11	1	3	9	12	....	12	12	5	6	11	12	10	6	5	4	7	10

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	LEONARD FUNK	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
1610	16	13	22	17	27	28	9	19	28	29	28	17	11	17	11	28
1612	24	1	24	20	23	24	22	2	24	23	24	19	3	21	2	24
1616	10	7	12	9	17	17	4	8	13	13	17	8	4	9	4	15
1618	12	12	5	16	21	23	13	11	18	20	19	8	14	18	6	18
1624	2	9	9	10	11	9	4	7	8	7	11	8	1	6	4	9
1625	12	1	14	11	12	11	1	13	9	10	9	6	4	6	4	10
1626	2	19	14	6	18	21	8	12	19	19	20	13	7	14	6	18
1628	5	6	8	8	10	11	6	5	11	11	11	7	4	6	5	11
1629	1	44	33	11	42	38	36	6	44	44	44	27	18	33	12	44
1633	21		21	21	21	21	21		21	21	21		21		21	21
1634	1	12	5	12	13	10		3	3	3	3	4	9	3		3
1636	12	4	5	11	13	12	10	6	12	14	12	13	3	11	2	11
1640	59	12	52	52	56	57	23	42	59	61	58	53	14	68	2	55
1641	10	6	7	16	15	14								15	1	
1645	8		8	8	8	8			8	8	8	8		8		8
1647	6	1	7	3	7	7	6	1	7	7	7	6	1	6	1	7
1649		19	19	18	19	19	16	3	19	19	19		19		19	19
1651	8		8	8	8		7	1	8	8	8	8		6	2	8
1653	1	29	14	9	22	19	4	23	18	17	19	9	9	11	11	19
1656		11	11	3	7	11	1	10	10	11	11	10	1	11		11
1659	22	1	11	20	22	21	13	15	22	23	22	11	12	16	7	22

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
1660	4	11	7	7	12	2	13	13	2	13	13	13	13	10	5	10	6	13
1662	9	....	9	....	9	....	9	9	....	9	9	9	9	9	....	....	9	9
1663	15	....	15	....	15	....	....	14	15	....	15	14	15	15	....	15	....	15
1664	4	20	....	25	19	4	21	21	8	16	24	21	23	2	22	12	11	22
1665	32	1	27	5	15	17	31	30	20	10	29	26	25	29	1	25	6	26
1667	21	29	29	21	39	11	46	48	13	36	47	45	46	20	28	36	12	44
1668	11	2	10	3	9	4	12	11	4	9	11	13	12	10	3	11	2	13
1669	2	18	....	20	4	16	20	20	1	19	20	20	20	1	19	5	15	20
1670	13	....	8	4	9	3	12	10	10	1	11	8	8	8	....	8	....	6
1672	....	....	21	1	1	21	22	22	3	19	22	22	22	14	8	19	3	22
1674	....	22	1	18	1	21	20	20	21	1	17	16	14	10	5	8	8	13
1675	4	18	4	18	7	6	13	13	5	9	14	14	14	7	7	11	3	14
1676	4	9	3	11	7	3	7	7	3	4	7	14	7	2	5	6	1	7
1678	7	....	....	7	4	....	13	13	13	....	13	13	13	....	13	13	....	13
1682	13	....	....	13	13	....	13	13	13	5	13	13	13	10	7	11	6	17
1683	11	6	6	11	6	11	17	17	12	5	17	17	17	2	7	7	3	10
1685	....	11	7	3	2	9	8	10	6	5	11	9	9	2	7	7	1	6
1686	3	3	4	2	3	2	5	6	4	3	6	5	6	4	2	5	1	6
1689	28	3	21	5	10	12	26	31	12	12	20	19	22	20	6	14	12	20
1691	....	13	7	6	9	4	13	13	3	10	13	13	13	6	7	12	1	12
1696	1	25	5	21	26	....	26	26	11	15	24	26	24	22	4	6	18	25
	29	....	29	....	29	....	29	29	1	28	29	29	29	29	....	1	28	29

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board						
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	6th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
1699	1	31	28	3	14	16	27	25	9	23	25	26	25	24	7	17	13	19
1701	1	7	5	3	8	....	8	8	4	4	8	8	8	4	4	4	4	8
1704	25	86	98	13	77	33	103	97	32	78	106	105	107	81	28	84	27	111
1706	11	3	10	3	12	1	13	13	8	3	10	9	9	10	....	13	....	9
1709	10	9	12	7	15	3	17	15	12	5	17	16	15	14	1	9	8	13
1710	22	5	17	10	21	5	26	24	10	16	26	26	26	15	12	25	1	24
1715	14	....	14	....	5	9	14	14	....	14	14	14	5	3	9	12	2	14
1717	72	394	268	178	313	134	300	302	177	249	270	273	272	284	92	233	138	245
1719	9	5	9	4	4	9	12	11	6	8	13	13	13	10	4	8	6	12
1721	14	....	14	....	14	....	14	12	12	2	14	13	14	12	2	12	2	12
1722	13	4	14	3	15	2	17	17	3	13	17	16	17	14	3	14	3	17
1723	....	8	4	3	3	5	8	7	1	4	5	6	6	6	....	5	1	6
1725	1	16	5	11	4	13	11	17	7	11	16	16	16	13	4	9	8	15
1730	8	6	....	14	9	5	14	14	5	9	14	13	14	1	13	5	9	14
1733	....	11	1	10	3	8	11	11	4	7	11	11	11	2	9	3	8	11
1736	....	2	13	5	2	13	....	....	1	14	....	....	....	4	11	2	13	....
1737	....	10	....	9	6	4	9	10	....	10	10	10	....	6	4	6	4	10
1739	....	2	11	9	16	4	20	20	6	14	20	20	20	12	8	14	6	20
1745	12	....	....	12	11	1	12	10	....	12	11	9	12	....	....	12	....	11
1747	98	109	124	58	85	97	157	152	149	49	150	143	143	118	38	95	66	134
1748	15	33	13	36	16	32	36	37	14	33	40	41	38	16	31	14	32	37

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
1749	18	....	17	1	17	1	14	14	3	15	11	12	12	15	1	18	....	18
1750	30	4	27	8	27	7	33	35	13	22	35	33	33	21	13	32	2	33
1752	6	2	2	6	4	3	8	8	1	8	8	8	8	8	....	6	3	7
1753	14	....	2	12	12	2	14	14	8	6	13	14	14	9	3	10	4	14
1754	9	4	6	6	4	6	11	10	1	10	7	7	7	6	1	7	2	6
1756	45	....	45	....	....	45	45	45	45	....	45	....	45	45	....	45	....	45
1757	26	17	28	14	20	23	38	40	26	17	39	39	39	23	18	19	21	29
1759	12	....	5	7	12	....	12	11	5	7	10	11	11	7	5	9	3	9
1761	16	5	8	13	18	2	20	18	7	13	18	18	18	13	5	16	4	17
1764	7	9	13	3	13	3	16	16	9	7	16	16	16	14	2	10	6	16
1766	18	4	11	11	19	2	22	19	11	11	22	22	22	15	7	20	1	22
1768	....	8	7	....	8	....	8	....	1	7	8	8	7	5	3	8	....	8
1774	4	14	15	3	6	12	16	18	6	12	15	16	17	13	5	13	5	16
1775	20	....	17	3	6	14	20	20	10	10	20	20	20	16	4	19	1	20
1776	2	18	6	14	14	6	18	19	....	19	16	18	18	7	12	18	1	16
1777	....	12	....	12	12	....	12	12	8	3	11	11	11	2	9	12	....	11
1779	9	....	8	1	8	1	8	9	....	9	7	8	8	8	....	5	....	9
1783	17	1	17	1	17	1	18	15	13	5	18	18	18	17	1	10	8	18
1784	108	2	83	21	44	64	99	103	47	56	95	106	79	81	20	88	11	94
1785	12	10	23	....	13	7	14	14	6	13	20	20	19	8	12	13	8	12
1786	58	6	37	21	24	37	55	56	29	37	52	61	54	31	26	43	13	47

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President	Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	1st District: CHARLES H. BAUSHER	1st District: ARTHUR M. WATSON	2d District: DANIEL A. POST	3d District: WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	4th District: R. E. L. CONNOLLY	5th District: JOHN WALQUIST	5th District: A. J. CRONKHITE	6th District: W. A. COLE	6th District: A. G. McLEAN	7th District: P. C. FOLEY
1788	8	....	4	4	7	1	8	8	5	3	8	7	8	5	3	8	....	8
1790	37	90	72	48	64	57	108	103	93	31	100	104	97	75	41	73	42	99
1791	....	15	....	15	15	....	15	15	15	....	15	15	15	....	15	....	15	15
1792	8	....	6	2	6	2	8	7	8	....	8	8	8	8	....	8	....	7
1795	17	....	17	....	17	....	17	17	17	....	17	17	17	17	....	17	....	17
1796	5	6	1	9	11	....	11	11	2	9	10	11	11	2	9	3	8	11
1799	13	3	12	4	11	5	11	11	3	13	11	9	10	9	5	5	11	11
1800	1	9	4	6	2	8	9	10	9	1	10	10	10	3	7	7	3	8
1803	17	....	13	4	14	3	17	16	11	6	16	15	16	11	6	14	3	17
1805	24	9	18	9	21	10	23	26	14	14	26	26	26	21	7	21	7	23
1812	1	10	3	8	11	....	11	11	5	6	11	11	11	6	4	10	1	9
1823	....	8	....	8	8	....	8	8	5	3	8	8	8	8	....	....	8	8
1824	....	40	....	46	28	51	70	68	16	71	65	64	64	60	14	59	15	67
1826	....	7	6	2	8	....	8	8	7	1	8	8	8	....	8	6	2	8
1829	....	1	7	6	11	....	13	11	5	7	13	13	12	8	4	9	3	13
1832	....	1	3	23	24	2	26	19	10	16	23	23	23	23	3	16	9	23
1833	....	9	26	....	26	....	26	26	26	....	26	26	26	26	....	26	....	26
1835	....	24	16	41	47	13	54	48	21	31	50	48	46	16	44	34	19	50
1840	....	3	4	8	12	2	14	13	5	9	12	12	14	7	7	11	3	14
1846	....	2	6	9	13	2	12	11	9	6	12	12	12	10	5	12	3	12
1850	....	3	6	3	5	5	10	10	8	2	10	10	10	10	....	9	1	8

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President		General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board								
									1st District		2d District	3d District	4th District	5th District		6th District		7th District
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT	R. E. L. CONNOLLY	JOHN WALQUIST	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY
1856	9	1	9	1	7	3	10	10	4	6	10	10	10	8	2	6	4	10
1858	8	....	7	1	4	4	8	8	1	7	8	8	8	6	2	6	2	8
1860	22	....	21	1	21	....	22	21	21	1	22	22	22	21	1	22	....	19
1865	18	....	18	....	....	18	18	16	....	18	14	17	16	18	2	16	1	17
1866	....	9	....	9	4	5	9	9	2	7	9	9	9	7	2	5	4	9
1868	30	6	19	17	26	9	31	31	17	18	31	30	30	33	1	27	7	31
1869	9	1	3	9	2	8	10	10	8	8	10	10	10	10	7	7	3	10
1870	11	1	12	....	12	....	12	12	12	....	12	12	12	12	....	12	....	12
1874	27	74	35	61	74	22	93	89	73	55	76	80	77	45	41	23	73	76
1875	13	...	10	3	13	....	13	13	13	....	13	13	13	11	2	12	1	13
1876	....	11	7	4	1	10	11	10	4	7	11	11	11	7	3	9	1	11
1887	3	10	....	13	2	9	10	11	2	11	12	12	12	3	10	3	10	12
1889	7	....	2	5	7	....	7	5	5	2	7	7	6	3	4	3	4	7
1891	10	1	3	8	11	....	11	10	7	4	9	10	7	5	6	6	5	7
1895	10	....	....	10	8	1	9	10	....	10	10	10	10	1	9	1	9	9
1898	9	12	6	15	15	6	20	17	9	12	18	16	19	11	10	13	5	18
1905	10	1	6	5	11	....	11	10	6	5	11	11	10	6	5	4	7	11
1906	9	....	9	....	5	4	9	9	9	....	9	9	8	4	5	6	3	9
1907	19	....	10	8	14	4	18	16	7	11	18	18	18	8	10	17	1	18
1908	16	....	9	7	16	....	16	16	4	12	14	15	16	13	3	12	4	16
1909	32	3	30	5	4	31	35	35	26	9	35	35	35	31	4	15	20	35

LOCAL UNION NUMBER	General President		First General Vice-President		Second General Vice-President	General Secretary	General Treasurer	General Executive Board							
	WILLIAM D. HUBER	THEO. M. GUERIN	ARTHUR A. QUINN	P. J. CARLSON	LEONARD FUNK	GEORGE J. BOHNEN	FRANK DUFFY	THOMAS NEALE	CHARLES H. BAUSHER 1st District	ARTHUR M. WATSON	DANIEL A. POST 2d District	WILLIAM G. SCHARDT 3d District	R. E. L. CONNOLLY 4th District	JOHN WALQUIST 5th District	A. J. CRONKHITE	W. A. COLE 6th District	A. G. McLEAN	P. C. FOLEY 7th District
1910	24	....	24	....	24	....	24	24	24	....	24	24	24	24	....	24	....	24
1913	1	14	2	13	6	8	13	14	4	11	15	15	15	8	7	10	5	14
1917	8	....	....	8	....	8	8	8	8	....	8	8	8	8	....	8	....	8
1922	10	....	8	2	5	5	10	10	4	6	10	10	9	9	1	10	....	10
1923	2	7	1	8	8	1	9	9	5	4	9	9	9	7	2	....	9	9
1924	....	8	5	3	8	....	7	8	2	6	7	8	8	2	6	7	1	7
1932	16	2	11	7	9	9	17	15	8	10	17	16	16	15	2	16	2	16
1933	20	1	19	3	19	3	21	21	19	2	22	21	22	18	3	18	2	22
1934	14	....	13	1	14	....	14	13	13	....	13	13	14	12	....	11	1	13
1937	2	11	7	6	9	4	12	13	5	8	13	12	13	6	6	9	3	11
1938	13	3	8	8	7	8	16	16	5	11	15	15	15	5	11	8	7	14
1940	15	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	15	....	....	....	....	15	....	15	....	....
1941	8	2	8	2	6	4	10	10	8	2	10	10	10	8	2	8	2	10
1943	7	....	6	1	7	....	7	6	6	....	7	7	6	6	....	7	....	7
1946	16	....	15	1	10	6	16	16	1	15	16	16	16	15	....	15	1	16
1950	14	1	13	1	15	....	15	11	14	1	14	14	15	12	3	12	3	15

Report of Committee on Tabulation of Vote for General Officers.

Indianapolis, Indiana, January 11, 1909.

Mr. Wm. D. Huber, General President United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America:

Dear Sir and Brother—The committee appointed by you to compile and tabulate the vote for General Officers, by a referendum vote of the members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, at the election held the third week, during the time specified in the general constitution, to wit: November 15 to 21, inclusive, of 1908, following the convention held in September, 1908, and in accordance with the laws governing the election of General Officers, respectfully report as follows:

—For General President.—

Wm. D. Huber 24,113
T. M. Guerin 22,401

—For First General Vice-President.—

A. A. Quinn 24,157
P. J. Carlson 20,671

—For Second General Vice-President.—

L. Funk 27,473
Geo. J. Bohnen 17,036

—For General Secretary.—

Frank Duffy 40,407

—For General Treasurer.—

Thos. Neale 39,662

—For General Executive Board.—

First District.

Chas. H. Bausher 23,194
A. M. Watson 21,116

Second District.

D. A. Post 36,901

Third District.

Wm. G. Schardt 37,370

Fourth District.

R. E. L. Connolly 37,503

Fifth District.

John Walquist 27,357
A. J. Cronkhite 14,642

Sixth District.

W. A. Cole 27,626
A. J. McLean 14,773

Seventh District.

P. C. Foley 36,637

The vote of the following Local Unions were not counted for the reasons stated in each particular instance:

The votes of the following Local Unions were not counted on account of bearing no dates of election, viz: 547, 918, 961, 1276, 1302, 1406, 1485, 1539, 1671, 1793 and 1931.

The votes were not counted as they had not complied with Section 21 of the general constitution, viz: By not holding the elections within the specified time: 3, 44, 45,

48, 68, 81, 97, 116, 120, 126, 170, 174, 176, 207, 222, 248, 270, 283, 287, 292, 293, 294, 301, 346, 389, 404, 412, 420, 433, 446, 456, 468, 481, 487, 488, 494, 517, 522, 523, 524, 537, 540, 542, 552, 573, 576, 587, 590, 591, 610, 618, 623, 634, 646, 661, 668, 671, 672, 682, 694, 705, 714, 731, 734, 744, 761, 770, 775, 787, 792, 808, 809, 830, 838, 852, 861, 862, 864, 870, 880, 882, 883, 893, 895, 919, 921, 928, 954, 956, 971, 980, 1001, 1011, 1021, 1023, 1032, 1035, 1040, 1055, 1057, 1059, 1070, 1094, 1098, 1112, 1115, 1120, 1124, 1126, 1127, 1139, 1163, 1173, 1200, 1204, 1207, 1217, 1227, 1237, 1242, 1260, 1263, 1270, 1273, 1286, 1287, 1298, 1301, 1317, 1322, 1324, 1328, 1336, 1337, 1339, 1349, 1362, 1390, 1392, 1409, 1470, 1488, 1489, 1493, 1498, 1504, 1536, 1540, 1548, 1561, 1566, 1574, 1576, 1592, 1598, 1604, 1619, 1620, 1622, 1632, 1654, 1677, 1684, 1714, 1738, 1743, 1744, 1751, 1787, 1801, 1807, 1814, 1845, 1847, 1851, 1903, 1915 and 1948.

The vote of Local Union No. 636 was not counted, as official returns show 54 votes cast, whereas L. U. No. 636 had only 26 members in good standing as per report of F. S. to General Secretary for month of November, 1908.

Your committee finds errors in official returns of Locals Nos. 115, 141, 246, 553, 730, 930, 937, 963, 1194, 1261, 1384, 1512, 1634 and 1755, which on examination of official returns and ballots your committee have corrected and counted.

No election returns received from the following Local Unions: 46, 49, 69, 86, 92, 101, 102, 108, 159, 195, 200, 205, 212, 213, 219, 226, 233, 246, 253, 261, 267, 277, 278, 286, 298, 313, 332, 338, 341, 343, 352, 353, 354, 373, 385, 392, 394, 396, 397, 398, 400, 403, 409, 415, 418, 425, 429, 437, 439, 459, 463, 466, 467, 475, 477, 479, 480, 485, 489, 506, 525, 527, 529, 533, 538, 546, 549, 565, 566, 569, 579, 582, 583, 585, 588, 589, 596, 598, 602, 607, 608, 609, 619, 625, 630, 643, 663, 666, 670, 673, 681, 685, 686, 695, 697, 699, 703, 705, 706, 709, 717, 719, 721, 722, 732, 733, 735, 738, 740, 745, 752, 753, 770, 773, 776, 782, 785, 786, 788, 789, 791, 792, 797, 798, 804, 805, 807, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 823, 825, 827, 828, 832, 834, 837, 839, 840, 848, 850, 851, 855, 869, 873, 874, 875, 876, 881, 896, 899, 909, 915, 922, 923, 932, 939, 942, 955, 959, 964, 969, 970, 973, 974, 975, 981, 982, 986, 987, 988, 992, 994, 995, 998, 1000, 1004, 1010, 1012, 1017, 1020, 1029, 1033, 1038, 1039, 1047, 1049, 1050, 1052, 1060, 1065, 1066, 1071, 1081, 1084, 1086, 1088, 1089, 1090, 1091, 1092, 1099, 1101, 1102, 1106, 1114, 1118, 1121, 1122, 1128, 1131, 1141, 1142, 1150, 1156, 1157, 1159, 1161, 1162, 1165, 1167, 1169, 1170, 1171, 1174, 1175, 1183, 1187, 1190, 1191, 1192, 1197, 1201, 1202, 1203, 1205, 1221, 1223, 1232, 1233, 1234, 1241, 1249, 1254, 1257, 1258, 1259, 1262, 1265, 1271, 1274, 1277, 1278, 1279, 1280, 1284, 1288, 1289, 1298, 1299, 1303, 1304, 1305, 1309, 1311, 1312, 1313, 1314, 1330, 1332, 1335, 1341, 1343, 1347, 1348, 1350, 1352, 1354, 1357, 1360, 1363, 1366, 1370, 1372, 1375, 1383, 1385, 1387, 1390, 1394, 1395, 1397, 1401, 1402, 1404, 1411, 1415, 1416, 1418, 1421, 1422, 1423, 1429, 1431, 1432, 1444, 1448, 1449, 1452, 1453, 1458, 1460, 1461, 1462, 1466, 1467, 1468, 1469, 1475, 1477, 1486, 1490, 1494, 1497, 1499, 1500, 1502, 1503, 1505, 1506, 1507, 1508, 1509, 1511, 1513, 1516, 1517, 1518, 1521, 1523, 1529, 1531, 1533, 1534, 1537, 1538, 1542, 1543, 1544, 1546, 1550, 1558, 1559, 1569, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1579, 1580, 1581, 1583, 1584, 1587, 1589, 1590, 1593, 1595, 1597, 1606, 1607, 1608, 1609, 1613, 1623, 1627, 1630, 1631, 1632, 1635, 1637, 1638, 1639, 1642, 1643, 1644, 1646, 1648, 1650, 1652, 1655, 1657, 1658, 1661, 1666, 1673, 1677, 1679, 1681, 1687, 1688, 1690, 1692, 1694, 1695, 1697, 1698, 1700, 1702, 1703, 1705, 1707, 1711, 1712, 1713, 1716, 1720, 1724, 1726, 1727, 1728, 1729, 1731, 1732, 1734, 1740, 1741, 1742, 1746, 1755,

1758, 1760, 1762, 1763, 1769, 1770, 1771, 1772, 1773, 1778, 1781, 1782, 1789, 1794, 1797, 1798, 1802, 1806, 1809, 1810, 1811, 1813, 1816, 1817, 1818, 1820, 1821, 1825, 1830, 1831, 1834, 1836, 1837, 1838, 1839, 1842, 1843, 1844, 1848, 1849, 1854, 1855, 1857, 1861, 1863, 1864, 1867, 1871, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1888, 1890, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1896, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1911, 1912, 1914, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1925, 1927, 1928, 1930, 1935, 1936, 1942, 1944, 1945, 1947 and 1949.

The following Local Unions were in arrears with the General Office and received no ballots: 221, 254, 560, 641, 688, 689, 758, 872, 890, 902, 966, 967, 1048, 1073, 1109, 1133, 1138, 1148, 1185, 1204, 1206, 1229, 1230, 1231, 1267, 1283, 1292, 1323, 1331, 1338, 1344, 1351, 1356, 1381, 1455, 1457, 1484, 1501, 1520, 1522, 1528, 1535, 1541, 1564, 1575, 1599, 1611, 1614, 1615, 1621, 1680, 1693, 1708, 1718, 1767, 1780, 1804, 1808, 1815, 1819, 1822, 1827, 1828, 1841, 1852, 1853, 1859, 1862, 1872, 1873, 1897, 1904, 1916, 1926, 1929, 1939 and 1951.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN RICE, L. U. No. 476,
O. E. WOODBURY, L. U. No. 10,
A. J. BLONDIN, L. U. No. 73,
JAMES T. GOODE, L. U. No. 281,
C. S. MOSLEY, L. U. No. 296,
Committee.

PEGG, MRS., wife of J. D. Pegg of L. U. 1602, Cincinnati, Ohio.

FRAME, MAPHUS P., of L. U. 599, Hammond, Ind.

FREIBERGER, FRANK J., of L. U. 9, Buffalo, N. Y.

PETERS, GEORGE, of L. U. 1709, Ashland, Wis.

GLOBE, WILLIAM, of L. U. 626, Cincinnati, Ohio.

CLAIMS PAID
DURING JANUARY, 1909

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10146	Mrs. Christina Menrath.	2	$ 50.00
10147	Frank J. Freiburger....	9	200.00
10148	Mrs. L. Krupinski.....	14	50.00
10149	Chas. A. Worden	26	200.00
10150	John Falk	51	200.00
10151	Julius Jaeger	58	200.00
10152	Mrs. Fridarika Oscar...	59	50.00
10153	John Hansen	78	200.00
10154	Jackson Penn	92	200.00
10155	E. D. Woods	225	200.00
10156	Mrs. Emilie Ebitsch....	309	50.00
10157	Isaac DeVries	335	50.00
10158	Harry B. Tyson	340	200.00
10159	B. A. Anderson	360	200.00
10160	George Newman	519	50.00
10161	Mrs. E. D. Morton.....	624	50.00
10162	Henry Seneff	838	50.00
10163	Oswin S. Hillegass.....	897	50.00
10164	David R. Hallman	897	200.00
10165	Mrs. A. E. Rittenhouse.	913	50.00
10166	Robert L. Morrison....	919	200.00
10167	Isaac Snyder	1216	200.00
10168	A. F. Kisby	1275	200.00
10169	Mrs. M. R. Mazziotta...	1613	50.00
10170	Frederick Davis	1915	50.00
10171	Nels F. Anderson.....	7	200.00
10172	Patrick J. Doyle	8	200.00
10173	Jacob W. Judy.....	104	200.00
10174	Mrs. Antoni Cerny	309	50.00
10175	Mrs. Bertha Morlack ..	349	50.00
10176	Otto Wegner	419	200.00
10177	Mrs. A. C. Thompson...	1154	50.00
10178	James M. Lind	1640	155.00
10179	Levi Dornsife	1714	50.00
10180	Alphonse Landry	407	200.00
10181	Joseph Miller	427	50.00
10182	Richard M. Pruden.....	471	200.00
10183	Calvin Herring	514	50.00
10184	James Barkley	875	100.00
10185	Henry E. Brinkman ...	1362	200.00
10186	Mrs. Deana Bertram...	1	50.00
10187	Samuel H. Ford.....	33	50.00
10188	Mrs. Mary Welsh	33	25.00
10189	Benj. F. Jones.....	52	200.00
10190	Geo. W. Grieb	122	200.00
10191	Pierce Livingston	473	200.00
10192	Mrs. Henrietta Belles..	514	50.00
10193	E. S. Burk	532	200.00
10194	Mrs. Rhoda J. Rogers..	627	50.00
10195	Edward H. Contant ...	707	200.00
10196	James P. Gardner	750	200.00
10197	J. N. Maddox	810	100.00
10198	Mrs. Catharine Hull...	993	50.00
10199	Michael Sheady	13	200.00
10200	Mrs. A. R. Laudefeld...	45	50.00
10201	Mrs. Marie Germain....	134	50.00
10202	Mrs. Lona L. Brown....	198	50.00
10203	Mrs. Catherine Oetzel..	238	50.00
10204	Mrs. M. S. Huggan....	306	50.00
10205	John Strack	1367	200.00
10206	Mrs. Agnes Rutherford.	1377	50.00
10207	Thomas Peterson	47	200.00
10208	J. A. McIlwraith.....	64	100.00
10209	W. A. Maycock (dis.)..	187	400.00
10210	R. M. Means (dis.)....	198	400.00
10211	Geo. W. Hill (dis.).....	211	300.00
10212	A. M. Anderson (dis.)..	1082	400.00
10213	Joseph Lamarre (dis.)..	1146	300.00
10214	Joseph Jackson (dis.)..	1345	100.00
10215	George Peters	1709	200.00
10216	August Luedtke	1748	200.00
10217	O. H. Green	1924	200.00
10218	Mrs. Susan J. Rhoads..	37	50.00
10219	John Ulrich	147	200.00
10220	Charles Sward	181	200.00
10221	Mrs. Susan Kirk	247	50.00
10222	Julius Frey	402	200.00
10223	David Dyer	494	200.00
10224	Wm. G. Kloeb	628	200.00
10225	Mrs. Nellie L. Harvey..	697	50.00
10226	Olaf P. Nelson	804	50.00
10227	Mrs. Dellar Thomas ...	1203	50.00
10228	Arthur W. VanWart...	1747	200.00
10229	Rudolph Wenzel	1	200.00
10230	John Sarsfield	79	200.00
10231	Sylvester C. Melcher...	119	50.00
10232	Vincent Davis	224	200.00
10233	Mrs. Emma E. Myers...	367	50.00

No.	Name.	Union.	Am't.
10234	H. C. Funk	1120	200.00
10235	Joe Kronzier (dis.)	7	400.00
10236	Hans Jacobsen	10	100.00
10237	Mrs. Mary Slingerland.	774	50.00
10238	E. P. Grover	887	50.00
10239	James P. Boyd	1098	50.00
10240	Edward F. Hadcock	1641	200.00
10241	James W. McNamara	1717	200.00
10242	Malcolm N. Hawkins	1864	200.00
10243	Mrs. Elizabeth Hird	27	50.00
10244	Mrs. Wilhelm Schaefer.	355	50.00
10245	Charles Maxwell	483	200.00
10246	Francois X. Handfield.	1125	200.00
10247	Wm. M. Roelsma	1640	75.00
10248	Newman Hall	1653	200.00
10249	Louis Wappler	45	50.00
10250	Mrs. Mary A. Nachbaur.	166	50.00
10251	E. M. Gaines	365	200.00
10252	Ferdinand Passenheim.	419	50.00
10253	August Moefs	6	200.00
10254	Allen Tolliver	92	200.00
10255	Mrs. Elizabeth Iver	124	50.00
10256	Mrs. Herminie Colone	193	50.00
10257	H. F. Daniel	233	50.00
10258	John A. Ney	287	50.00
10259	Jud D. Wall	330	200.00
10260	George Winter	375	200.00
10261	Edgar Glaze	436	200.00
10262	Mrs. Lula J. Mabbs	454	50.00
10263	Mrs. Harriet E. Baker.	595	50.00
10264	Jacob Englund	1370	200.00
10265	Geo. T. Fitzgerald	1750	200.00
10266	John Bauermeister	1938	50.00
10267	Richard Biedermann	47	158.40
10268	Mrs. Hannah Boal	77	50.00
10269	Samuel Van Huel, Sr.	151	50.00
10270	George T. Jackson	177	50.00
10271	John Schaller	214	200.00
10272	Benjamin Barton	258	200.00
10273	Mrs. Barbara Nesselbush	440	50.00
10274	John Bastido	455	50.00
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Thro' future time by power of thought.
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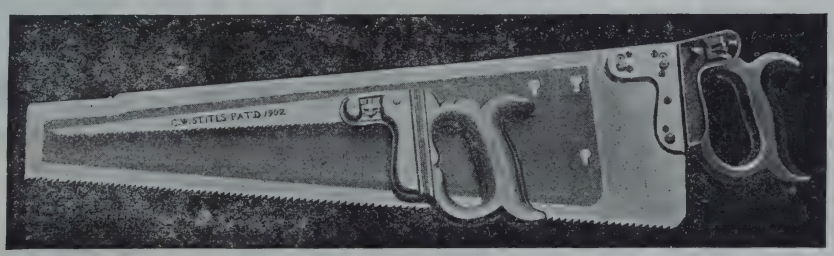

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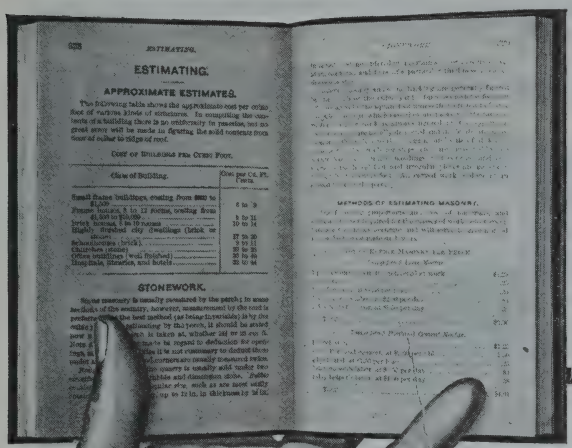
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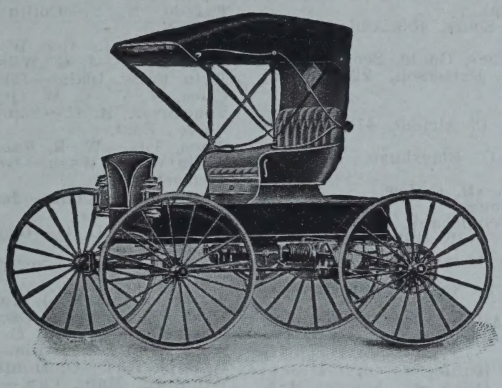

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Wichita, Kas.—O. Monteth, 1323 E. Douglas av.
Winnipeg, Man., Can.—C. J. Harding, Trades Hall, James st.
White Plains, N. Y.—J. G. Knapp, 11 Summette ave.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., Wyoming Valley D. C.—M. E. Sanders, Box 180, Wyoming, Pa.; John J. Casey, 31 W. Market st.
Worcester, Mass.—John Hanigan, 109 Front st.
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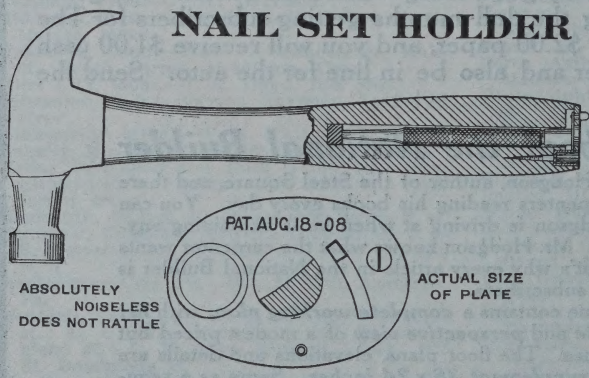
Yonkers, N. Y.—Wm. Wyatte, 179 Ashburton avenue.
Youngstown, O.—Jos. M. Murphy, 98 Fruit st.

THE PEERLESS NAIL SET HOLDER



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NOT in the basket or tool chest when wanted.
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It is always in your hand available for instant use.

To Operate—Hold hammer in right hand, press spring with thumb of left hand. Nail Set will drop into your palm ready for use. To replace, simply place Nail Set in hole and give a quick shove. The attachment can not be injured by falling or striking on end of hammer handle.

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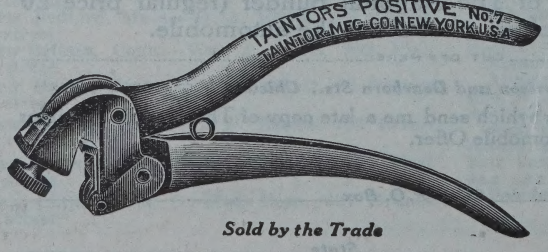

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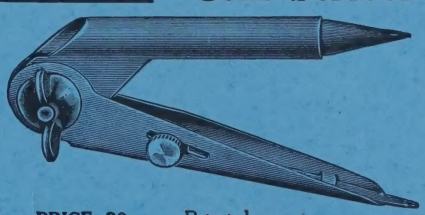

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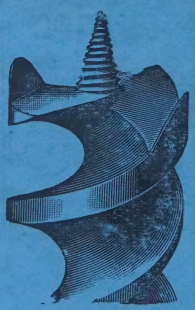

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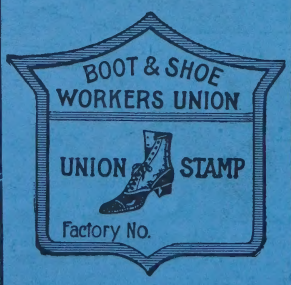

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